PUBLIC LIBRARY 4-SEP.06 VICTORIA

The Riponshire Advocate.

No 1501. {Registered at General Post Office, Melbourne, for transmission by post as a newspaper.} BEAUFORT, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1906. PRICE THREEPENCE.

COACULINE. Transparent Cement for broken articles.

POST AND TELEGRAPH RATES.

For the Information of our Readers we Herewith Publish the New Rates.

RATES FOR PLACES IN VICTORIA

	s.	d.
Letters—Half ounce or under ..	0	1
For every ounce. ..	0	2
Urgent Letters—For each letter in addition to ordinary postage	0	6
Late fee	0	1
Packets—Commercial and printed papers, maximum weight 5lb., dimensions not to exceed 1ft. in length, 1ft. in depth or width, for every 2oz. or fraction thereof	0	1
Patterns and samples, packets of merchandise, etc., maximum weight 1lb., dimension not to exceed 2ft. in length, 1ft. in depth or width; rate of postage for every 2oz. or fraction thereof	0	1
Books—For every 4oz. or under, up to 5lb.	0	1
Newspapers—For each newspaper	0	0½
Newspapers, magazines and publications not published in the Commonwealth, 2oz. ..	0	0½
Post Cards—each	0	1
Reply Post Cards—each	0	2
Letter Cards—2 for	0	2½
Registration fee	0	3
Parcel, 1lb. or under	0	6
Parcel, each extra lb. or under	0	3

PACKETS, Etc.

Preparation for Post.

Packets may be sent through the post without a cover (but not fastened with anything adhesive, such as gum, postage stamp, sealing-wax, etc.); in a cover entirely open at one end or side (if the cover be slit the opening must be of the full extent of the end or side, and the contents must be easy of withdrawal) The cover may bear the sender's name and address, and the words "packet," "sample" or "pattern," etc., as the case may be, "only." Packets may be tied with string, but officers of the department may cut the string to examine the contents, and tie the packet up again. Samples of seeds, drugs etc., which cannot be sent as open packets, may be enclosed in bags or boxes, fastened so as to be easily undone and re-fastened. If addressed to places in the United Kingdom only, they may be sent in closed, transparent bags.

Note.—If the above conditions be not complied with, packets are regarded as insufficiently paid letters, and charged accordingly.

TO ALL THE AUSTRALIAN STATES

	s.	d.
Letters—For every ½oz or under	0	2
Post Cards—Stamped on cards	0	1
Letter Cards to New South Wales, South Australia, Tasmania, Queensland, West Australia, New Zealand and Fiji	0	2
Post Cards, Reply Post Cards, Packets, Books, Newspapers, Registration Fee same as for places within Victoria.		
Parcel Post—For every parcel of 1lb. or under	0	8
Each additional 1lb. or under (up to 11lb.)	0	6

RATES TO THE UNITED KINGDOM AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

	s.	d.
Letters to United Kingdom—For every ½oz. or under ..	0	2
Letters to Foreign Countries—For every ½oz. or under ..	0	2½
Post Cards—each	0	1
Reply Post Cards—each	0	3
Newspapers—4oz., each	0	1
Each additional 2oz.	0	0½
Commercial Papers—2oz. 3d., 4oz. 3½d., 6oz. 4d., 8oz., 4½d., 10oz. 5d., then every 2 oz. to 5lb. 1d.		
Printed Papers (other than newspapers)—For every 2oz. or under up to 5lb.	0	1
Patterns and samples—For every 2oz. or under up to 12oz.	0	1
Registration Fee	0	3
Acknowledgment of delivery of a registered article	0	2½
Parcels Post (wholly by sea)—For each parcel of 1lb. or under	1	0
Each additional 1lb	0	6

PARCELS POST WITHIN VICTORIA

Limit weight 11lb. Limit of size, 3ft. 6in. in length, or 6ft. in girth and length combined. Postage (to be prepaid by stamps).—1lb. or under, 6d; each extra lb. 3d. The stamp to be affixed to an adhesive label to be obtainable at any post-office, which label will be attached to the parcel by the postal receiving officer after he has ascertained the weight. No parcel will be accepted unless fully prepaid.

RATES OF COMMISSION.

Money Orders Payable in Victoria.—Any sum not over £5, 6d.; over £5, but not over £10, 1s.; over £10, but not over £15, 1s. 6d.; over £15, but not over £20, 2s.

Orders payable in New South Wales, Queensland, South Australia, Tasmania and Western Australia.—Not over £2, 6d.; not over £5, 9d.; not over £10, 1s. 6d.; not over £15, 2s. 3d. not over £20, 3s.

Orders Payable in New Zealand.—Not over £2, 6d.; not over £5, 1s.; not over £7, 1s. 6d.; not over £10, 2s.; not over £12, 2s. 6d.; not over £15, 3s., not over £17, 3s. 6d.; not over £20, 4s.

Money Orders by Telegraph.—To New South Wales, Queensland, South Australia, Tasmania, and Perth (Western Australia): Charge for a message in addition to above rates.

Money Orders to United Kingdom and other British Possessions and Foreign Countries—6d. for each £1 or fraction of £1.

POSTAL NOTES.

Postal Notes may be obtained at any Post Office in Victoria. Hours of payment—10 a.m. to 5 p.m.

The following are the denominations of the notes, and the poundage or price charged for them:—1s. ½d.; 1s. 6d., ½d.; 2s., 1d.; 2s. 6d., 1d.; 3s., 1d.; 3s. 6d., 1d.; 4s., 1d.; 4s. 6d., 1d.; 5s., 1½d.; 7s. 6d., 2d.; 10s., 3d.; 10s. 6d., 3d.; 15s., 3d.; 20s., 3d.

ORDINARY TELEGRAMS

Town and suburban, within prescribed limits, or within fifteen miles from the sending station, including address and signature (not exceeding sixteen words), 6d. Each additional word, 1d.

Other places within the State, except town and suburban, including address and signature (not exceeding sixteen words), 9d. Each additional word, 1d.

Inter-State, i.e., from any one State to any other State, including address and signature (not exceeding sixteen words), 1s. Each additional word, 1d.

On telegrams to and from Tasmania the charges to be those mentioned above, with cable charges added, which at the present time is ½d. per word.

Double the foregoing rates to be charged for the transmission of telegrams on Sunday, Christmas Day, and Good Friday, and for "Urgent" telegrams.

The foregoing rates are exclusive of porterage charges

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," for it *will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair* to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale depôt, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

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

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

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

THROAT AFFECTIONS AND HOARSENESS.—All suffering from irritation of the throat and hoarseness will be agreeably surprised at the almost immediate relief afforded by the use of "Brown's Bronchial Troches." These famous "lozenges" are now sold by most respectable chemists in this country. People troubled with a "hacking cough," a "slight cold," or bronchial affections, cannot try them too soon, as similar troubles, if allowed to progress, result in serious Pulmonary and Asthmatic Affections. See that the signature of JOHN I. BROWN & SON is on every wrapper. Prepared by JOHN I. BROWN & SON, Boston, U.S.A. European Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

J. B. COCHRAN, NEWS AGENT, BOOKSELLER, and STATIONER, begs to announce to the inhabitants of BEAUFORT and district that he is Sole Agent for the *Argus*, *Age*, *Herald*, *Star*, *Courier*, Melbourne *Punch*, Sydney *Bulletin*, *Riponshire Advocate*, *Leader*, *Weekly Times*, *Australasian*, *Australian Journal*, *Sportsman*, 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 agent advertisers save postage. Note the address—Next door to Wotherspoon & Co.

CLARKE'S B. 41. PILLS. A Warranted Cure for all Acquired or Constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back, and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years' success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

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

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

3s per Quarter

It is obtainable direct from the office regularly.

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

14-Column Supplement

is presented to Regular Subscribers.

ORDERS FOR

Plain and Ornamental

JOB * PRINTING

Executed with Neatness and Despatch.

Bear in mind that

ADVERTISING

ALWAYS PAYS.

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

STRATHMILL WHISKY.

West Australian Government Analyst says:—

"Strathmill is a genuine matured malt whisky."

"Bull Dog" LIGHT ALE

(Best English).

ABSOLUTELY Free from Sediment.

Local Agents:

Wotherspoon & Co.

Beaufort & Buangor.

ROBERT PORTER & Co. LIMITED BULL DOG BRAND LONDON & LIVERPOOL

HINTS TO FRIENDLY READERS

You want to see the local paper a successful institution.

Talk about it everywhere 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.

Medicines come and Medicines go but lasting popularity can only be obtained by proved lasting benefits.

Have you ever considered why BEECHAM'S PILLS are the greatest patent medicine and have outlived competitors? Nothing but superior merit and usefulness, and that they have proved themselves unequalled for removing the common ailments of men, women & children.

Year in and year out thousands of families throughout the world keep

BEECHAM'S PILLS

on hand for minor ailments, which, if not at once checked, will lead to serious illness. Don't experiment with untried remedies so persistently and plausibly offered, but remember that BEECHAM'S PILLS will prove every point claimed and will

Roll on for ever.

If you would look well, feel well and keep well, use

BEECHAM'S PILLS.

Prepared only by THOMAS BEECHAM, St. Helens, Lancs.

Sold everywhere in Boxes, Price 1s. 1½d. (56 pills) and 2s. 9d. (168 pills).

Say! Don't it Make you Mad To find that your Newspaper as not arrived to time? Of course it does. This does not happen to the clients of

J. B. COCHRAN, NEWS AGENT, &c., &c. BEAUFORT.

Reliability and Promptness; Straight Dealing with Civility and Attention; combined with Large and Well-assorted Stocks of Confectionery, Toys, Books, Garden Seeds, &c.; are always to be found here, where the good things are many.

DOEPEL AND CHANDLER, AUCTIONEERS, Auditors, Accountants, House, Land, Insurance and Financial Agents, 38 LYDIARD STREET SOUTH, Opposite Cathedral Church.

EDMOND DOEPEL (26 years with Messr Cuthbert, Morrow, and Must).

W. H. CHANDLER, Auctioneer and Architect.

AUCTION SALES of LAND, HOUSES, FURNITURE, &c., conducted at the shortest notice. Property for Private Sale or to Let entered in our register free of charge.

Properties Purchased for Clients. Valuations for Mortgage and Probate purposes made by our Mr. W. H. Chandler, official valuator to the Ballarat Diocese, the National Mutual Life Association, and leading investors of the city.

Agents for Absentees. Estates Managed and Wound Up.

MONEY.—Trust and other Moneys to Lend on Mortgage at lowest rates, and first-class Investments found for Capitalists free of charge.

Local Secretaries National Mutual Life Association. Shipping Agents for the Canadian Australian Steamship Company, in connection with Canadian Pacific Railway. Great Tourist Route of the World. Niagara Falls *en route*. Fares to London, L35 to L66.

ARCHITECTS.—Plans, Specifications, and Estimates for all descriptions of buildings prepared by our Mr. W. H. Chandler, who has had a very wide architectural experience.

DOEPEL AND CHANDLER (Late R. M. West & Co.), 38 LYDIARD STREET SOUTH.

District Representative—JOHN McDONAL "Burnside," Middle Creek.

FUNERAL REFORM. Established 1860.

A. H. SANDS (Late Wm. Baker), UNDERTAKER, Opposite the State School, NEILL STREET, BEAUFORT.

Hearse and other requisites supplied in town or country.

Funerals of all classes furnished at the owest 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.

Justices' Fixtures.

The local J.'s.P. have arranged to attend the Beaufort Courts of Petty Sessions as under:—Second Tuesday.—Messrs F. Beggs, J. R. Wotherspoon, and Rear-Admiral Bridges. Fourth Tuesday.—Messrs M. Flynn, G. Topper, and T. Beggs

STEVENSON BROS., BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS, HAVELOCK STREET, BEAUFORT.

Estimates submitted for all work in building line.

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 test the value of Clarke's Blood Mixture, the world-famed 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

SCROFULA,	BAD LEGS,
SCURVY,	BLOTCHES,
ECZEMA,	SPOTS,
BLOOD POISON,	BLACKHEADS,
ULCERS,	PIMPLES,
SKIN and BLOOD DISEASES,	and SORES 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 Bones.

NOTE.—This mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, from infancy to old age, and the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give 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, Row, Chester, writes:—"Just a line in favour of 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.' I had eczema for seven months, and tried many things without benefit until I took your remedy. After the right bottle I was quite well again. Please accept this letter as a token of gratitude to your wonderful 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.'"—June 13, 1903.

ECZEMA AND IRRITATING SKIN TROUBLE CURED.

Mr W. G. Weston, care of Messrs Knott, of 49, Essex-street, Kingsland-road, N.E., writes:—"Gentlemen,—"I feel it my duty to inform you of the great benefit in 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 after foreign horses. I have had as many as thirty horses under my care, my father being a horsedealer and jobmaster. He (my father) was speaking one day to a friend of mine who mentioned that he was being cured of an ulcerated leg, due to a hor-e-kick, by 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.' I continued, however, to suffer until April 4 last, when my friend told me he was completely cured. Then I started to take 'Clarke's Blood Mixture' myself, and I am now completely cured, after suffering and being disfigured 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 pleased to answer any inquiries concerning my case."—July 17, 1903.

ANOTHER PERMANENT CURE OF BAD LEGS AND ABSCESSES.

Mr James Waring, of Clay Coton Lodge, near Rugby, writes:—"It is with great pleasure that 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 a doctor for five months, and, not getting much better, I went as an outpatient to the local hospital for nine weeks. The doctor then told me I should have to go 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 salve 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,' I am as well to-day as I have ever been in my life. You can make whatever use you like of this letter."—Oct. 15, 1903.

IMPURITIES 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 as a curative agent cannot be too highly estimated, since it cleanses and clears the blood from all impurities, and restores it to its normal condition." This is a good testimonial from the *Family Doctor*, the popular medical 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."

Sold by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

Ask for Clarke's Blood Mixture, and beware of worthless imitations and substitutes.

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

Dealer in Paints, Oils, Colors, Paperhangings Window Glass, Varnishes, Brushes, etc., etc.

All sorts of Vehicles Re-painted. Estimate given in town and country. All Painters Requisites kept in stock.

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

JOHN HUMPHREYS COMMISSION & INSURANCE AGENT ACCOUNTANT ETC., Mill Street, Beaufort.

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

Agency Business of all kinds attended to.

J. Holdsworth, Wholesale and Retail BUTCHER, BEAUFORT.

Postal Intelligence.

LOCAL ARRANGEMENTS.

MAIL TIME TABLE.

RAILWAY.

Daily.	Closing Time. a.m.	p.m.
Melbourne ...	...	8 and 4.50
Ballarat ...	...	8 and 4.50
Geelong ...	...	8 and 4 50
Trawalla ...	...	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	8 p.m. Sundays,
Middle Creek,	11.50	Tuesdays, and
Murtoa ..	11.50	Thursdays.
Buangor ...	11.50	

Reg. mail and p.p., 20 minutes prior.

English mail notice by telegraph.

COUNTRY.

Daily	a.m.
Raglan	9
Waterloo	9
Waterloo S., ...	9
Main Lead, ...	9
Chute	9

Reg. mail and p.p., 9 a.m.

Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

Nerring ...	...	9
Lake Goldsmith	...	9
Stockyard Hill	...	9

Reg. mail and p.p., 9 a.m.

Eurambeen ...	...	12.45
Shirley, ...	...	12.45

Reg. mail and p.p., 20 minutes prior.

MAILS INWARD.

Arrive Daily.

From Melbourne, Ballarat, Geelong, and Trawalla.—12.20 p.m. daily and 8.40 p.m. on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday. From Melbourne and Ballarat at 7 a.m. on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

From Ararat, Stawell, Middle Creek, and Murtoa.—5.30 p.m. daily. Ararat, Stawell, and Buangor, 8.30 a.m. daily.

From Waterloo, Waterloo South, Main Lead, Raglan, and Chute.—4.30 p.m.

Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

From Stockyard Hill, Nerring, and Lake Goldsmith.—4.30 p.m.

From Eurambeen and Shirley.—4.30 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 8 p.m. for receiving deposits only.

REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

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

OLD AGE PENSION PAYMENTS.

9 a.m. till 3 p.m.

G. M. CREAGH, Postmistress.

Police Magistrates' 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.

Bungaree—9 a.m., 4th Monday.

Buninyong—3.15 p.m., 3rd Friday.

Carngham—2 p.m., 2nd Wednesday

Linton—2 p.m., 1st Saturday.

Learmonth—12.30 p.m., 1st Tuesday.

Skipton—10 a.m., 2nd Wednesday.

Smythesdale—Noon, 3rd Tuesday.

Sebastopol—3.30 p.m., 2nd Thursday

DONT COUGH.—Relief can be obtained immediately. Use "KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES"—well known as the utterly unrivalled Cough Remedy. Strongly recommended by many eminent physicians. They at once check the cough and remove the cause—without any after effect; the most delicate can therefore take them. One Lozenge alone gives ease—one or two at bedtime ensures rest. Sold everywhere in tins, 13½d. each.

PUBLIC LIBRARY 4-SEP.06 VICTORIA

To our Readers and Patrons.

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

Therefore,

Support Local Industry and Local Enterprise.

The law of exchange was not satisfactory in its working; thus it was that the custom of buying and selling, using a standard currency, was introduced. One form of that currency is known as "paper money," and of paper money there is more than one kind. All kinds are useful, but not every kind retains its origina value. The "paper" money most valuable to a newspaper proprietor is that which is sent him by

"*Subscribers and Advertisers*"

and he will do his utmost to outitle 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

Printed and Published within the boundaries of the Shire,

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

The Circulation

of the

Riponshire Advocate

Is

Steadily Increasing,

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

"The Advocate,"

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING

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

With every issue of the Paper is give

A FOURTEEN-COLUMN

SUPPLEMENT,

Containing an

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

Business Men, Read

It was Benjamin Franklin who wrote—

"What steam is to machinery, advertising is t business."

And another writer has said that—

"He who in his "biz" would rise,
Must either 'buat' or advertise."

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

Arthur Parker,

Printer and Publisher,

LAWRENCE STREET, BEAUFORT.

JOB PRINTING

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

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

PRINTED in FIRST CLASS STYLE

AT MELBOURNE PRICES.

Office:—Lawrence Street, Beaufor

Plain & Ornamental Printing

Of Every description executed at the "RIPONSHIRE ADVOCATE" OFFICE.

BOOKBINDING

ON REASONABLE TERMS

MINING SCRIP, CALL RECEIPT DELIVERY BOOKS, &c,

Prepared on the Shortest Notice.

What to Get, What to Buy, Where to Go,

TO GET THE BEST VALUE IN DRAPERY, CLOTHING, BOOTS AND SHOES, IS EASILY SOLVED BY MAKING YOUR PURCHASES AT

COUGLE'S

WINTER CLEAN-UP.

EVERY ARTICLE REDUCED IN PRICE.

Inspection Invited.

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.

Agent for best brands Artificial Manures. Special Potato Manure.

W. H. HALPIN has for Private Sale—

3 double-seated Trans; single-seated Buggy; several lines of Cattle from 1 to 3 years old; several lines of Sheep; 60 acres good Land, 1 mile from Beaufort; 76 acres, about 2 miles from Beaufort.

D. McDONALD

DESIRES to intimate to the Public that he solely has Purchased the GROCERY BUSINESS for several years carried on by

H. & R. SCHOFIELD.

With 14 years' experience of local requirements and special facilities for buying in the Open Markets, I am enabled to offer

HIGH QUALITY GROCERIES

at the Lowest Cash Prices.

Prompt Service. Personal Supervision. Low Prices. Best Brands.

D. McDONALD, Next Door to Golden Age.

CAMP HOTEL,

BEAUFORT.

The above Hostelry 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.

Only Best Brands of Wines, Spirits and Ales Kept.

FIRST-CLASS BEDS, 1/-

Meals a Specialty, at any hour, 1/-

First-class Groom always in attendance. Stabling Free. Horses and Vehicles on hire.

The Proprietress trusts that with every attention, combined with civility, she will receive a fair share of patronage.

—A TRIAL SOLICITED.—

M. HALPIN, Proprietress.

Mr. SAMUEL YOUNG,

Barrister and Solicitor, Proctor and Conveyancer,

BEAUFORT.

A Commissioner of the Supreme Court of the State of Victoria for taking Affidavits.

TRUST and other MONIES TO LEND freehold and other securities.

A Compliment to

RICHARDS & CO.

From Melbourne.

RICHARDS & CO.'S Great Study,

"After Years of Stormy Weather,"

Is being Exhibited, by Special Request, in a prominent window in "The Block," Collins Street, Melbourne.

Crowds are to be seen daily Viewing with Admiration this very fine Picture.

Our financial year closes on 30th June, and prior to that date we have to take an inventory of the whole of our Immense Stock.

R. Tunbridge & Sons.

This is the FURNITURE BUYER'S Opportunity.

Great Stocktaking Clearance OF

FURNITURE

AND

GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHINGS,

CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE,

PIANOS AND ORGANS,

AT

TUNBRIDGE'S

FURNISHING ARCADE,

LYDIARD STREET,

BALLARAT.

IF you require Goods forwarded, Furniture removed, Parcels delivered, Conveyances for Picnics, 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.; Permewan, Wright & Co.; McCulloch & Co.; Norwich Union Fire Insurance Co.; and National Mutual Life Assurance Co.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

SUNDAY, 2ND SEPTEMBER, 1906.

Church of England—Beaufort, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.; Middle Creek, 2.30 p.m.—Rev. C. Reed.

Presbyterian Church.—Beaufort, 11 a.m.; Waterloo, 3 p.m. and 7 p.m.—Supply. Lexton, 11 a.m.; Raglan, 3 p.m. (Communion); Beaufort, 7 p.m.—Rev. R. McGowan.

Methodist Church.—Beaufort, 11 a.m.; Main Lead, 1.30 p.m.; Chute, 3 p.m.; Raglan, 7 p.m.—Rev. R. Yeo. Raglan, 3 p.m.; Beaufort, 7 p.m.—Mr Waldron.

United Ancient Order of Druids.

THE Usual MEETING will be held in the LODGE ROOM, SOCIETIES' HALL, on TUESDAY evening next, at 8 o'clock sharp.

G. WHITEHEAD, Secy.

Bereavement Cards.

Mr. S. WEST and Family desire to sincerely thank their many friends for sympathy expressed by letters, floral tributes, etc., during their recent sad bereavement.

THE

Riponshire Advocate

Published every Saturday Morning.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1906.

We notice that Captain D. F. Troy, of Beaufort, has been appointed a handicapper for the Ararat District Rifle Club's Union.

The funeral of Mrs Mary Ann West took place on Sunday, the remains being interred in the Beaufort Cemetery. There was a large attendance of sympathising friends. Messrs H. Dawson, M. Martin, R. Ward, F. Ellis, R. Kirkpatrick and W. Peckham acted as coffin-bearers; and Messrs J. B. Cochran, G. Topper, Jno. Ellis, R. Fitzpatrick and J. Patterson were the pall-bearers. The Rev. Chas. Reed conducted the Church of England burial service. Mr A. H. Sands, undertaker, Beaufort, carried out the mortuary arrangements.

A bicycle road race for £5 a side was run on Saturday at Beaufort between Anthony Driver and George Stokes, the course being from Halpin's Camp Hotel to the five-mile post on the Ballarat road, just beyond the Trawalla Hotel, and back. Mr W. O'Sullivan acted as starter, Mr R. Stokes as time-keeper, and Messrs J. McKeich and A. Parker as judges. The competitors kept closely together, but a few hundred yards from home Driver jumped away, and spurting well, won by about 15 yards. Stokes admitted that he was fairly beaten, and the stakes were paid over by Mr Halpin. The time was 44 min. 16 sec., or about 13 minutes slower than Driver's time (the fastest) over the same course in the previous road race when the match was made. A few pounds changed hands over the event, Driver being the favorite.

Bonnington's Irish Moss

Owing to the bad weather, the concert to have been given by Mrs Brady and pupils on Friday, 24th ult., in the Societies' Hall, Beaufort, has been postponed to Wednesday, 26th inst.

At the Beaufort Licensing Court on Tuesday, Mr W. Dickson, P.M., adjourned till the 7th Sept. at Ballarat an application by John Kemp for the transfer of the license of the Man o' Kent hotel, Snake Valley.

On the opening of the Beaufort Police Court on Tuesday, Mr W. Dickson, P.M., said that Mr D. Stewart had been sworn in as a Justice of the Peace, and trusted he would have a good time. Senior-constable A. Nicholson said he was very pleased to hear it and to congratulate Mr Stewart, whom he thought would worthily fill the position. Mr M. Lazarus also, on behalf of the bar, expressed his pleasure and tendered his congratulations, feeling sure Mr Stewart would be a great acquisition to the Beaufort justices, and hoping he would attend regularly. Mr S. Young had much pleasure in endorsing these remarks, and in congratulating Mr Stewart on his appointment, hoped he would be able to attend the court regularly. Mr Stewart briefly thanked Messrs Nicholson, Lazarus, and Young for their congratulations.

'LINSEED COMPOUND,' the 'Stockport Remedy' for Coughs and Colds. Of 40 years proven efficacy.

A destructive fire happened at Middle Creek at about noon on Wednesday, a new three-roomed weatherboard cottage, belonging to Mr W. C. Trompf, and the whole of its contents, being utterly demolished. Mr Trompf was away at Donald, and Mrs Trompf had gone across the paddock to her mother's (Mrs Townsend's), leaving a baby asleep at home. Her little boy, whom she had taken with her, was playing outside Mrs Townsend's house, and seeing the fire, gave the alarm. The flames were then coming through the roof. Mrs Trompf ran over, and pluckily entered the burning house, and saved her baby from a horrible death. In addition to clothing, personal effects, and money, the whole of the furniture, including a new sewing machine, was destroyed, as was also a new separator. Unfortunately for Mr and Mrs Trompf, the building and furniture were not insured. Mrs Trompf has no idea how the fire originated.

The ordinary monthly and the adjourned statutory meeting of the Riponshire Council take place on Monday, when the president for the ensuing year is to be elected.

Mr T. E. Sands, a local pigeon shot, succeeded this week in winning one of five gold bracelets competed for by members of the Ballarat Gun Club.

A very successful and most enjoyable biograph entertainment, under the auspices of the Progress Tent, I.O.R., was given by Bros. Alex. Gunn & Sons, on Thursday night, in the Societies' Hall, Beaufort. There was a large and appreciative audience. A large number of fine views, which were both interesting and amusing, were shown, and evoked hearty applause. Mr J. E. Middlis, a well-known Ballarat tenor, gave a very acceptable rendering of the following songs:—"A little boy called Taps" (encored), "Love has and the world is mine," "When the sunset turns the ocean's blue to gold" (encored), and "Doreen"; the first and third songs being illustrated. The accompaniments and an overture were efficiently played by Miss M. Jackson. The performance concluded with the singing of the National Anthem.

'LINSEED COMPOUND,' of 40 years' proven efficacy, for Coughs, Colds, Asthma and Bronchitis, &c.

'LINSEED COMPOUND,' The 'Stockport Remedy,' for Coughs and Colds Gives immediate relief

Shooting at Albury in the first round of the second stage for the affiliation medal and money prize, Mr W. T. Hill (formerly of Beaufort), on Saturday, headed the A class at 800 and 900 yrds. with a score of 85 (15 handicap), making 23 at the first range and 21 at the second.

The St. Arnaud correspondent of the "Argus" states:—"Whilst there are general expressions of delight at the selection of Mr T. Skene, M.H.R., for the Grampians, as a candidate for the Senate, there is generally regret that the Grampians will lose Mr Skene as its representative in the House of Representatives. It is thought the anti-socialists of the division should take prompt action to secure a suitable candidate."

A vivid display of bio-pictures from films just arrived from America, depicting the great San Francisco earthquake, will be exhibited at the Societies' Hall, Beaufort, on Wednesday next. The production of these views will be under the direction of Mr Dan Barry, whose name as a caterer for public entertainment is a guarantee that the display will be well worth seeing. Over two thousand feet of films will be used in showing life-like representations of what took place on that night, when the calm slumbers of San Francisco's population were disturbed with appalling abruptness. Scenes which in a few short moments turned one of the world's fairest cities into a perfect pandemonium, will be most vividly placed before the spectators. Mr Dan Barry is the first in the Australian field with the genuine films of the great disaster, having cabled to his agent in America to outbid all competitors. His enterprise has been richly rewarded, as this marvellous picture has drawn record houses in the principal towns and centres in this state. Other novel and interesting newly imported bio-pictures and new illustrated songs will be included in the bill of fare. The doors will be open at 7.15, and the performance starts punctually at 8.

Mining News.

The following are the reported yields for the week ending Saturday, August 25th:—Adamthwaite and party, 5 oz. 12dwt. (fortnight); Last Chance, 7oz. 7dwt.; Martin and party, 2 oz. 4dwt.; Jaensch and party (fortnight), 45oz. 10dwt.; No. 2 Extended, Raglan, 10 oz. 16dwt.; Morris and party (fortnight), 42oz. 14dwt.

Trawalla Leads G.M. Co.—Shaft sunk and timbered to 140ft.; cleaned off bottom at 135ft.

Sons of Freedom Al Co., Raglan—Shaft deepened 15ft. for the week, through tough clay; now in false bottom. Total depth, 96ft.

Yam Holes Sluicing Company.—Anticipate having steam up on plant on Wednesday week, and start sluicing on following Monday.

Public Meeting

A public meeting, convened for the purpose of nominating two trustees for the Beaufort Racecourse Reserve in the room of Messrs Joel Tompkins and David Troy, deceased, was held at the Shire Hall on Saturday afternoon. There was an attendance of eight, and Mr J. R. Wotherspoon, J.P., was appointed chairman on the proposition of Mr E. H. Welsh, seconded by Mr G. Hellyer.

The Chairman briefly stated the object of the meeting, and asked for nominations.

Mr W. H. Halpin nominated Mr A. Parker as a trustee, stating he was an old member and a good worker of the Jockey Club, and that if there was any honor attached to the position it should be given to men who took an interest in the club. Seconded by Mr E. H. Welsh.

Mr A. Dixon nominated Mr E. H. Welsh as the second trustee, which was seconded by Mr A. Palling.

Mr Wotherspoon supported the nominations, remarking that both Mr Parker and Mr Welsh had taken a great deal of interest in the club, and it was only right that they should be appointed as trustees. He himself was a trustee, and it would give him great pleasure to work with them if they were appointed.

There being no other nominations, the propositions were put to the meeting and carried unanimously.

Mr Parker returned thanks for the honor conferred upon him, remarking that he had taken an active interest in the club for over 16 years, and would continue to do so.

Mr Welsh also returned thanks. He was one of the youngest members, and had the misfortune to be president this year. The secretary and he had had a lot of work in connection with the closed road question. He had always taken an interest in the club, and intended to still do so.

The secretary was instructed to forward the nominations to the Department.

The proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the chair.

Snake Valley.

An endeavour is to be made to have the township re-named. The proposed name is Carngham Valley.

Mr Vaughan W. C. Hugard is to succeed Mr J. J. Kirby at the half time schools at Carngham and Black Hill.

Mr John Sheehan has suffered considerable annoyance through foxes getting amongst his flock. No fewer than 25 lambs were killed in a fortnight. He decided to lay strychnine poison, and this resulted in fifteen of the pest being killed.

At the conclusion of morning service at the Snake Valley Holy Trinity Church of England on Sunday (says the "Courier"), Miss G. C. Roddis was made the recipient of a silver sugar scuttle from the Sunday school children and choir on her approaching marriage. Rev. A. J. Greenwood made the presentation, and referred to the splendid work done by Miss Roddis during her five years' association with those bodies. Mr S. McBarney, on behalf of Miss Roddis, thanked the donors for their thoughtfulness in recognising the work done by the recipient.

Skipton.

An old resident of Skipton, in the person of Mr John Daly, of the Pound, passed away on Saturday evening. Mr Daly was a Eureka man, and kept a general store on Bakery Hill in the early fifties. In 1855 he went to Skipton, and for the past half-century followed pastoral pursuits in that district. He was a native of Watergrass Hill, County Cork, Ireland, and was in his 84th year. He leaves a grown-up family of four sons and one daughter.

Bonnington's Irish Moss

The Universal Remedy for Colds, Bronchitis and Influenza.

Beaufort Police Court.

TUESDAY, 28th AUGUST, 1906.

(Before Messrs W. Dickson, P.M., G. Topper, M. Flynn, and D. Stewart, J's.P.)

NON-VACCINATION.

Police v. Jas. Green.—Neglecting to have his child vaccinated. Adjourned till 6th Sept. to see if the vaccination, which had now been done, was successful.

Same v. Donald McCallum.—Similar offence. Withdrawn, as the child had since been successfully vaccinated.

Same v. W. Troupp.—Similar offence. Adjourned till 25th Sept., to give defendant an opportunity of getting his child vaccinated.

Theodore Schlicht was fined £2 on the same charge. He refused to get his child vaccinated.

Similar cases against Joseph Freeman, George Lancey, and Thos. Willox were adjourned till 6th Sept., 27th Novr., and 25th Sept. respectively.

GARNISHEE.

Wotherspoon & Co. v. Percy Hains; the Shire of Ripon being garnisheed. Mr Wotherspoon stated that 34s 7d was owing, and he had ascertained from the shire secretary that there was money enough coming to Hains to cover the amount owing and 4s costs. The usual order of distress to issue.

RIDING WITHOUT A LIGHT.

Ernest Stevens was summoned by Senior-Constable Nicholson for riding a bicycle without a light on the Waterloo road at night. Defendant said he was going home from work at 6 o'clock, and was riding behind another lad who had a lamp. A fine of 2s 6d, with 2s 6d costs, was inflicted.

LARCENY.

Edward Jones was charged with feloniously stealing a bottle of whisky, valued at 3s 6d, the property of Mr Wm. C. Jones, on 19th August. He was defended by Mr M. Lazarus, and Senior-constable Nicholson conducted the prosecution.

William Carlton Jones, sworn, stated: I am the licensee of the Golden Age hotel, Beaufort. The accused has been in my employ for the past three weeks. The bottle of whisky (produced) is my property. I value it at 3s. I did not authorise accused, nor anyone else, to take it. I had a conversation with accused after I found he had taken it. Mr Nicholson found the whisky when searching for something else. That was on 21st inst. I saw accused in my yard, and asked him where he got the whisky. He said he got it out of the bar. I asked him what he was doing in the bar. He said he was taking out the empties from under the counter. He said he put sixpence in the till. I asked him what he wanted to help himself for. He said nobody was about and he thought there was no harm in it. I also spoke to him on the 22nd. He said he thought he was doing right, as he heard other grooms had helped themselves before. He admitted on the 22nd that he took the full bottle of whisky out of the bar.

Cross-examined—Accused is still in my employment. From conversations I have had with him sometimes I thought he had felonious intent and sometimes I thought he had not. Other grooms have served in the bar and helped themselves, but as a rule they had my permission to do so. He told me he wanted to come and tell me that Mr Nicholson was searching his room on the 21st. I said, "Why didn't you come to me?" He replied that Mr Nicholson said there was no need to rush into things till he had time to look round. Had I been there I would not have taken action; I would far sooner see it quashed. The boy has done his work well, and I am quite willing to keep him till I get someone else. This was first mentioned to me on the 21st by Mr Nicholson, who told me he was searching the room for evidence, and showed me that bottle, and asked me if I had missed it. I said I had not. I asked the boy where he got the whisky, and he said, out of the bar; that nobody authorised him, and he evidently thought he was doing no harm. He says he put sixpence in the till, and I cannot tell whether he did or not. He still has access to the bar to clean it out. All my acts go to show that I do not think defendant had felonious intent. He could have stolen dozens of whisky since, if he were a thief, and I still intend to keep him on.

To Senior-constable Nicholson—I have given other grooms permission to go into the bar and help themselves, but they paid for the liquor they had, or had it deducted from their wages. Defendant says he took some whisky and put sixpence in the till. I said, "There's a mighty lot of whisky there for sixpence." I asked him what he measured it with, and he said he did not measure it. I have already said he admitted taking a full bottle of whisky.

To Mr Lazarus—He said he had intentions of paying for the balance out of his wages.

To Senior Constable Nicholson—That was after the police found the whisky. Defendant did not mention anything about it before.

To the P.M.—I do not wish to press the charge. I mean to keep defendant on till I can get someone else—a more competent groom. He has always been sober since he worked for me.

To Mr Lazarus—Other grooms helped themselves while I was absent and paid for it afterwards.

Jas. R. Day, an employee at Wotherspoon & Co's., wine and spirit merchants, sworn, stated: I am an expert tester of whisky, having done it for the firm for the past 18 years. I tested the whiskies produced and found both equal in strength—18.6 under-proof.

To Mr Lazarus—I never bottled it, and could not say what whisky it was. The full bottle was sealed, but not the half bottle.

Alexander Nicholson, senior constable at Beaufort, sworn, stated: On 21st inst. I went to defendant's room at the Golden Age hotel, Beaufort. I searched his room and underneath the mattress of his bed I found the half bottle of whisky (produced). I said, "Where did you get this whisky?" Accused said, "I bought it, of course." I said, "Where did you buy it?" He said, "At the hotel." I said, "What hotel?" He said, "What hotel do you think?" I said, "It's not for me to think, it's for you to say." He then said, "At the Golden Age hotel." He left the room then, and went to the railway station. I saw him when he came back, and said "From whom did you buy that whisky?" He said, "I decline to tell you from whom or when I got it." I said, "I'll put you in a place where you will explain." That's all that took place. I summoned him then. I took possession of the whisky, and have had it in my custody, except for a day or two when it was at Wotherspoon's to be tested. It was half-full when I got it. I saw the whisky tested.

To Mr Lazarus—When I went there on Tuesday I had no warrant. Defendant consented to my searching his room. I got the information from Mr Jones that the whisky was stolen on a Sunday. I did not insinuate to Mr Jones that he could be had for Sunday trading. It never occurred to me that defendant was shielding his employer. I have told you all the conversation that took place about the whisky in the room. I remember the young man saying he'd better see the boss, but not about the whisky. Defendant said, "I'll lose my billet; it's nice searching my room like this; I'd better see the boss." I said, "You can please yourself; it's you who are making the fuss." I said, "If there's any fuss made it will be you that will make it." That was previous to the whisky being found. I applied for the summons on the same day. I did not have any conversation with Mr Jones as to whisky being sold on Sunday; it was Mr Jones who told me.

Eli Arthur Starkey, mounted constable of police, stationed at Beaufort, stated he had heard the evidence of last witness, which was correct as far as he knew. He was not present when defendant returned from the railway station.

Cross-examined—I was present when defendant said "You had better see the boss." Senior-Constable Nicholson said it was not necessary, or he need not make a fuss.

Mr Lazarus submitted that the whole facts negatived the supposition that defendant feloniously took and carried away the whisky. There was no case to answer. If Mr Jones, the proprietor of the leading hotel in Beaufort, thought the boy was a thief, he was acting very inconsistently in keeping him on where he could steal a greater quantity. It was absurd to bring such a case before the court, and there was not the slightest justification for it.

Defendant at first asked for the case to be sent for trial, but afterwards consented to be dealt with summarily, pleading not guilty. He gave evidence on his own behalf, and said:—My name is Edward Bertie Jones. I am defendant in this case, and am in Mr Jones's employment. I took a bottle of whisky out of the bar on Sunday, 19th inst. I had not the slightest intention of stealing it. I was cleaning the bar. It was a full bottle. Senior-constable Nicholson found it under my pillow. He asked where I got it. I said I bought it inside the hotel. When he was in my room and had possession of the whisky, I said, "I am going to tell Mr Jones about it." He said it was not necessary to make a song about it. I asked him if he wanted me any further, as I had to go on with my work, and he said no. On my return he asked me further about the whisky. I thought he was trying to get up a Sunday trading case. I got the summons on Friday evening. I put the sixpence in the till, and heard it was the custom of other grooms to help themselves.

To Senior-constable Nicholson—I imagine I told Mr Jones it was a full bottle of whisky. The bottle was not full when you got it. I told Mr Jones I had taken the whisky, but not before the police saw me. I had done the same as other grooms, having got drink and put the sixpence or threepence in the till. I can't say that Mr Jones told me to do this. I wasn't afraid of you, as you had no warrant.

To the P.M.—I only had sixpence in my pocket.

Defendant, who said his age was 21 years, admitted a prior conviction of 3 months at Camperdown on 4th December, 1902, for imposition, and also a sentence of 3 months at Ballarat on 3rd November, 1905, for larceny.

The P.M., in sentencing accused to a month's imprisonment with hard labor, said that had it been his first offence he would have been let off very lightly with a fine of 10s or 20s, but with such a record he could not see his way to impose a fine.

CHILD ABANDONMENT.

A young unmarried woman named Ivy Provost was charged with unlawfully abandoning her child, under two years of age, at Beaufort on 11th August. She was defended by Mr S. Young, and was accommodated with a chair in the court. All witnesses were ordered out of court. Senior-constable Nicholson conducted the prosecution. The court was crowded, several ladies being present.

Sarah Rose, sworn, said: I am a married woman, the wife of Herbert Rose, and live at Burke-street, Beaufort. I remember the night of 11th inst. Between 7.30 and 8 p.m. I heard a knock at the door. I was lying down in the dining room. I did not answer the first time, but my sister answered the second knock. The third knock came, and I went to the door myself. When I got there I found the baby on the doorstep. It was fully dressed and awake, but not crying.—[Constable Starkey brought the child into court.]—I would not know the baby again. I picked the baby up and took it inside. I changed its underclothing. It was a boy. I kept the baby there till till about 9 o'clock, when Mr Rose and myself took it to the Beaufort police station. My husband came home by the express. I gave the child to Mr Nicholson. There was a bundle of ordinary clothing beside the child on the step. There was nothing to eat or drink in any shape or form—not even a comforter. The child was warmly clad but very sore, and had apparently not been well attended to for some days. I gave it nothing, as it apparently had just received had milk, as it was "sicky." I otherwise attended to it. I had never seen him before. I have known the defendant for some time. It is about 12 months since I first met her. She was in my employment for about two weeks till the 30th October last year, since I have not spoken to her since. She has lived in Beaufort as far as I know. I did not see or hear anyone about at the time, except that a buggy passed just before. I did not see defendant about on the night of the 11th. My house verandah is against the street. The child was on the doorstep under the verandah. My sister went to it two or three minutes before.

To Mr Young—I found the baby between half-past 7 and a quarter to 8. I fancy I heard three knocks, but as I was running down I was not sure of the first. There were two distinct knocks. On the occasion my sister went to the door I picked up the baby. I was astonished and said: "Oh, Emma, there's a baby! bring the lamp." Why I did not at once carry it to the police was that I did not know where the police-station was, and I was too ill to go by myself. My sister is a stranger in Beaufort, having been here four months. Not five minutes elapsed from the time of the last knock. As soon as we could get to the door after the last knock, we went and picked up the baby. I had not opened the door prior to the knocking. The two knocks were loud enough, and I meant for us to hear. The verandah has a picket fence around it, and a front gate which was opened. There was a mat on the verandah. Some of the clothing in the bundle was wet. The baby did not look as if it had been recently changed. The baby was tied up with straps. I put some napkins out of the bundle on the lady. I can't remember what sort of a night it was, but I think it was calm and dark, as far as I can remember. It was not more than There was no light in the hall or passage. I took the lamp with me. I had no idea whose baby it was, except by a letter received some weeks before. It was addressed to me by Mr Dixon, hotelkeeper, Beaufort.

'LINUM CATHARTICUM PILLS' of Mountain Flax. Agreeably Aperient. Worthy of trial.

Bonnington's Irish Moss

To Cure a Cough or Cold.

THE MYSTERY OF A PINCH OF POWDER.

On a bed of pain, frightfully mangled, affraid to live and dreading to die, is now lying a man who holds a secret the announcement of which might revolutionize the warefare of the world.

If this man dies the secret will die with him.

His name is Frank Wurtenberger. He is in the Mount Vernon Hospital, carefully nursed, suffering the greatest torments—and clinging to his secret.

"If I die," he said to his brother, Alfred Wurtenberger, "I shall die of the terrible pain."

The doctors say that Wurtenberger will live, that the explosion in the East Chester laboratory will not end the inventor's life as he was about to complete his work on the most terrible explosive known to science—eight times more powerful than dynamite or lyddite. Moreover, although the mangled man seemed to be blinded by the awful explosion, the doctors declare that his sight has not gone.

The great secret is then, saved to the world. For better or for worse, a new and deadly power is to be added to the destructive agencies which man has wrested from nature.

If Wurtenberger had died, only a formula representing his labours up to a recent date would have remained. As if anticipating the possibilities of disaster in handling this agency of death. Wurtenberger had this formula placed in a trust company vault. Now he will himself be able to lay the completed work before the United States Government, in accordance with his cherished plans.

DRAMATIC CLIMAX TO THE EXPERIMENTS.

The recent startling climax which so nearly cost the life of this intrepid man—a man who has daily juggled with death for years— is very dramatic in its settings.

Far out in the lonely, boggy marshes of East Chester Wurtenberger built himself a laboratory, two miles from the nearest inhabited dwellings. His neighbours of daylight were the sea-gulls and a few croaking marsh hens, and those of night were the croaking frogs. One old coloured man was the only human being allowed to enter the premises, and as a matter of fact no sane person cared to approach the weird hut, where the absorbed German scientist incubated devilish compounds which might wipe the place off the local map upon some untoward occasion.

While Wurtenberger has not been able to fully explain what happened on the day when the windows of his lonely workshop were blown out, the roof lifted, and himself horribly mangled. the story gathered by his brother in halting sentences runs in this way:

The inventor in the silence of the marsh had for hours been experimenting with a few grains of his powerful explosive, endeavouring to find a way by which it could be exploded with an electric current. Incidently, it should be explained that the explosive cannot be fired by any amount of concussion, though a match or a fuse or a glowing ember will instantly set off the loose powder.

The loose powder when not confined burns quietly, but in a new form of compressed sticks, in which the particles are cemented together with glucose or something of that nature, tremendous explosion is caused by a live flame.

ONLY A FEW GRAINS EXPLODED

It was with this local power that the inventor was experimenting. Only a few grains in the earthen dish remember—not enough to have caused any havoc, the inventor thought. What actually happened he does not know, except that as he leaned over the dish adjusting the mechanism, there was a frightful roar and flash, and he was hurled through the air and against the opposite wall of the room, blinded and terribly lacerated. His torn garments burst into flame, which he fought with his bare hands, and being sightless and horribly wounded, the burning cloth ate deeply into his ragged flesh before he was aware of the added torture.

Alone, screaming in agony, maddened beyond human control, he dashed blindly round and round the room, overturning deadly chemicals, breaking ebulliating flasks and glass stills, reeling from the shocks as he ran full tilt into the walls of his smokeladen and burning prison.

He was so crazed with pain that all sense of location left him, one door of his pen which led to the outer air he never found.

Fortunately his coloured man found him at the end of half an hour writhing weakly on the floor, but it was another hour before a private conveyance could be brought back to the door, and his tortured form carried to the hospital in Mount Vernon.

Dr. Shipman, of Mount Vernon, who started to his assistance when notified by telephone, who accompanied him for a portion of the ride to the hospital, and who has since had the case in hand, says that Wurtenberger will live, and that he will not lose his sight. The patient's fine physique and his indomitable resolve not to reveal his secret and not to die with it, probably assisted much in carrying him past the shock which would be fatal to most men.

Wurtenberger has been nagged to give up the secret of his great invention. Rich capitalists have pleaded with him in vain, but the inventor has been steadfast in his resolve not to disclose it, nor the name of a single ingredient which makes his explosive the most powerful and frightful in its effects of any known compound in the world.

After the explosion in the laboratory hordes of curious people rushed to the building, and the knowing ones made lists of all the chemicals left standing on the shelves.

Alfred Wurtenberger laughed as he recounted this visitation of persons who thought they might thus easily purloin the secret so carefully guarded for years, and said: "My brother is a very wise man. He has always realised that an accident might happen some day, and that one ingredient—that one which makes the explosion so many times stronger than dynamite—was not in that room at all."

He did not say where it was. That is part of the secret.

The compounding of parts of the explosive has taken place many times before. There are a dozen or more people who know just how to make the mixture just up to the last step. When this stage is reached the inventor turns everybody out and adds the magic element.

No one can analyse the compound, for a sufficient quantity of the explosive necessary to find the final chemical element would kill a thousand people in the attempt, because it defies analysis without exploding.

The only clue to the single mysterious element which creates out of a midly explosive combination one a score of times more terrific in its action was given one by the inventor's brother in a recent interview, when he remarked that the inventor had made many discoveries of a novel character in his business of tanning leather. He admitted that the unknown quantity was a chemical used in tanning and that it had been discovered by accident. It seems that in compounding tanning materials an explosion took place which set Wurtenberger on the track of the new explosive.

It is said that the new explosive is so powerful and that its rending power is given off so suddenly that no gun or piece of artillery so far made by man will be able to withstand the shock.

However, this fact is considered of no consequence, in view of the fact that our great twelve-inch guns can shoot half-ton missiles a distance of ten miles.

The great future of this high explosive lies in another direction, which it is impressive to contemplate It does not explode by concussion. One can hammer on it all day long or drop a trip-hammer upon it without danger. Here, then, we have the ideal explosive for charging artillery, piercing shells and loading the heads of torpedoes.

The dynamite gun, the most terrible, theoretically, of any death-hurling device, was practically a failure because of the fearful danger of premature explosions. Behind the new compound the highest forms of explosives which can be used in modern artillery may be safely fired, and these shells, laden with Wurtenbergerite, will only do their awful work of destruction upon striking the intended target, when a flash of fire is communicated to the interior charge.

WILL SMASH IN A WARSHIP.

For torpedoes and mines it is said to be ideal. With its frightful explosive quantities it is expected that mere contact with the sides of a battleship will mean the complete disruption of the heaviest armour plate. For mines it has the advantage that non-combatant shipping may safely enter or sail out of any harbour, bumping carelessly over the mined field. An explosion will occur only when the charges are fired designedly by a human hand operating an electrical key from the shore.

Wurtenberger does not want to die. Even in his keenest agony, when death would be a glad surcease from frightful suffering, he has in gasps expressed himself on the futility and travesty of life if just at the moment he is about to realise fame and material success the mental spark be snuffed out.

His friends know that he deserves life and its reward, for his years from humble youth in Germany have been spent toiling in a tanner's shop and delving between times into the mysteries of dangerous and deadly compounds.

He has always had superb faith that some day he would discover an explosive so fearful and frightful in its effects that the world, aghast, must stand for peace lest nations be wiped off the earth—an explosive which, if properly harnessed and used in peaceful industrial pursuits, would make for the substantial progress of civilized man.

The secret is saved to the world now whether Wurtenberger lives or dies, but there were hours on April 16, 1906, when it seemed that the mystery of the greatest explosive ever invented would pass out with the life of the brave inventor who conceived it.—"World Magazine."

GOSPEL DUG OUT OF OLD RUINS.

OXFORD MEN FIND PAPYRI ON CHRIST'S LIFE and SPEECHES BY DEMOSTHENES.

Professors Grenfell and Hunt, of Oxford, announce the discovery of the fragment of a lost gospel on the site of Oxyrhyncus, Egypt, which promises to arouse a theological sensation.

The professors found an enormous number of Greek literary papyri, including compositions by Pindar and Euripides, and new speeches by Demosthenes.

The fragment of the gospel is on vellum and is legible after sixteen centuries. The writing is in microspic Greek characters and quite distinct.

In speaking of the discovery, Professor Grenfell said:

"This certainly is no part of any extant gospel, and theologians will have to decide on its theological value. It is unusually well written from a literary standpoint. There are some three hundred words on the page. The fragment begins in the middle of a speech.

"Jesus and his desciples have entered the temple and have met a Pharisee who rebukes them for omitting to go through some elaborate ceremonial of ablution. Jesus asks what the Pharisee has done, and the Pharisee in his reply describes minutely the process of purification. This is deeply interesting theologically, because no previous authority details such a ceremony.

"There follows a powerful and eloquent denunciation by Jesus of mere outward purification. Jesus says that he and his disciples have been purified with the living water or water of life. Another new point disclosed in the fragment is the first mention of a portion of the temple called the Hagneuterion, or place of purification. This was never mentioned before so far as is known."

Oxyrhyncus was once the site of innumerable monasteries, containing 4,000 monks. Grenfell and Hunt's discovery was made in the mounds that once were the city's dust heap. One hundred and thirty-one boxes of papyri found dated from the second century, B.C., to the sixth century, A.D. The papyri were undoubtedly from some scholar's library.

Potatoes can be made almost exactly like ivory by the following simple process: The potato must be a very good one, not bruised at all, wash it in diluted sulphuric acid till quite clean on the surface, then boil it slowly in the same solution it was washed in until it is quite solid and dense. Wash thoroughly in tepid water, followed by cold, till quite free from acid, and then dry in a warm cupboard or some such place. It will turn or carve beautifully and take nearly any dye.

GERMAN WAR PARTY SNAPS AT ENGLAND.

KAISER IS PLANNING WITH HIS SUBJECTS TO GAIN THE MASTERY OF THE SEAS.

The "war party," consisting of influential noblemen and high military and naval officers, is working hard to gain the ascendancy at court and to remove the moderating influence of Prince von Bulow, the Imperial Chancellor, and Herr von Tschirschky, the Foreign Secretary.

To make Germany the supreme world power is their ambition, and to bring the Fatherland into that proud position the fleet must be elevated to a standard equal to that of the German army, which they say is the finest in the world.

This would bring Germany into conflict with England, who will tolerate no attempt to depose her navy from the premier position. England means to keep her fleet at the "two power" standard and will fight to maintain that principle.

The Conservative paper that makes this intrigue public does not, of course, involve the Emperor's name in it, for fear of lese majeste, but the scheme is in consonance with the aims of his policy as expressed in recent speeches. Nevertheless the journal does not hesitate to denounce the War Party as a public danger.

THE PERFECT BODY.

In an anonymous book published lately in Paris the following proportions are given for the perfect body:

The head should be a seventh part of the body—that is to say, that the body should measure seven heads in height.

The forehead should not be too high or too large.

The eyebrows should be well marked and should end in a point.

The lashes, to be beautiful, should be long and silky.

The nose should be equal in length to the forehead.

The chin should be delicately rounded and free from indentation.

The neck should be twice as long as the nose and half as big as the waist. The shoulders should be plump, of the same height, and slightly rounded.

The arms should be rather large above and should diminish toward the waist.

The mouth should be shaped like a bow unbent.

The legs should be twice as large round as the arms.

QUAINT INDIAN FUNERAL CUSTOM.

Many strange Indian tribes live around Hudson Bay. The Creek and Nascopple Indians are among these tribes who have a peculiar custom in regard to the dead. as soon as one of their number is dead the surviving relatives place the dead one in a box which they beg from the Hudson Bay Company. In this box are placed, with a loaded gun, a powder horn, a tobacco pouch, a flint stone for striking fire, the snowshoes for travel and an axe.

This box is then carried to the top of the nearest hill and set there with stones upon the top of it. For ten days it is left undisturbed, and then the relatives remove the gun and other valuables, believing that by that time the dead one has reached the happy hunting grounds and has no further use for them.

INVENTOR SHIMOSE WON HIS OWN WAY.

Dr. Gian Shimose, the chemist-inventor of that wonderful explosive, Shimose powder, used by the Japanese army and navy, was born in the very humblest circumstances in the province of Hiroshima, some forty-seven years ago, when railways and steamships were practically unknown in the island empire. Very early Shimose determined to win an education made his way to the capital, borrowed books to study, and, though often on the verge of starvation, graduated from the Imperial University with the highest honours. His first invention was a curious ink, now used in Japan for banknotes. The secret of its composition is absolute, and counterfeits are instantly detected.

PRINCESS AS A CIRCUS RIDER.

A romance surrounds Princess Fehim, who is appearing in Schumann's circus in Berlin as a bareback rider.

The Princess, an American named Margaret Morgan, was a member of a German circus troupe which visited Constantinople. Among the spectators was Prince Fehim, an exalted dignitary of the Turkish court, who fell in love with her and married her according to Mohammedan rites.

The Sultan on discovering that a Mohammedan prince, related to the Imperial family, had married a circus rider, banished Fehim to a remote desert part in Arabia. The Turkish police arrested the Princess and expelled her from Turkey penniless. She was compelled to resume her former profession.

But her matrimonial adventure has increased her value as a circus performer, and as a princess she now comands a princely, or princessly, salary.

KUBELK'S LITTLE MISTAKE.

Kubelik, the noted violinist, was recently playing by request before the inmates of an insane asylum the superintendant of which believed that music was a fine medicine for unbalanced minds.

He played a brilliant Slav composition, thinking surely that was of the cheerful character wanted.

As he finished, a very pretty young woman rose and beckoned to him. He thought, artist like, that she wanted an encore, and so said to the doctor: "Ask her what she desires?"

He rose to his feet and was about to question her, when she exclaimed: "To think of the likes of me being in here and he being at large in the world!"

The hardness of the metal tantalum, now used for electric-lamp filaments, is almost equal to that of the diamond.

WILD DOVE NESTED IN FARMER'S HAT.

Ezra Penfield, of the meadows, was chopping cordword in the timber east of his place when he noticed a wild pigeon circling over his head. These birds are rare, and he watched it for some time. finally thinking that the visitor wished food, he opened his lunch pail and scattered crumbs on the ground.

But the bird apparently did not want to feed, as she paid no attention to crumbs, but kept circling closer and closer and once fairly alighted on the rim of Ezra's old felt hat. Ezra was greatly surprised at this, as the birds are wild, as well as rare, but he got a greater shock when he sat down to his lunch The bird had disappeared and Ezra had forgotten the incident when he felt something on his head and putting up his hand touched the pigeon.

A tame dove would have raised at this, but according to Ezra, the pigeon clung to the hat in desperation and there she remained for full five minutes while Ezra wondered what he ought to do under the circumstances. He was just making up his mind to catch the bird by the legs and take it home, when it cooed and departed. As it did so Ezra raised his hand and felt a warm egg nestling in the depression in the top of his hat.

The bird continued circling high overhead and Ezra hadn't the heart to take the egg away, he says so he put it on the ground. At this the pigeon set up a great hue and cry and Ezra soon saw that she wanted him to make a nest out of his hat and leave it. Parting with his headgear was a considerable strain for Ezra as the felt had been worn at the christening of his eldest child and was considered in the light of a souvenir of the joyous occasion. But he left it and the next day found another egg. On the third day he found still another, and called on the neighbours to see for themselves.

The fourth day when he went to the nest with Elder Jim Stuart, he found a few feathers—all that a fox had left of the pigeon—and he now has the eggs at the house, where a hen is hatching them out behind the stove.

When Hank Burt heard the story at the store he told a circumstance even more remarkable. He declared that his youngest son, Jazeb, who is a regular cut-up went out to the barn a couple of weeks ago and soaked a whole nest of Leghorn eggs in a strong solution of bluing. Hank administered the strong hand of paternal law where it hurt most and was going to throw the eggs away when Mrs. Burt suggested that they might hatch after all. They did, and Hank swears that all the chicks were born with bright blue pinfeathers. He believes that the bluing soaked through the shells and coloured the youngsters.

When Mrs. Hen laid eyes on her pale indigo offspring she gave one horrified cackle and flew into the woods. All the other hens in the yard cackled and shrieked and if Hank hadn't been on hand the strange youngsters would have been pecked to death by a bold Plymouth Rock rooster.

Amos Cummings was the only man in the store who didn't gently imply that Hank was a prevaricator. He said he could well believe the tale as he had just had an example of pre-natal influence on eggs. This occurred at his farm, and he wasn't going to tell it till he heard Hank's tale. He declares that along early in the spring he bought a black bantam pullet mated to a black cock and anticipated raising black chicks. About two weeks before the hen began to lay he heard a commotion in the henhouse, and jumping out of bed, he grabbed his shot-gun and entered barefooted and in a long flowing nightgown, he also wore a red conical nightcap.

He found that a fox had taken one hen, but what interested him most was the gyrations of the black bantam. The instant she laid eyes on the white nightgown and red conical cap she cackled and squalled and flew around in a circle and had a real fit if ever a hen had one. She couldn't seem to take her eyes off the nightgown, and when Amos backed out she followed him to the door of the house and acted as though hypnotised.

Amos says that the matter passed from his mind until the chicks hatched, when it was found they were all pure white with the exception of their crests, which were a bright scarlet. They had pink eyes and white feet and were the oddest looking fowls he had ever seen. He says he will show them to doubters as soon as they get old enough to receive callers.

TRAVELLING ON MOTOR SKATES.

France may not be the leading country of inventors, but Frenchmen are coming to the front nowadays with new devices.

Not content with turning out the automobile horse, France has also recently placed on the market the auto skate.

The contrivance is great for lazy skaters. The man wearing the auto skates simply starts his gasoline apparatus going in the same manner that the machinery of an automobile or motor-cycle is run, and the power does what his footwork ought to accomplish.

The speed is controlled by switches at the belt and the apparatus is quite easy to manipulate.

The tank of the kit holds a pint of gasoline and weighs very little. It will generate one and one-half horsepower and will furnish locomotion for seventy-five or eighty miles at a high rate of speed. Recent tests made in France carried the skater along at the rate of fifty miles an hour, which is good going for skates.

WHY HE RESIGNED.

The French Baron Rothschild once had in his service a valet named Alphonse—first class, but an acknowledged "red."

This valet obtained permission once a week to attend the meetings of his Socialist lodge.

Suddenly the baron noticed that Alphonse no longer desired this off night, and inquiring into the cause, was informed that the valet's late Socialist colleagues had worked out a calculation that if all the wealth of France were divided equally per capita each individual would be the possessor of two thousand francs.

"Monsieur," said Alphonse, with dignity, "I resigned. I have five thousand francs."

MEN WHO MOVED THE WORLD ALONG.

PETRARCH AND THE REVIVAL OF LEARNING.

Before Odoacer had fairly seated himself upon the throne from which he had pushed the last of the Western Caesars, there began to settle down upon the world the mental mist known as the "Dark Ages."

The darkest of these ages were the Eighth, Ninth and Tenth centuries, a period during which the lamp of learning was well-nigh extinguished.

The year 1000 A.D. probably marks the Winter Solstice of the human intellect, the lowest dip that it has ever taken into the night of ignorance and fear.

Very few were able to read and write. Knowledge had almost perished from the earth. Here and there, in some castle or monastery, was cherished the memory of the mighty thinkers of old; but the masses of the people were in ignorance as black as Egyptian darkness.

Superstition and fear, the twin daughters of this Ignorance, bedevilled the people right and left day and night. It was a wretched miserable time, many of the deeds of the period beginning with the words: "As the world now draweth to its close."

But for the fact that something very great and glorious was going to happen, it would have been well had the world come to an end then and there.

The great and glorious thing I speak of was the Revival of Learning—the coming to life again, as it were, of the mighty spirits of Greece and Rome, the Illustrious Thinker who made Athens and the Eternal City the centres of intellectual light for the whole ancient world.

The man who did more than any other towards ushering in the dawn after the long dark night of Mediaevalism was Petrarch, born at Arezzo, Italy, in the year 1304.

Known principally as the author of the immortal sonnets to Laura, Petrarch is deserving of the still higher honour of having been foremost among the little band of illustrious men who reintroduced Europe to Plato and Socrates, Aeschylus and Aristophanes, Virgil, Cicero and Horace.

Dearly as Petrarch loved his Laura he loved truth even better; and to the task of exhuming her from the sepulchre in which Barbarian violence had laid her, and clothing her again in her old-time beauty and attractiveness, he devoted all the energy of his rich and splendid soul.

Early and late, winter and summer, while others were idling or carousing, or fighting, Petrarch was searching for the ancient manuscripts—the lost treasures of the Greek and Roman genius.

And when he found one he forthwith told the world about it with joy and gladness.

To revive the lost learning, to resucrect and re-clothe with power and beauty the thought of the masters of Greece and Rome, was with Petrarch a passion, scarcely less tender and precious than that which he felt for the beautiful young woman to whom he dedicated his inimitable verses.

Poet, lover, diplomat, lawyer, theologian, he was, above all else, a Truth Seeker, and it was among his books—the precious manuscripts of the classic thinkers—that he died when near the ripe old age of "three score and ten."

He died. But his spirit survived him among his fellow men, and his devotion to literature, his divine enthusiasm for knowledge acted as a spur to those he left behind him, causing them to keep at the good work until such time as the reign of ignorance and superstition should be for ever ended.

I have never seen a statue of Petrarch in any of our parks or squares. It would not be a bad thing to have in our midst some reminder in stone or bronze of the man who did more than any other human being to dissipate the gloom of the Dark Ages, and bring in the splendid Modern Age of light, liberty and progress.

HOW TO BECOME A MILLIONNIRE.

The career of John Wanamaker, the millionaire merchant of Philadelphia, is worth the telling. His father was a brickmaker, and a poor man in the modern meaning of the word. John, who was one of half a dozen or more children, began work early, and, from the very first, every cent he earned which was not absolutely essential to his support he saved, until at the age of twenty-three he had £20 to his credit.

An investment in real estate increased this amount to £400, and this amount was the foundation of his present millions.

Wanamaker owes his success to patient, hard work, and to a marvellous capacity for detail, together with a placidity of disposition and digestion which makes work a pleasure to him. His life is the life of a well-balanced, carefully oiled, and cared-for clock.

He never smoked, never drank, never in all his life went to any more frivolous entertainment than a concert or a lecture. He cares nothing for horses, cares nothing for society, is a model man in his family, goes to bed early, and is often up ahead of the sun.

As to just how large a fortune Wanamaker has acquired during his thirty odd years of active business life there can be, of course, only the roughest estimate. The ground on which the store stands is worth at least £800,000 (it cost him a little more than one-eighth of that amount); he has city and country houses, and cottages by the sea, as well as large investments in real estate in Philadelphia and elsewhere; while it is safe to say that his annual income from his store is easily beyond £200,000.

People who have known Wanamaker for years roughly estimate his possessions at over £5,000,000 sterling. Yet with all that vast sum, to keep his family from coming to want, Mr. Wanamaker deems it a wise thing to carry nearly a million and a half of dollars insurance on his life. He does not think his family will need it. It is only a part of his commercial instinct and far-reaching prudence.

A camel begins work at four years old, and frequently continues in use for over half half a century. It will carry 1,000lb. on its back, while few horses can carry more than 250 pounds.

NINETEEN CENTURIES OF VESUVIUS.

The excavation of Pompeii has furnished almost the chief tourist sight of Europe, while Bulwer in "The Last Days of Pompeii" has furnished even the untravelled with a mental picture of human life in the little town whose outward aspect is so amazingly preserved for us. But the first eruption of Vesuvius in A. D. 79 was probably not in the loss of life comparable to that caused by Mont Pelee or by the Johnstown flood.

Italian scientists suggest that the principal eruptions of Vesuvius come thrice in a century. Smaller eruptions with incidental loss of life occur oftener. The mountain must have slain in all many times the number that perished with Pompeii. That town, German savants reckon, lost 2,000 people in 79, and what the country about it suffered is unknown. But in 1631 3,000 persons are said to have been killed, and since that date there has been loss of life on at least a dozen occasions. In the recent eruptions, owing to the greater density of population, as many people might have perished as in the first if it had not been for the railroad and the quickened apprehension of modern observers.

In character the recent eruption is like that described by Pliny the younger and by Bulwer, brief extracts from whose pen-pictures are printed in "The world's Sunday Magazine." It was less violent, but not so much less as might be supposed from viewing Herculaneum and Pompeii to-day. They are buried deep but by many eruptions, not altogether by the first.

The scientific devotion of Prof. Mattucci, of the Indian Royal Observatory, has been compared with that which cost the elder Pliny his life. The observatory is two miles only from the crater, but stands on a spur of the mountain and is thus protected from the noxious gases which being of great specific gravity roll down the slopes, forcing the lighter air upward.

It was these noxious gases, not lava or falling stones or ashes, which slew the thousands at Pompeii and recently at St. Pierre. Pliny, who was a admiral, ordered the Roman fleet inshore to take up refugees and went himself to his friend Pomponianus at Castellamare. Fearing that the house would fall the party bound pillows on their heads to ward off falling stones and went into the fields, where Pliny, being asthmatic and fat, succumbed to the noxious gases. He must have been more than ten miles from the mountain but on low flat land.

To complete a closer parallel, the devastated region will be rebuilt. Vines will reclothe the rich new volcanic soil. The mountain will kill again.

NO DOG WILL BITE WHEN HE SMELLS HORSE'S HOOF.

"A regular professional chicken thief understands how to quiet the fiercest and the noisest dog on earth, be it a bulldog or a yellow fice. It is the easiest thing in the world.

"If you want to render a dog harmless and make him as docile and affectionate as a three-days' old kitten, all you've got to do is to rub your hands and clothes with fresh shavings from a horse's hoof. Did you ever hear of a horseshoer being bitten by a dog? No, and you never will, at least not when he has his working clothes on.

"I don't care when or where it is, in the dead of night or the daytime, a dog may come rushing at you, bent on tearing you to pieces, but if you've got the odour of a horse's hoof about you, he'll turn into the meekest lamb as soon as he gets the smell and lick your feet.

GERM KILLING POWER OF FRUITS.

An eminent Japanese bacteriologist has shown that the acids of lemons, apples and other fruits—citric acid, malic acid— are capable of destroying all kinds of disease germs. Cholera germs are killed in fifteen minutes by lemon juice or apple juice, and typhoid fever germs are killed in half an hour by these acids, even when considered diluted. If you squeeze a lemon into a glass of water containing cholera germs, and let it stand fifteen or twenty minutes you may drink the water with impunity, as the germs will be dead; these juices will kill other disease germs. Instead of telling a man to have his stomach washed out, we can now tell him to drink orange juice, which will clense the stomach as thoroughly as a stomach tube, providing it be not a case of stomach catarrh. If we have to deal with a stomach complaint, in which there is a large amount of tenacious mucus adhering to the walls of the stomach, a stomach tube to dislodge it is required, but in ordinary cases of biliousness, foul tongue, bad breath, sick headache, and nervous headache, a fruit diet is a wonderful purifier.

A DUCAL BODYGUARD.

The Duke of Atholl, who recently denied his rumoured engagement to a certain famious actress, is, of all the great nobles of Scotland, the one who is the most distinguished by pride of race, and who has preserved more than any other grand seigneur of the Northern kingdom the old feudal customs and ideals on his estates.

He enjoys the distinction, unique not only in Great Britain, but also in Europe, of being permitted to maintain a full-fledged armed bodyguard with artillery complete, about a thousand strong, composed exclusively of members of that Murray clan of which he is the chieftain, and its regimental colours were presented to it by no less a personage than the late Queen Victoria, on the occasion of one of her many stays at Blair Atholl.

Property is the root of all evil.

Women sailors are employed in Denmark, Norway, and Finland, and are often found to be excellent mariners. In Denmark several women are employed as State officials at sea, and particularly in the pilot service. They go out to meet the incoming ships; they climb nimbly out of their boats; they show their official diploma, and they steer the newcomer safely into the harbour. It is the same in Finland.

CHICKEN FARM ON AN HOTEL ROOF.

SPRING BOILERS AND THE FRESHEST OF EGGS FOR DWELLERS at the ANSONIA.

On the roof of the "largest apartment hotel in the world," the Ansonia, Broadway, is a chicken farm.

In vain are the challenges of the game rooster, which is the leader of all the feathery battles of this sky-scraper group, as he ventures to perch carefully on the stone wall on the edges of the roof. The daring calls to "fowldom" that perchance may abide on far-away Broadway are lost in the floating clouds as the twenty-storey champion shakes his feathers in proud disdain, as if all the world feared him with his coveted cloud-perch. Self-satisfied, he returns to his two hundred mates, the less ambitious roof abiders.

It is an ideal chicken yard. The roof surface is finely tiled with terra cotta. The north end is covered with earth and gravel. Instead of a barn, these New York chickens live in the Ansonia almost as comfortably as the guests do. From the centre of the roof rises a dome or cupola, built originally for the carpenter of the hotel, who has considerately moved into the upper floor of the dome, leaving the lower floor for the chickens.

The hens run in and out of this snug nook; to and fro, from secret places where they are assiduously attending to the wants of the guests of the Ansonia by laying eggs in numbers that almost suffice for the daily needs of three hundred people who dwell in the lower floors.

W. E. D. Stokes, the proprietor of the hotel, was for a long time in doubt as to whether his guests would prefer the music of an orchestra in a spot where they might stargaze conveniently, or freshly laid eggs and young broilers. He soon decided that the latter course would be the choice, and he was right.

Mr. Stokes went to Freneau, N.J., where he bought five Wyandottes—four hens and one rooster. These the first of the sky-farm did not thrive. They became homesick. Mr. Stokes next bought a big incubator and in due time out of it came a procession of leghorns, plymouth rocks, shanghais and banties, all roof born and therefore having no chance to become homesick. The 200 eggs for the incubator had been gathered on the assorted plan.

About a month ago Mr. Stokes sold the incubator, as he no longer required it, for there are now 250 chickens living on the Ansonia's sky farm.

GENERAL INFORMATION.

There are 1,087 varieties of pears.

There are always 5,000 British vessels at sea.

Laplanders often skate a distance of 150 miles a day.

Over 1,000,000 cat-skins are used every year in the fur trade.

Monk Schwartz, a Cordelier, made the first cannon in Europe in 1330.

The ashes of burnt corks make fine black paint.

The best time for exercise is about two hours after a meal.

A worker bee invariably dies as a result of using its sting.

Last year 210,845 passengers passed through the Suez Canal. Of these 81,431 were soldiers.

In the reign of King Charles II. it was customery for Englishmen to keep their hats on at meals.

Three-fourths of the total population of Russia are engaged in cultivating the soil.

The honey-bee was never known in the United States till imported from England.

It is estimated that 130,000,000 oysters are annually received at Liverpool from abroad.

Physicians declare that the most nutritious ordinary article of diet is butter, and bacon comes next.

It is estimated that there are from 90,000 to 100,000 deer in the forests of Scotland, and that 4,000 stags are killed annually.

The waist of a wasp is synonymous both in natural history and fashion for slightness. No insect has so slim a connection between the thorax and the abdomen.

Odd mistakes have sometimes been made in minting British coins. There is a halfpenny of George I. which has the king's head on both sides.

The people of the United States are the greatest readers of fiction. their public libraries contain fifteen million volumes, and eighty per cent. of all the volumes lent out are fiction.

Peter the Great was the last monarch who ever acted as a public executioner. He killed several mutinous soldiers with his own hands.

Experience seems to show that the best horses, of whatever colour, are found among the dark shades. Light chestnuts, etc., are not as good and enduring as those of darker hue.

The most expensive book ever produced was the official history of the War of the Rebellion in the United States. It is in 112 volumes, and cost £600,000 to produce.

In Korea every unmarried man is considered a boy, though he should live to be a hundred. No matter what his age, he follows in position the youngest of the married men, despite the fact, perhaps, of having lived long enough to be their father.

There are over 500 authorised guides in the Alps. One hundred and ninety-four of them have a regular course of instruction in their profession and have recieved diplomas. Thirty-five of them are between sixty and seventy years of age, and six are over seventy.

Tumblers of nearly the same shape and dimensions as those employed today have been found in great numbers in Pompeii. They were of gold, silver, glass, agate, marble, and other semi-precious stones. 1525.

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Stella Mowbray.

A CAPTIVATING ENGLISH-AMERICAN LOVE STORY.

By the author of "A Girl in a Thousand," "Two Keys," &c, &c.

PART 16.

CHAPTER XLIV.

TREACHERY UNMASKED.

Stella looked up, looking proudly and sternly beautiful.

"Yes," she said, speaking with cold politeness. "I supposo you are surprised; you did not expect to meet me here, Miss—Lady Carrol."

Josephine's face lighted at these last words, and a wicked gleam leaped into her black eyes.

"No, I did not," she returned trying to call a happy smile to her false lips; "and—and—you have heard then?" And drooping her lids, as if in confusion, she played with some flowers she held in her hands, and looked the modest bride to perfection at being addressed by the title she had so lately assumed.

"Yes, I have heard of—o", at least, I saw the notice of your marriage in a paper which was sent to me recently," Stella answered, trying hard to steady her voice, and resolving that the girl who hated her so should not suspect the torture she was enduring.

But Josephine did suspect it, and was determined not to let her go without wringing her heart with something of the agony which she had suffered.

Lord Carrol had dared to tell her, in the midst of her humiliation, that he loved Stella, and she was bound to be avenged in some way for it.

She had sent her the "Derbyshire Gazette," but she had not expected to get any such satisfaction as this out of it.

She had been down to the American Legation, and found out where Mr. Rosevelt was stopping, and had then marked that paragraph and posted the paper to Stella just to arouse her jealousy, and show her that she had been a guest in Lord Carrol's home for a week.

It had not entered her head that she would only read the notice of that mock marriage and believe it real, not observing that it was in a way connected with the article describing Lady Sherbrooke's ball.

But she now saw that such was the case. Stella believed that she was really Lady Carrol; and she knew something of what she must be suffering on account of it; and, with a sense of cruel exultation, she resolved to give the wheels of the rack that she was on another vigorous turn.

She felt that the lovers would doubtless meet before long—perhaps that very evening, for she had seen his lordship there only a short time previous to this meeting, and she was assured he would waste no time in coming to an understanding with Stella; but now, while she had her in her clutches, she would make the most of her opportunity.

"I presume it is something of a disappointment to you to find me here, and—and situated just as I am, when you so confidently expected to win his lordship," sneered Josephine. "You perceive that it is not always safe to be too trusting; and a young peer, even though he were travelling under an assumed name, and made love to a pretty, poverty-stricken girl to while away an idle hour, could not be expected to marry her."

Stella was very pale, but she was more than a match for the unfeeling girl in her proud beauty.

"Lord Carrol did not travel under an assumed name. I have discovered that Archibald Sherbrooke and Lord Carrol are one and the same," Stella replied, coldly.

Josephine started; then, remembering, she said:

"Oh, of course. I suppose it was easy to learn that. But I presume you have heard that we came abroad to take possession of the estate of Sit Charles Thornton, whose death leaves mamma the nearest of kin, and therefore we shall all occupy a very high position in this country."

"Indeed," Stella responded, as if it were a matter of no moment to her. "I have heard of Sir Charles Thornton, but I did not know that you were 'nearest of kin' to him."

"Well, you know it now," Josephine retorted, sharply, beginning to lose her temper at Stella's immobility; "and fortunately we can do exceedingly well without Uncle Jacob's money, which you so cunningly managed to wheedle him out of. We shall not return to America, for we can enjoy ourselves so much more here among the nobility, where, as I told you before, our position is so high, and mine particularly, you know as—as Lady Carrol, is one to be rather envied."

This last, she thought, must be a dagger in the fair girl's breast, but she was wholly unprepared to have it turned against her own.

"May I take the liberty to ask Miss Richards what she means by the statements she has made—to explain herself, if indeed that be possible?" said a deep, stern voice just behind her.

Both girls started and turned instantly at the sound, and both uttered a cry—one of surprise, the other of dismay.

Lord Carrol himself stood in the doorway of the conservatory from which Josephine had entered, and through which he had passed on his way from another portion of the building back to the drawing room.

He had seen Ralph Meredith and Mr. Rosevelt but a minute or two after Stella had slipped away. They told him that she was there, and he had instantly left them to seek her.

He had seen her standing in the ante room through the glass as he approached, and he recognized her instantly, although the sight had nearly unmanned him.

As he drew near, however, he heard Josephine's voice, sharp and scoffing.

Involuntarily he stood still and listened, aghast at what she was saying until he comprehended the whole situation, and when she made the last amazing assertion, he could endure no more, and entered to confront her.

Stella, with one look into his set face, and a glance of astonishment from him to Josephine, whose countenance for once in her life expressed the blankest dismay, sank back pale and shivering into her chair.

Josephine felt for the moment as if she would like the ground to open and swallow her for ever from sight.

But the situation was a desperate one—so desperate that she did not care for anything, so, quickly rallying she tossed her dark head and retorted with a light laugh:

"Miss Mowbray was just telling me my lord, that she had heard of my marriage, and I was only carrying the joke a little further."

"I understand you," he said, briefly but in accents of intense scorn.

Then, with a quick, eager step he came between her and Stella, who, with her white hands folded helplessly in her lap, her face like purest marble, felt as if the earth were again slipping for ever out of her reach, for her senses were reeling.

With a stern, authoritative gesture he motioned Josephine away, and, reaching down, he took Stella's hands.

"My darling," he said, in low, thrilling tones, "has she been torturing you to death? There is not a word of truth in what she has been telling you. Come with me, and let me explain everything to you."

A mocking laugh, which was however full of misery, rang through the room, as Lord Carrol looked back and saw Josephine passing out.

He drew Stella's unresisting hand within his arm and led her through the conservatory out upon a covered porch at the rear of the house.

CHAPTER XLV.

RENEWED HAPPINESS.

The porch was more like a room for, during the winter, it was enclosed with glass windows, and being heated with steam, formed a part of the hothouse.

Lord Carrol placed Stella in a chair, in a secluded corner, and then he knelt down beside her.

"My darling," he said again, "I have seen Mr. Rosevelt, and he told me that you were here. I have been looking for you everywhere during the last fifteen minutes. Dearest, you will let me defend myself now, will you not? You will not turn away from me? You will not spoil both our lives by again driving me from you, believing me to be a traitor and coward!"

Stella shivered; but her heart had been bounding with new hope since he had so sternly confronted Josephine Richards and proclaimed her assertion a lie.

She could not understand it; for she had read the notice of their marriage with her own eyes. Yet she instinctively trusted him; and it was so sweet, after all the miserable past to have him there, looking so fondly into her eyes, and calling her his darling in those dear familiar tones.

"Archie, Archie," she murmured with a sob, "I know all about it! You were never a traitor or a coward I know you never deceived me, and I alone am guilty of a great wrong to you!"

It did not take long for the lover to explain away all the miserable misunderstandings that had so long separated them. He told her the whole history of his acquaintance with the Richards', of his meeting them again in England, and all the particulars of the foolish mock marriage, expressing in strong terms his anger at the way in which it had been announced in the paper. When he heard from her that the paper had been sent to her and that she had not read the description which followed the announcement, he knew by his own heart what she must have suffered, and out of his great pity and love for her arose a deepened bitterness towards Josephine Richards, for he believed rightly that she alone had been the sender of the paper.

These explanations were given in tones which carried with them the conviction of truth, and he concluded by saying:

"Now, dear, you know that I have never swerved from my allegiance to you. I have been as true as truth itself."

"I have been very foolish, Archie" Stella whispered; "but oh, I am very, very happy now! I was so utterly wretched this morning, I have been so wretched all day that it required all my courage to come here to-night; but I forced myself to do so because I did not wish Uncle Jacob to suspect anything."

"And I hear my modest little Stella has become a great heiress. She is no longer the quiet little retiring maid whom I was so proud and happy to have won that day at Coney Island," Lord Carrol said, half regretfully.

Stella lifted her head from his breast and looked at him inquiringly and he thought rather searchingly.

"I mean," he explained, "that Mr. Meredith has told me that Mr. Rosevelt has adopted you as his heiress."

Stella drew a deep breath, but merely replied in an absent way:

"Yes."

"Mr. Meredith told me more, too, my darling," her lover resumed. "He was the one who lifted the burden of sadness, caused by your sentence of banishment from my heart. I imagined also, although his confidence did not extend quite so far as this, that he had been my unsuccessful rival, and that was why you confessed what you did to him regarding your affection for me."

"Did Mr. Meredith tell you that"—Stella began blushing crimson, as she remembered what her confession had been.

"Yes, my beloved; and no hungry heart ever feasted upon sweeter words. They changed the whole future for me, and I was intending to start for America in three weeks, to search for the star of my life. The past has been very lonely and hopeless."

"Yes, indeed, Stella returned with a long sigh. "And yet," she added, with a smile, "I am glad that I am not coming to you as empty-handed as you found me."

"You surely do not regret the promise that you made me then?" Lord Carrol questioned, reproachfully.

"No, for it proves to me that you won me for myself alone; but now that I know you are a peer of England, it is a comfort to feel that no one can point the finger of scorn at me, and say that you had chosen beneath you."

"No one should ever have said that to me with impunity, under any circumstances," he rejoined, gravely.

They talked a long while, and everything was explained—all the events of the past rehearsed—all Josephine's duplicity and hatred made known.

"She is a heartless—a most contemptible woman," Lord Carrol said with curing lips; "and I deeply regret that she is to become a resident in England, and we shall be obliged to make her in society. She has wronged you shamefully my darling. However, she considers that the 'position of Lady Carrol will be an invaluable one,' and since you are to fill it, I think her punishment will not be light one."

Another happy half-hour slipped by and then they rejoined the rest of the company, when Lord Carrol introduced Stella to his mother, who at one recognized her as the original of the beautiful girl his son had painted in America. She speedily guessed by the happiness beaming on his face, that this lovely stranger, who, he informed her, was English born, was the girl her son loved and would choose for his wife.

Upon learning from Stella that she had already been introduced to his sister he took her to Miss Sherbrooke and then sought Mr. Rosevelt and had a long talk with him, explaining fully as he had done to Stella, the unfortunate circumstances that had so long separated them.

When Mr. Rosevelt, Lord Carrol, and his party were retiring, they encountered the Richards' in the hall.

The young lord bowed coldly and would have passed on, but Josephine in a sudden fit of desperation, laid her hand on his arm, saying in low, fierce tones:

"I give you joy of your chambermaid bride! But beware! You will not feel quite so jovial when all England wrings with the fact that Lord Carrol has married a common house-servant!"

Without giving her time to say more, he passed to Stella's side, and drawing her hand within his arm, led her away to her carriage.

Although Josephine's threats did not daunt him, he resolved to guard his newly-found treasure closely, lest her maddened and reckless rival should again devise means to separate them.

CHAPTER XLVI.

UTTERLY DEFEATED.

The day came at last which was to decide Mrs. Richards's claim to the Thornton estates, and, according to the appointment she repaired to the office of Compton and Bailey in the highest of spirits, dressed magnificently, and accompanied by Josephine and her husband.

"Well, Mr. Compton, my probation is ended at last," she said, gaily to that gentleman, as she entered, and greeted him in her most gracious manner.

"Ahem! I suppose we may say it is," he returned in a strangely embarrassed way.

"Well, then, I presume there is no need for further delay, and we can take possession of the late Sir Charles's property as soon as we choose," she remarked, too deeply engaged with thoughts regarding her own brilliant future, to notice his manner.

"Ahem!" the lawyer repeated, an uneasy expression on his face. "I did expect that I could tell you to-day that everything was all right, and you could go down to Halowell Park as soon as you liked; but"—

"But what?" Mrs. Richards demanded with some show of impatience. "It appears to me that you are somewhat mysterious this morning, when heretofore you have acknowledged my relationship to Sir Charles Thornton to be proved beyond a doubt."

"Yes, madam, you have clearly proved, it cannot be contested that you are a relative of the late baronet's; but—I am sorry—it will be a great disappointment to you, doubtless, to learn at this late day that another person has put in a claim for the estate, as being the nearest of kin."

The lawyer heaved a sigh of relief when he had stumbled through this piece of ill news.

"What!" almost screamed Mrs. Richards, reeling where she stood.

She had not even thought of such a calamity.

"There is no nearer relative living," she continued with pale lips. "You yourself said you were convinced of that."

"And so I was, a month ago, madam; but I have been obliged to change my opinion since then."

"What—what has changed it?" she asked, trembling with fear and excitement.

"It would be too dreadful now, when the prize was almost within her grasp, to lose it, to be obliged to return, poor and disappointed to America.

"You remember, perhaps," the lawyer said, avoiding meeting her eyes, for their expression was wild, "that I told you that Sir William Thornton—the late Sir Charles's father—had a young brother, Albert by name"—

"Yes; but you said that he left home years ago to become a missionary in some outlandish place, where he died," interrupted the woman.

"Where it was supposed he died," said Mr. Compton with significant emphasis.

"Did he not die? Is he living? Has he returned?" his client gasped.

"No, he died some years ago; but he left a child. That child is living, and has put in a claim for the estate."

With a groan Mrs. Richards sank into her chair, more wretched than she had ever been in her life.

"Your mother," began the lawyer, seating himself, and motioning Mr. Richards to do the same, "was half-sister to the late Sir William's father That made you half-cousin to Sir William. That relationship however, would have been near enough to give you the property, had no nearer claimant appeared. Sir Sir William Thornton, the late Sir Charles's father, and Albert were brothers; consequently the child of Albert would be first cousin to the late Sir Charles, and therefore the nearest of kin. Have I made it clear to you?"

He glanced as he spoke, to Mr. Richards, who nodded, while his wife covered her face, and groaned aloud.

"Now," resumed Mr. Compton, "I will tell you in as few words as I can the story of this younger brother Albert Thornton. He was quite a number of years Sir William's junior and at an early age dissented from the Established Church, and insisted on going as a missionary to Africa. This so enraged his father that he disowned him, charging him never to show his face inside his ancestral home again. Deeply wounded, but still adhering to his convictions of duty, he went to Africa, but was obliged to return to England again in the course of a couple of years on account of failing health. He did not, however, present himself at the home from which he had been banished for this; neither his pride nor his wounded heart would permit him to do. He therefore settled in a distant county, where he had charge of a small, dissenting place of worship during the remainder of his life. Not long after his return he married a gentle and lovely girl, and one child was born to them, who recently seeing our advertisement for the nearest of kin to Sir Charles Thornton, has presented a claim for the estate."

"Who is the child? Where is it? Where did it come from at this late hour?" questioned Mrs. Richards, who felt, as if all the world were slipping from her.

"Wait one moment, and I will introduce you," the lawyer said, as rising, he retired to his inner office.

He returned almost immediately with a lady on his arm.

Mrs. Richards started to her feet, and uttered a piercing scream the moment her eyes fell upon her.

The lady was Stella Mowbray.

"That girl again!" shrieked Mrs. Richards. "You don't mean to tell me that she is the heir of Sir Charles Thornton's property?"

"Yes, madam, this young lady and no other. But I was not aware that you had the honour of her acquaintance," respended Mr. Compton, with some surprise, as he led Stella to a seat.

"But her name is Mowbray"—

"Have a little patience, and I will explain still further," interrupted the lawyer. "Miss Mowbray tells me that she has been known by that name all her life—that until her eighteenth birthday she was not aware that she was entitled to any other. But her father left a package of papers at his death, containing a history of his life, with all the necessary proofs, but charged her not to open it till she was eighteen years of age.

"In this he related what I have already told you, and also the fact that when he was a child, his father through the death of a relative succeeded to the title and estates of the Thorntons of Devonshire upon condition that he assumed the same.

"When the elder Mr. Mowbray or Thornton died, of course William, his eldest son, succeeded to the baronetcy Albert, the second son, upon his return and settlement in Derbyshire, gave his name as the Rev. Albert Mowbray, and under that name married a Miss Chudleigh, who was also discarded by her family for marrying a poor, dissenting clergyman, one who was deemed far beneath her socially, as no one suspected his connection with the Thorntons.

"After her death, and when Mr. Mowbray found that he also had not long to live, he said he could not reconcile himself to the thought of giving his orphan daughter to the care of those to whom he had been a stranger so long, although his own blood flowed in their veins; so he arranged to send her to his wife's cousin in America, who agreed to take charge of her and her education, for her sake. I regret, madam," the lawyer concluded, "that we did not learn of this in time to save you the trouble and expense of such a long journey. However, I trust that you have reaped sufficient enjoyment from the trip to compensate you in a measure for your disappointment."

Mrs. Richards looked blankly from one to another of the occupants of the room, as if she could not, even yet, comprehend the magnitude of the calamity which had so unexpectedly overtaken her.

"I do not believe a word of it; it is all a piece of fraud to cheat me out of my rights," she cried at length, while her blazing eyes threatened to annihilate the beautiful girl, her successful rival, who sat opposite with downcast eyes, and feeling really sorry, in spite of all she had suffered at Mrs. Richards's hands, for her distress over this terrible defeat.

"Oh, she has been the bane of our lives! She has ruined and upset every plan that we have made since she first set foot in our house—since she came to us like the beggar that she was!" sobbed the wretched woman, giving way utterly to her misery.

"Ah, then you are the woman to whom Albert Mowbray entrusted his orphan daughter when he knew that he could not live?" said Mr. Compton, keenly, at once grasping certain facts which Stella with a feeling of delicacy, had withheld from him, when, to her surprise, she learned that Mrs. Richards had also come to England to claim the Thornton estates.

"That has nothing to do with the case. She has ruined us, and that is enough to think about for one day, I imagine," she retorted, angrily.

"Ellen!"—and Mr. Richards spoke sternly—"you are as unreasonable as a child. Stella has been kindly disposed from the first. It was you who tried to ruin her—who have oppressed and sought to degrade her in a way that is a shame to you and your promise to her dead father. Stella, my dear girl," he concluded, "you have at least one grateful heart in my family."

He went over to her side and put out his hand to her, though he was so deeply moved it shook like a leaf and she took it with streaming eyes and wholly unable to utter a word in reply.

What a wreck that heartless woman had made of his life, she thought. He was naturally a kind, tender-hearted man and deserving a better fate than had been his.

But his wife bridled angrily, losing all control over her tongue.

"I wish I had never set eyes on her. She came into our family and stole your heart from me by her arts and sly speeches; she wheedled out of Jacob Rosevelt the fortune that should have been mine; she tricked Josephine out of the man she should have married—who would have done so but for her; and now she has come to steal the inheritance which ought to have been mine. I hate her, and I curse her from the bottom of my heart!"

"Then you are a thoroughly bad woman," said the lawyer, "and I am thankful that Sir Charles Thornton's estate is to pass into more worthy hands. Much as I sympathize with and respect your husband, madam, I cannot permit my young client to be insulted in my presence, and I have the honour to wish you a very good morning."

Mr. Compton then walked to the door of his office and held it open with such an air slightly determination that Mrs. Richards did not dare to disregard the very emphatic invitation to take her departure; and she walked wrathfully, but utterly crushed by her bitter disappointment from the room.

CHAPTER XLVII.

STELLA'S GOOD FORTUNE.

Yes, beautiful Stella Mowbray was the heiress to Halowell Park, and all other property belonging to the late Sir Charles Thornton.

Upon reaching home after her trip to California, which had been one of great enjoyment, as well as profit, she resolved to settle down to a cosy, quiet life for the remainder of the winter, and make Uncle Jacob as comfortable as she could.

She was sitting in her own pretty room one morning, something as Mrs Richards had sat in hers only a few weeks previous when she had discovered herself to be the heir to Halowell Park, but looking happy and smiling, instead of angry and discontented.

She had brought a pile of music up there to arrange, it having been upset by the housemaid while dusting and, as she was looking it over, she came upon an old newspaper that had got mixed in with it.

She took it up as one often does, and ran her eyes carelessly over its columns.

It happened to be the very paper which contained the notice of Tir Charles Thornton's death, and the advertisement for the next of kin.

Stella started as she read the name.

Then she went over both the paragraphs carefully.

"I believe he was the one of whom papa wrote in that package," she murmured thoughtfully. "It must be the same, for he was the owner of Halowell Park, in Devonshire. He was papa's own nephew; there are no heirs, and—I wonder if I might not in some way be interested in this advertisement!"

With heightened colour she arose, going to a drawer in her dressing-case, drew forth that worn portfolio which we have seen before on several occasions.

Opening it, she took out those papers which she had read on the eve of her eighteenth birthday, and which had caused her so much agitation.

One of them contained a history of her father's life, exactly as Mr. Compton had told it, and another explained that the name of Rosevelt had been given to her at her grandmother's request, to whom, he had reason to believe, it was a sacred name, as she had told him it belonged to a very dear friend who would always be loved and unforgotten.

There was more about his family relations, very few of whom were living; and also a full statement of his reasons for wishing his daughter to seek out Mrs. Richards at his death, as that lady had promised to take care of her in consideration of the debt of gratitude she owed Stella's mother.

After reading these papers through, Stella took up the others, and went carefully over them. They were certificates and records which fully proved the truth of what her father had written.

When she had gone through them all she gathered them up, together with the paper in which she had read the advertisement, and carried them down to Mr. Rosevelt, told him something of her suspicions, and asked him to examine them, and see if he thought it would be likely that she would inherit the Thornton estates.

He did look into them carefully and felt convinced that Stella stood next in line to Sir Charles.

Stella had never shown it to him before. She had not liked to do so for several reasons, deeming it, for one, a sort of sacred trust from her father, and thinking also that it might sadden her friend.

"Little girl," he said to Stella, "there is, I believe, a good deal in this for you, and we must sail for England immediately;" and Stella felt her heart leap within her.

England was Lord Carrol's home!

Then her lips had curled with scorn at her own folly; but she agreed to do at once whatever Mr. Rosevelt advised, and in a week they were again crossing the Atlantic.

Upon seeking an interview with Compton and Bailey, and laying their case before them, they were gratified to learn that, although other claims had been filed, Stella was the nearest of kin who had yet appeared to them.

The lawyers at once set themselves to work up the case, found all the records to correspond with those in her possession, and finally pronounced her to be the heir to the Thornton property.

Stella felt greatly surprised and troubled to learn that Mrs. Richards was one of the claimants, for she had no desire to contest any question with her, or to appear to triumph over her in any way. She simply wished to let her alone—to drop her entirely out of her life.

When the day came round that was to decide the important question for the expectant woman, Mr. Compton insisted, much to Stella's annoyance, that it was necessary for them to meet, and the rights of the true heir be established in the presence of all parties.

She had a real pity for the wretched woman when the lawyer led her out to confront Mrs. Richards and her family; for she was unwilling to cause even an enemy pain, while it did indeed seem as if she was destined to checkmate every move in Mrs. Richards's life, but everyone, even herself, who knew the circumstances of the past, could not but acknowledge that their punishment was a just one.

The days since the meeting and happy reconciliation of Lord Carrol and Stella had been full of joy and contentment.

She did not, however, tell him of her expectations regarding the Thornton property; but when the time appointed to meet Mrs, Richards arrived, she asked him to accompany Mr. Rosevelt and herself to Mr. Compton's office upon a little matter of business.

He, with them, remained in the inner office during the lawyer's interview with his claimants, and the door being slightly ajar, they could hear all that passed in the other room.

Lord Carrol was greatly astonished at what he heard; but he was even more so when Mr. Compton came in and led Stella forth, and presented her as the heiress to that large estate

In the midst of her joy Stella could not help feeling something of sadness and pity for Josephine in her disappointed hopes, and she would gladly have comforted her, had it been in her power to do so.

CHAPTER XLVIII.

"IN HAPPINESS AND SWEET CONTENT."

"Uncle Jacob," said Stella, more timidly than she was in the habit of addressing him, the next time she was alone with him, "I shall have so much money now that I am to be mistress of Halowell Park and—and when Archie takes me, that I wish you would make another will and give your fortune, or, part of it, at least, to your 'nearest of kin.'"

"You are my nearest of kin," he said, briefly.

"I know what you mean," she replied affectionately. "Our hearts are surely akin. But I am very sorry for Josephine and Mrs. Richards, who have had such a hard time of it, perhaps they would feel more kindly towards me if they thought I did not care for so much money, and truly I do not. I can never use it all."

Jacob Rosevelt looked at her with tears in his eyes.

"My darling," he said with emotion, "I believe you have the heart of a saint, but I cannot alter my will, everything I have belongs to you. I know that it will not be used selfishly, and I cannot leave it in better hands."

He bent down and touched her forehead with his lips, and then left her.

* * * *

A month, Lord Carrol said, was all the time he would allow his bride-elect to prepare to become Lady Carrol.

"But I have so much to do!" Stella objected with crimson cheeks.

"Then you must increase your forces," he answered, with a fond smile. "I know it is 'etiquette' to let the lady name the day but considering all things, I think I ought to have that privilege. Darling, we have been separated so long that I do not feel like living without you a day more than is actually necessary. My mother wants you to come to her in Belgrave-square, and remain as her guest, while she and Vivien will assist about the wonderful trousseau which they consider indispensable for the occasion under discussion."

It was of no use for Stella to make objections, for they were every one overruled, and it was at length decided that Lord Carrol should have his way, and she went to Belgrave-square for the intervening month.

Mr. Meredith was cordially invited to remain in London until after the wedding, and as Grace had been sent for to act as bridesmaid, and a pair of clear grey eyes had earnestly seconded the appeal he could not refuse.

He bore this 'blighting' of all his previous "hopes" with wonderful equanimity, however, and ere the eventful day arrived that was to make Stella a bride, he had won a promise from lovely Vivien Sherbrooke that at the end of another year she would be his wife.

Mrs. Richards, with her family, lost no time in returning to America after this crushing disappointment.

They could not remain and face the people to whom they had proudly boasted of their future greatness, nor could they bear to look upon Stella's happiness and triumph over them while, besides all this, they were greatly cramped in purse, after the extravagant outlay which Mrs. Richards insisted was necessary for people of their expectations.

Mr. Richards was very much depressed, for, to say nothing of the money they had spent, he feared the worst from his long absence and neglect of business.

He went to see Stella and Jacob Rosevelt before they sailed. He could not leave without bidding them farewell, and assuring them of his gratitude and goodwill.

They received him most kindly, and they spent a pleasant hour with them.

As he took Stella's hand at parting, he bent down and kissed her upturned face, while great, regretful tears rolled down his cheeks.

"I am sorry to lose you, dear, but I know you will be happy, as you certainly deserve to be, and may God bless you in your new life. I shall never forget how much I owe you—how you saved me by your kindness, and I know you will think of us all more kindly than we deserve."

He did not give her time to reply, but, turning, grasped Mr. Rosevelt's hand, and was gone.

A year later she heard that he was dead; that he had died suddenly after struggling hard with business and business troubles, and that his family had been left in very reduced circumstances.

Through Ralph Meredith she caused a handsome sum to be invested, the income of which they were to enjoy while they should live, and she never saw or heard from them again.

* * * *

St. George's Church, Hanover-square was crowded upon Stella Mowbray's wedding morning, and "no bride so fair" had passed beneath its aristocratic porch for many a year was the verdict which all Belgrave pronounced as it watched her leave the altar and move down the spacious aisle, leaning upon the arm of her noble husband.

Jacob Rosevelt gave her away to the man whom he believed to be worthy of her in every respect, and felt as if it were indeed giving up his own and only child, although she had told him she could never consent to be separated from him.

A year of almost unalloyed happiness passed after the wedding, and then there was born a fine heir to the Carrol estates—a boy of whom his father was very proud, and who at once became the pet and bride of the whole household.

Uncle Jacob, with this little one folded in his arms, or sitting crowing upon his knee, with Stella fondly ministering to his every want, and her husband to lean upon in his old age, felt as if he had attained as nearly to perfect happiness as one could do in this world.

Loved by all who knew her; reverienced by her husband as "a gift from the divine hand;" surrounded by everything that could make life truly happy, we leave our heroine, and so end the story of Stella's trials and fortunes.

THE END.

A FASHIONABLE WEDDING.

Tupman: "The bride was quite a popular girl, wasn't she?"

Winkle: "Yes, indeed. The Daily Whoop sent their sporting editor to report it. He printed a list of rejected lovers, half a column long, under the heading: 'Among those Who Also Ran.'"

METEORS AND THEIR FIERY TRAINS.

Dr. Trowbridge, the eminent savant, is engaged in developing a new and important discovery. It relates to meteor trains—the shining streamers left behind by so-called "shooting stars"—which he is able by the help of an ingenicus apparatus to imitate quite wonderfully. When by the drawing of black curtains, it is made suddenly night in his laboratory the visitor becomes aware of a strange brightness—a vivid glow, mysterious of origin; which is imprisoned in a queer shaped tube of glass. However, it is nothing more or less remarkable than a celestial phenomenon shut up, like the genii of the Arabian Nights, in a bottle.

Most people have noticed that meteors in passing athwart the sky leave fiery trains behind them. They knows that these objects are bits of "star dust," which, coming within range of the earth's attraction as this globe of ours is hurled onwards through the cosmic void, enter its atmosphere. Being instantly set afire by friction they are, as a rule, burned up before they have a chance to reach the surface of the planet. It is only the very rare and exceptional meteor that is big enough to survive the passage and to effect a landing. As for the fiery trains aforesaid, they gleam for a moment and quickly disappear.

Disappear? Yes, of course. And quickly? No, not always. That is an impression due to careless and defective observation. As a matter of fact astronomers have noticed that such trains sometimes remain visible for five, fifteen, or even thirty minutes after the meteors have vanished from sight. They are straight or cigar-shaped streaks at first, sometimes vivid green or scarlet in colour, but presently they assume a snaky form which becomes more and more serpentine and irregular, until at length they fade and vanish.

INTENSE HEAT DEVELOPED.

Now what are these luminous trains which persist for such a length of time? What are they made of, and why do they shine long after the meteors which created them have passed out of existence? And finally what is the reason for the curious changes of shape which they undergo before disappearing? These are problems which the man of science aforementioned, Dr. Charles Trowbridge, has set himself to solve.

Some meteor trains are as much as a mile in diameter and ten miles in length—a fact ascertained by measurement, observations being made simultaneously from a number of stations far apart from each other. In this way, too, the distance of many "shooting stars" from the earth at the moment of their first appearance and at the instant of their disappearance has been accurately determined. Thus, it is known that the average meteor when first seen is about eighty miles from the surface of the earth, and that it vanishes from view at an elevation of something like thirty miles.

This means, of course, that the meteor, after taking fire, travels fifty miles before it is burned up. If as occasionally happens, it is big enough to get through the atmospheric envelope of the planet without being wholly consumed, what remains of it (more or less fused on the outside by heat) arrives upon the earth, and when picked up is called a "meteorite." A meteor, it may be well to explain, does not become a meteorite until it has fallen to the ground. Inasmuch as such a bit of star dust on entering our atmosphere is almost instantly raised from nearly absolute zero, the temperature of outer space, to many thousands of degrees Fahrenheit, one can understand why it is so quickly transformed by combustion into gas. We shall have something more to say in the near future of Dr. Trowbridge's interesting devices, when these are thoroughly completed.

THEY SAY

That Tyranny is always weakness.

That self-respect is the cornerstone of every virtue.

That never try to appear anything more than you are.

That experience is the best of teachers; but her school fees are heavy.

That nine-tenths of the suffering we endure we bring upon ourselves.

That a little vexation patiently borne will bear good fruit hereafter.

That if there is any person you dislike that is the person of whom you should not speak.

That life is made up of gain and loss, and often the gain comes only through the loss.

That men must have occupation or be miserable; toil is the price of sleep and appetite.

That reputation and character are not the same thing; sometimes they are very different.

That a still tongue may show a wise head, but it is a wise head that makes the still tongue.

That few people remember that Lord Curzon is the eldest son of a peer, as well as being a peer in his own right. His father is Lord Scarsdale.

That a remarkable freak chicken is reported. It has four well developed legs and two tails. The rooster only used the front two legs in walking.

Thar Labrador has dogs so fierce, states an American contemporary, that a heavy log of wood is tied to their necks to make them less dangerous to men and weaker dogs.

That Japanese inns furnish fresh tooth-brushes every morning free to every guest. The brush is of wood, shaped like a pencil, and frayed to a tufty brush of fibre at the large end.

That a German paper publishes an editorial announcement that in future two of its daily editions will be printed in ink which will not injure meat or butter which housewives may wrap in the paper.

That during the last ten years the number of women patentees has greatly increased in the United States, where the patent taken out by a woman was for a process of weaving together straw and silk.

That a happy woman is like a ray of sunlight shedding warmth and brightness on all around. (1525.)

TENDERS ARE LET FOR EXTENSIVE ALTERATIONS

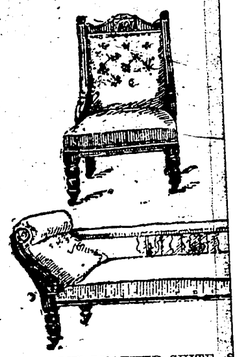
AT

ARCADE.

ADVANTAGE.

PLA

WE WILL ATTEMPT



7-PIECE LEATHER SUITE, S
AND 4 SMAL

SUITES

DINING ROOM SUITES
In
LEATHER AND SADDLEBAG

We have over 100 of these at all ranging from
£3 13s 6d to £32 10s.

We quote a few only of the lower lines, but every Suite has undergo same Substantial Reduction.

LEATHER SUITES.

7-piece Leather Suites, strong able frames, of neat design, redu £23 13s 6d.

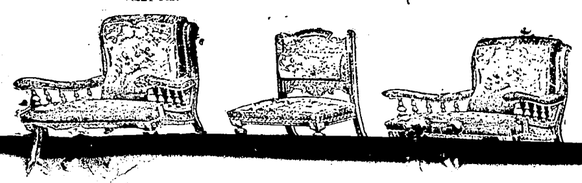
7-piece Leather Suites, well made couch, 2 easy chairs and 4 small of nice new pattern, £4 10s.

7-piece Leather Suites, 2 large comfortable easy chairs, 4 small chairs, strongly made, with under-carriage and large couch, £5 10s.

Dining Suites, in solid walnut frames, magnificently built, with everything of the best; English webbing, extra strong springs, &c., &c., reduced from £28 10s to £24 10s.

DRESSER, 3 feet 6 inches wide, well made from thoroughly seasoned timber, 29s 6d and 32s 6d.

4-feet DRESSER, splendidly finished, with panel sides, 37s 6d.



— AN EXTRA SPECIAL. —

5-feet Sideboard, with 3 large bevel mirrors and canopy top, £4 10s.

5-feet Bow Front Sideboard, with 3 large bevel mirrors, carved panels, very handsome, £4 19s 6d.

6-feet Sideboard, very handsome, massively built, square carved pillars, copper panels; £8 17s 6d.

SOLID WALNUT SIDEBOARDS.

These are Magnificent Goods, and fit for any home. They comprise beautiful designs, and are well worth inspection, and are guaranteed.

Handsome Solid Walnut Sideboard, complete with cellarette, heavy brass mountings, front beautifully carved. Reduced from £17 10s to £15.

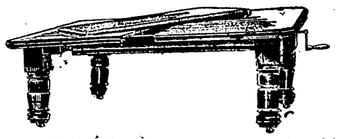
French Bedstead, £1 9s 6d.

4-feet 6 inches Black and Nickel French Bedstead, £1 14s 6d.

4 feet 6 inches Venetian Bedstead, head and foot rail, with heavy nickel mounts, 1¼ inch posts, £2 15s.

1 only, Cream and Brass Parisian Bedstead, 1¼ inch posts, heavy brass mountings; reduced from £5 10s to £3 19s 6d.

1 only, Cream and Brass Parisian Bedstead, full Parisian top, heavy brass mountings, 1¼ inch posts, £3 7s 6d.



EXTENSION TABLES, 6 feet by 3 feet 6 inches, blackwood legs, well finished

NSTANCES AT LESS THAN HALF USUAL PRICES

lues all over the Arcade.

PIANOS AND ORGANS

We have a little lot of these that we are anxious to clear. They are all of standard makes, up-to-date, with the very latest piano improvements.
£35, £39 10s, £47 10s.

A little lot of MILLER AMERICAN ORGANS, 8 stops, beautiful tone and of handsome appearance, £12 10s.

CARPETS AND RUGS

Fringed Passage Door Mats, 30 inches x 12, 1s pair.

Fringed Hearth-Rugs, 5 feet x 2 feet 3, 7d each.

Fine Brussels Velvet Hearthrugs, fringed, at 2s 11d.

Japanese Matting, 8d and 10d per yard.

Drugget Passage Carpet at 3½d, 5d, and 7d per yard.

Japanese Passage Carpet, ¾ yard wide, at 1s 11d.

Large-sized Japanese Bedstead Mats, at 1s 3d each.

Tapestry Passage Carpets, 1s 11d and 2s 9d yard.

Tapestry Carpet at 1s 7½d yard.

Bedside Carpets, 2 yards long, for 3s 3d.

Special Line of Mohair Hearthrugs in blue, red, green, and old gold shades. Reduced from 12s 6d to 7s 11d.

Large size of the same, reduced from 15s to 8s 11d.

JAPANESE CARPET SQUARES.

6 x 6, reduced from 15s to 8s 11d.
6 x 9, reduced from 17s 6d to 10s 6d.
7 x 10, reduced from 21s to 13s 11d.
Other sizes Equally Cheap.

AXMINSTER AND BRUSSELS CARPETS.

In addition to our usual stock of these we have the following odd lines of bordered Axminster and Brussels Carpets, some of which have been made up to order and left on hand; others have been made for stock to use up the balance of a particular pattern; and one or two are slightly soiled.

They Are All Worth Looking At.

9 x 9 Bordered Brussels Carpet, £2 10s.
10.6 x 6.9 best English Axminster Carpet, £2 10s.
14 x 9.9 Bordered best English Axminster Carpet, £6 15s.
15 x 12.9 best Brussels Bordered Carpet, £8 8s.
11.3 x 9.9 best English Axminster Carpet, bordered, £5 19s 6d.
12.3 x 9.9 best English Axminster Carpet, bordered, £6 6s.

OILCLOTH, from 1s 6d running yard;
9 x 9 room covered for 6s 9d.

LINOLEUM, 1s 6d, 1s 9d, and 1s 11d square yard; 12 x 9 room covered for 17s 11d.

A special line of Linoleum 2 yards wide, at 2s 6d and 2s 11d running yard; 12 x 9 room covered for 15s.

BARGAIN ORNAMENT TABLE

On these an assorted lot of Vases and Ornaments are grouped. They are marked down to less than half ordinary prices, and every one is a bargain.

Vases reduced from 9d to 4d.
Vases reduced from 1s to 6d.
Vases reduced from 1s 6d to 9d.
Vases reduced from 2s to 1s.

CO-CARTS AND PERAMBULATORS

We have about 150 of these, at almost every conceivable price, and comprise substantial, well-finished baby carriages of the latest designs at astoundingly low figures.

GO-CART, all handsomely upholstered in tapestry and plush, with rubber-tyred wheels, and wicker hood, 35s.

GO-CART, upholstered in fancy leathers, assorted colors, wicker hoods and rubber tyres, 35s.

GO-CART, very handsome design, pretty wickerwork body and hood, rubber-tyred wheels, upholstered in fancy leather, 39s 6d and 42s 6d.

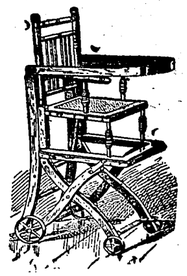
GO-CARTS—Special values, up to £4 4s.

PERAMBULATORS, all cane, upholstered with pretty tapestry and plush 35s.

PERAMBULATORS, all cane bodies, wicker hood, and nicely upholstered, for 39s 6d.

PERAMBULATORS — Special values, up to £4 10s.

Our £3 15s PERAMBULATOR reduced to £2 15s and £3 to clear.



CHILD'S COMBINATION CHAIR,
15s 6d

Damaged text/
wrong binding

TENDERS ARE LET FOR EXTENSIVE ALTERATIONS

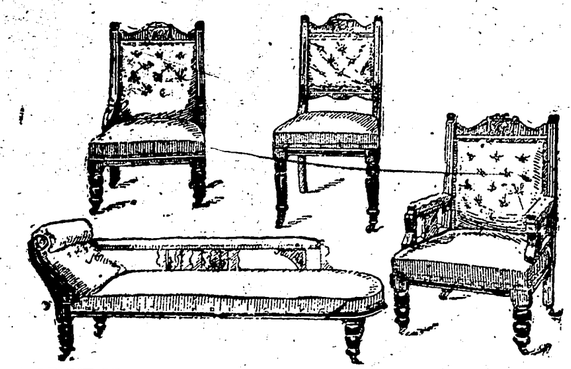
AT

TUNBRIDGE'S FURNITURE ARCADE.

PLASTER AND FURNITURE DON'T MIX TO ADVANTAGE.

WE WILL ATTEMPT TO CLEAR WITHIN THE NEXT 14 DAYS THE WHOLE STOCK ON THE SECOND AND THIRD FLOORS OF THE ARCADE. IN MANY INSTANCES AT LESS THAN HALF USUAL PRICES

A FEW ONLY of the TREMENDOUS BARGAINS can be Enumerated. There are Hundreds of Similar Values all over the Arcade.



7-PIECE LEATHER SUITE, STRONG FRAMES, COUCH, 2 EASY CHAIRS, AND 4 SMALL CHAIRS, AS ABOVE.

£3 15s.

SUITES

DININGROOM SUITES

In

LEATHER AND SADDLEBAGS.

We have over 100 of these at all prices ranging from £3 13s 6d to £32 10s.

We quote a few only of the lower-priced lines, but every Suite has undergone the same Substantial Reduction.

LEATHER SUITES.

7-piece Leather Suites, strong serviceable frames, of neat design, reduced to £3 13s 6d.

7-piece Leather Suites, well made, large couch, 2 easy chairs and 4 small chairs, of nice new pattern, £4 10s.

7-piece Leather Suites, 2 large comfortable easy chairs, 4 small chairs, strongly made, with under-carriage and large couch, £5 10s.

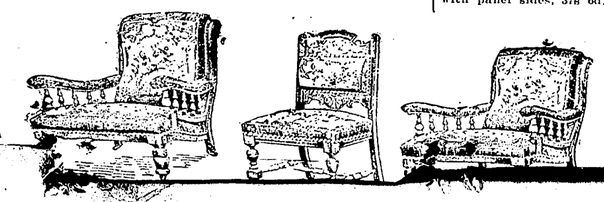
7-piece Suite, with two extra large gents' easy chairs, large couch, and 4 small chairs, all well upholstered in real leather, £6 15s.

Blackwood Dining Suite, 2 large easy chairs, 4 small chairs, with under-carriage, upholstered in moroccoline, £7 17s 6d.

Dining Suite, in solid blackwood frames, with 2 divan easy chairs, 4 small chairs, with undercarriage and extra large couch, all splendidly finished and upholstered; reduced from £10 10s to £8 10s.

Walnut Dining Suite, of 9 pieces, very handsome carved frames, 2 extra large easy chairs, couch, and 6 small chairs, with undercarriage, all well finished and upholstered in embossed moroccoline, £13 10s 6d.

2 only, handsome 9-piece real morocccco Dining Suites, in solid walnut frames, magnificently built, with everything of the best; English webbing, extra strong springs, &c., &c., reduced from £28 10s to £24 10s.



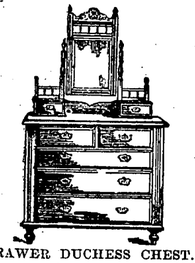
stand (St. Anne marble), with large mirror back, reduced to £17 10s 0d

NEW ENGLISH DESIGN WALNUT BEDROOM SUITE, comprising Wardrobe, with two mirror doors; 4 feet Washstand (St. Anne marble), with large swing mirror back; 4 feet Dressing Table to match. This makes a most handsome suite, is beautifully finished, and well worth inspection. Reduced to 20 guineas.

WASHSTANDS, in light or dark wood, from 6s 9d.

DUCHESS CHESTS

DUCHESS CHESTS, four drawers, with large mirror, 27s 6d and 29s 6d. (A little lot of five-drawer Duchess Chests at 32s 6d and 35s.)



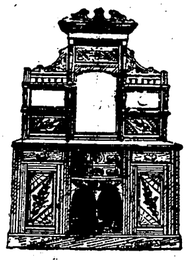
4-DRAWER DUCHESS CHEST.

27s 6d.

KITCHEN DRESSERS

DRESSER, 3 feet 6 inches wide, well made from thoroughly seasoned timber, 29s 6d and 32s 6d.

4-feet DRESSER, splendidly finished, with panel sides, 37s 6d.



5-feet SIDEBOARD, large bevel mirror,

£4 18s 6d.

SIDEBOARDS

If you contemplate buying a new sideboard later on, let us persuade you to select one Now. You will save from ten shillings up to two or three pounds on the deal.

We have a very Large Stock of these in all grades, and must shift them before the contractors start.

LET'S SHIFT THEM INTO YOUR HOMES.

3-feet 6-inch Imitation Walnut Sideboard, large bevel mirror back, £1 14s 6d. 17s 6d.

Imitation Walnut Sideboard, 3 mirrors, canopy top, nicely carved front, £2 2s.

4-feet Imitation Walnut Sideboard, large bevel mirrors, new design, £2 9s 6d.

4-feet Sideboard, large bevel mirror back, new design, with carved panels, £2 17s 6d.

4-feet Sideboard, with 3 extra large bevel mirrors, £2 19s 6d.

4-feet 6-inch Sideboard, large carved panels, latest style, with large bevel mirrors, £3 19s 6d.

4-feet 6-inch Sideboard, large bevel mirror back, exceptionally well finished and very stylish, £4 10s.

— AN EXTRA SPECIAL. —

5-feet Sideboard, with 3 large bevel mirrors and canopy top, £4 10s.

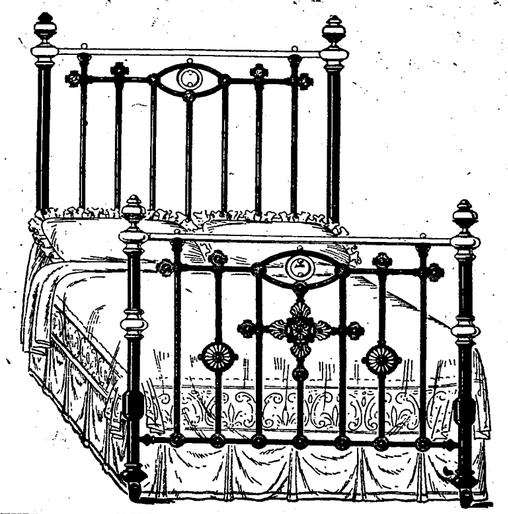
5-feet Bow Front Sideboard, with 3 large bevel mirrors, carved panels, very handsome, £4 19s 6d.

6-feet Sideboard, very handsome, massively built, square carved pillars, copper panels; £8 17s 6d.

SOLID WALNUT SIDEBOARDS.

These are Magnificent Goods, and fit for any home. They comprise Beautiful Designs, and are well worth inspection, and are guaranteed.

6-feet American Walnut Sideboard, complete with cellarette, heavy brass mountings, front beautifully carved. Reduced from £12 [illegible]



FULL SIZE VENETIAN BEDSTEAD, Black and Nickel, Head and Foot-rail heavily nickel-mounted, 1¼-inch posts.

£2 15s.

BEDSTEADS

Bedsteads, 2 feet 9 inches wide, with mattrass, slightly soiled, for 14s 6d.

Strong Single Bedstead, neat design, 16s 9d and 19s 6d.

4 feet 6 inches Black and Nickel Parisian Bedstead, £1 9s 6d.

4 feet 6 inches Black and Nickel French Bedstead, £1 8s 6d.

4 feet 6 inches Black and Nickel French Bedstead, £1 14s 6d.

4 feet 6 inches Venetian Bedstead, head and foot rail, with heavy nickel mounts, 1¼ inch posts, £2 15s.

SPECIAL BEDSTEAD.

4 feet 6 inches Venetian Bedstead, 1¼ inch posts, with heavy nickel mounts, handsome pattern, £3 12s 6d.

1 only Cream and Brass Venetian Bedstead, 1¼ inch posts, slightly shop-worn; reduced from £4 10s to £3 10s.

1 only, Green and Brass Parisian Bedstead, 1¼ inch posts, heavy brass mountings; reduced from £5 10s to £3 18s 6d.

1 only, Cream and Brass Parisian Bedstead, full Parisian top, heavy brass mountings, 1¼ inch posts, £3 7s 6d.

EXTENSION TABLES, 6 feet by 3 feet 6 inches, blackwood legs, well finished

PIANOS AND ORGANS

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£35. £39 10s. £47 10s.

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Drugget Passage Carpet at 3½d, 5d, and 7d per yard.

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11.3 x 9.9 best English Axminster Carpet, bordered, £5 19s 6d.
12.3 x 9.9 best English Axminster Carpet, bordered, £6 6s.

OILCLOTH, from 1s 6d running yard; 9 x 9 room covered for 6s 9d.

LINOLEUM, 1s 6d, 1s 9d, and 1s 11d square yard; 12 x 9 room covered for 17s 11d.

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GO-CART, all handsomely upholstered in tapestry and plush, with rubber-tyred wheels, and wicker hood, 35s.

GO-CART, upholstered in fancy leathers, assorted colors, wicker hoods and rubber tyres, 35s.

GO-CART, very handsome design, pretty wickerwork body and hood, rubber-tyred wheels, upholstered in fancy leather, 39s 6d and 42s 6d.

GO-CARTS—Special values, up to £4 4s.

PERAMBULATORS, all cane, upholstered with pretty tapestry and plush, 35s.

PERAMBULATORS, all cane bodies, wicker hood, and nicely upholstered, for 39s 6d.

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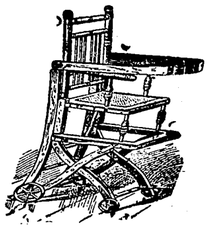
Our £3 15s PERAMBULATOR reduced to £2 15s and £3 to clear.



CHILD'S COMBINATION CHAIR.

Supplement to "The Riponshire Advocate."

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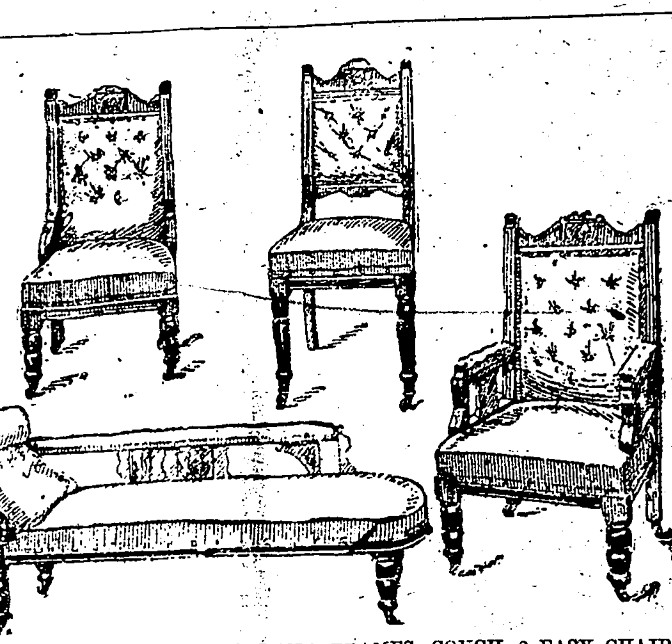
A FEW ONLY of the **TREMENDOUS BARGAINS** can be **Enumerated.** There are Hundreds of Similar Values all over the Arcade.



7-PIECE LEATHER SUITE, STRONG FRAMES, COUCH, 2 EASY CHAIRS, AND 4 SMALL CHAIRS, AS ABOVE.

£3 15s.

SUITES

DININGROOM SUITES

In

LEATHER AND SADDLEBAGS.

We have over 100 of these at all prices ranging from £3 13s 6d to £32 10s.

We quote a few only of the lower-priced lines, but every Suite has undergone the same Substantial Reduction.

LEATHER SUITES.

7-piece Leather Suites, strong serviceable frames, of neat design, reduced to £3 13s 6d.

7-piece Leather Suites, well made, large couch, 2 easy chairs and 4 small chairs, of nice new pattern, £4 10s.

7-piece Leather Suites, 2 large comfortable easy chairs, 4 small chairs, strongly made, with under-carriage and large couch, £5 10s.

7-piece Suite, with two extra large gents' easy chairs, large couch, and 4 small chairs, all well upholstered in real leather, £6 15s.

Blackwood Dining Suite, 2 large easy chairs, 4 small chairs, with under-carriage, upholstered in moroccoline, £7 17s 6d.

Dining Suite, in solid blackwood frames, with 2 divan easy chairs, 4 small chairs, with undercarriage and extra large couch, all splendidly finished and upholstered; reduced from £10 10s to £8 10s.

Walnut Dining Suite, of 9 pieces, very handsome carved frames, 2 extra large easy chairs, couch, and 6 small chairs, with undercarriage, all well finished and upholstered in embossed moroccoline, £13 10s 6d.

2 only, handsome 9-piece real morocco Dining Suites, in solid walnut frames, magnificently built, with everything of the best; English webbing, extra strong springs, &c., &c., reduced from £28 10s to £24 10s.

9-PIECE S.B. SUITE, WALNUT FRAME,

£12 18s 6d.

SADDLEBAG SUITES.

7-piece S. Bag Suites, well made, in strong frames of neat design, and covered with nice pattern bags, £4 15s.

7-piece S. Bag Suites, in good quality bags, heavy frames, 2 large easy chairs, 4 small chairs and large couch, £5 15s.

7-piece Saddlebag Suites, with 2 extra large easy chairs, 4 small chairs, with strong undercarriage, and large comfortable couch, £6 17s 6d.

A special line of 7-piece Saddlebag Suites, with 2 large comfortable gents' easy chairs, extra large couch, and 4 small chairs, with undercarriage, all well finished and upholstered in Templeton's bags, and good quality Utrecht.

Will clear the balance at £7 10s.

9-piece S. Bag Suites, walnut frames, carved tops, 2 large easy chairs, red Utrecht, slightly shop-worn, £18 15s; reduced to £14 17s 6d.

9-piece S. Bag Suite, with large Chesterfield settee, 2 large drum arm easy chairs, 6 small stuff-over chairs, lion heads carving, £24 10s.

9-piece Saddlebag Suite, blackwood frames, 2 slope side easy chairs, and large roll-back couch, reduced from £16 10s to £13 15s.

2 special Saddlebag Suites, in walnut frames, 9 pieces, two slope-side easy chairs, £12 18s 6d.

7-piece Saddlebag Suite, in solid blackwood frames, small chairs all underframed, reduced from £8 10s to £6 17s 6d.

7-piece Drawingroom Suite, in tapestry and plush, £4 17s 6d.

A FEW ODD EASY CHAIRS IN SADDLEBAG LEATHER.

Comfortable Saddlebag Easy Chair, slope sides, upholstered in nice saddlebags, blackwood frames, 42s 6d.

Comfortable leather Easy Chair, slope sides, blackwood frame, upholstered in real leather 42s.

Bugle-arm Saddlebag Easy Chairs, strong, serviceable, and most comfortable, 47s 6d.

Comfortable Bedroom Lounge Chairs, upholstered in art cretonnes, 35s.

BEDROOM SUITES

Three-piece Bedroom Suites, consisting of Wardrobe, marble-top Washstand, and Dressing Table, in either light or dark wood, £4 17s 6d and £5 10s.

A SPECIAL BEDROOM SUITE.

Comprising large five-drawer Duchess Chest, with large bevel mirror, and handsomely-carved top; large marble-top Washstand, with bevel mirror back, and Wardrobe, with bevel mirror door; in either light or dark wood, for £6 19s 6d

Three-piece Bedroom Suite, comprising 4 feet Wardrobe, 3 feet 6 inches marble-top Washstand, with mirror back and pot cupboard; handsome Duchess Dressing Table, with three bevel mirrors £7 19s 6d

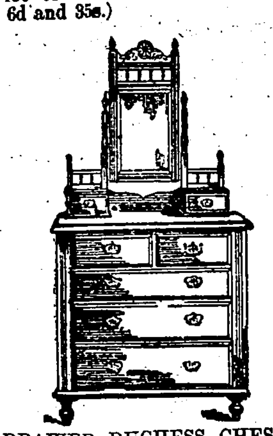
SOLID WALNUT BEDROOM SUITE, comprising wardrobe, with handsomely-carved front and bevel mirror doors, new design Duchess Dressing Table, and Washstand (St. Anne marble), with large mirror back, reduced to £17 10s 0d

NEW ENGLISH DESIGN WALNUT BEDROOM SUITE, comprising Wardrobe, with two mirror doors; 4 feet Washstand (St. Anne marble), with large swing mirror back; 4 feet Dressing Table to match. This makes a most handsome suite, is beautifully finished, and well worth inspection. Reduced to 20 guineas.

WASHSTANDS, in light or dark wood, from 6s 9d.

DUCHESS CHESTS

DUCHESS CHESTS, four drawers, with large mirror, 27s 6d and 29s 6d. (A little lot of five-drawer Duchess Chests at 32s 6d and 35s.)



4-DRAWER DUCHESS CHEST.

27s 6d.

KITCHEN DRESSERS

DRESSER, 3 feet 6 inches wide, well made from thoroughly seasoned timber, 29s 6d and 32s 6d.

4-feet DRESSER, splendidly finished, with panel sides, 37s 6d.

FANCY WICKER CHAIRS

A Large Assortment, at greatly reduced prices—6s 9d, 7s 11d, 8s 6d, 9s 6d.

18s 6d Cane Chair, reduced to 10s 9d.

21s Cane Chair, reduced to 14s 6d.

Occasional Bamboo Tables, 2s 3d.

5s 9d Japanese Occasional Tables, reduced to 3s 11d.

10s 6d Japanese Occasional Tables, reduced to 6s 11d.

13s 6d Japanese Occasional Tables, reduced to 8s 11d.

15s 6d Japanese Occasional Tables, reduced to 11s 6d.

Flower Stands, 10½d, 1s 3d, and 1s 9d.

Bamboo Wall Brackets, 3d each.

Bamboo Music Stand, 5s 11d.

Large Bamboo Music Stands, square, with panel back and 3 shelves, 10s 9d and 14s 9d.

Large Bamboo Music Stand, with mirror backs and 4 shelves, 19s 6d.

Large Fancy Corner Whatnots, 3 shelves, 5s 11d.

Fancy Cane Settees, slightly shop-worn, 14s 6d.

4-FOLD DRAUGHT SCREENS.

When we purchased Susman's Stock some time back, we took over a large number of these. We have about 30 left, and will clear them at less than half-price.

A few Slightly Damaged, but Easily Repaired, at 5s.

In Pretty Light Colorings, at 7s 6d.

In Pretty Light Colorings, at 8s 11d.

In pretty light Colorings, at 10s 6d.

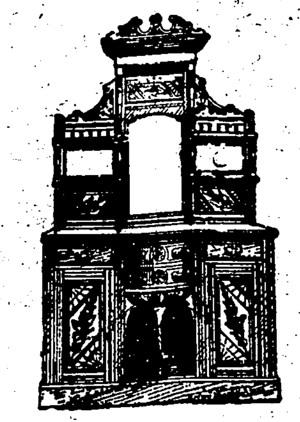
In Pretty Light Colorings, at 12s 6d.

In Pretty Light Colorings, at 14s 6d.

3 with Beautiful Silk Panels, at 22s 6d.

BLANKETS

Will clear the balance of our All-wool Colonial Blankets, full size, at 18s 6d and 20s. Wonderful values.



5-feet SIDEBOARD, large bevel mirror,

£4 18s 6d.

SIDEBOARDS

If you contemplate buying a new sideboard later on, let us persuade you to select one Now. You will save from ten shillings up to two or three pounds on the deal.

We have a very Large Stock of these in all grades, and must shift them before the contractors start.

LET'S SHIFT THEM INTO YOUR HOMES.

3-feet 6-inch Imitation Walnut Sideboard, large bevel mirror back, £1 14s 6d, 17s 6d.

Imitation Walnut Sideboard, 3 mirrors, canopy top, nicely carved front, £2 2s.

4-feet Imitation Walnut Sideboard, large bevel mirrors, new design, £2 9s 6d.

4-feet Sideboard, large bevel mirror back, new design, with carved panels, £2 17s 6d.

4-feet Sideboard, with 3 extra large bevel mirrors, £2 19s 6d.

4-feet 6-inch Sideboard, large carved panels, latest style, with large bevel mirrors, £3 19s 6d.

4-feet 6-inch Sideboard, large bevel mirror back, exceptionally well finished and very stylish, £4 10s.

— AN EXTRA SPECIAL. —

5-feet Sideboard, with 3 large bevel mirrors and canopy top, £4 10s.

5-feet Bow Front Sideboard, with 3 large bevel mirrors, carved panels, very handsome, £4 19s 6d.

6-feet Sideboard, very handsome, massively built, square carved pillars, copper panels; £8 17s 6d.

SOLID WALNUT SIDEBOARDS.

These are Magnificent Goods, and fit for any home. They comprise Beautiful Designs, and are well worth inspection, and are guaranteed.

6-feet American Walnut Sideboard, complete with cellarette, heavy brass mounts, front beautifully carved. Re-

6-feet Solid Walnut Sideboard, the back one magnificent bevel mirror plate; handles and mounting solid brass; front handsomely hand-carved. Reduced from £19 10s to £16 15s.

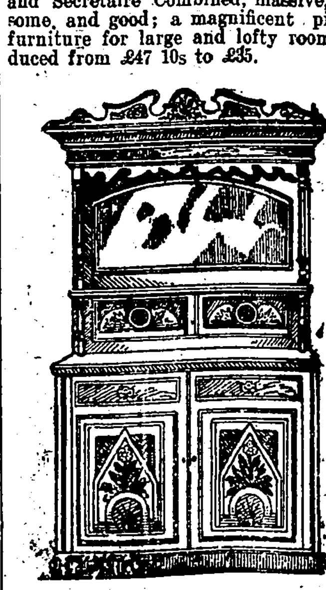
6-feet Walnut Sideboard with large shaped mirror back, very stylish design, and beautifully finished. Reduced from £19 15s to £16 17s 6d.

6-feet Walnut Sideboard with large shaped mirrors, handsomely-carved panels and front. Reduced from £22 10s to £15 17s 6d.

6-feet Solid Walnut Sideboard of unique pattern, handsomely fitted and carved; a magnificent sample of cabinet work. Reduced from £27 10s to £19 15s.

6-feet Solid Walnut Sideboard, an exceptionally beautiful piece of furniture; original design with carved Corinthian columns. Reduced from £32 10s to £25.

7-feet Solid American Walnut Sideboard and Secretaire Combined, massive, handsome, and good; a magnificent piece of furniture for large and lofty room. Reduced from £47 10s to £35.



4-feet SIDEBOARD, with two top Drawers and two Cupboards, from

49s 6d.

JARDINIERES

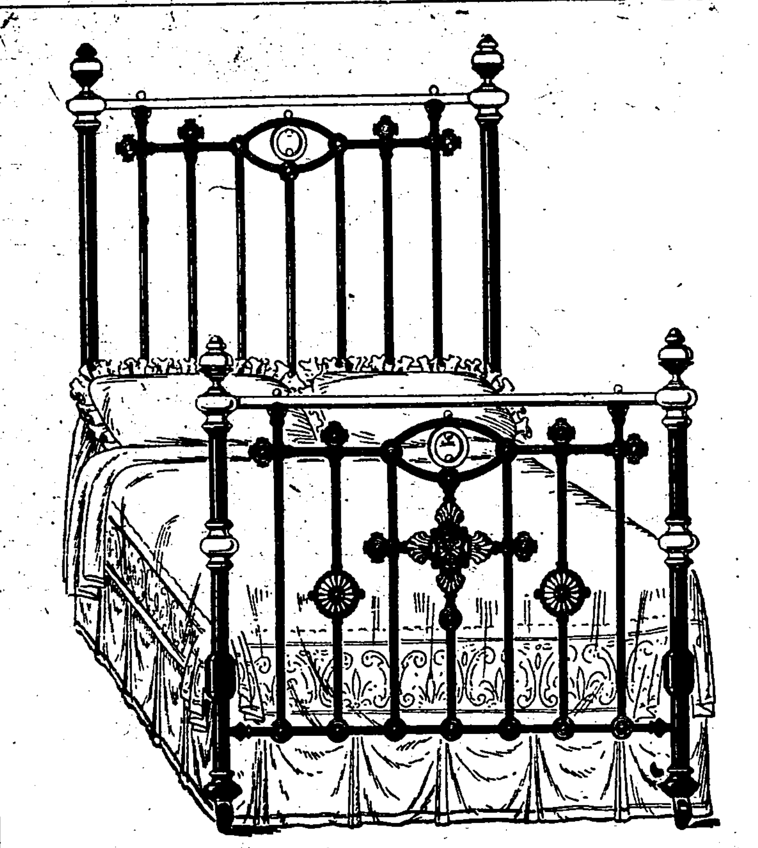
Jardinieres, 10½d each.

Jardinieres—Ordinary price, 3s 9d; reduced to 1s 11d.

Jardineres—Ordinary price, 4s 6d; reduced to 1s 11d.

Jardineres—Ordinary price, 5s; reduced to 2s 11d.

The balance of these will be cleared at one-third less than ordinary.



FULL SIZE VENETIAN BEDSTEAD, Black and Nickel, Head and Foot-rail heavily nickel-mounted, 1¼-inch posts.

£2 15s.

BEDSTEADS

Bedsteads, 2 feet 9 inches wide, with mattrass, slightly soiled, for 14s 6d.

Strong Single Bedstead, neat design, 16s 9d and 19s 6d.

4 feet 6 inches Black and Nickel Parisian Bedstead, £1 9s 6d.

4 feet 6 inches Black and Nickel French Bedstead, £1 8s 6d.

4 feet 6 inches Black and Nickel French Bedstead, £1 14s 6d.

4 feet 6 inches Venetian Bedstead, head and foot rail, with heavy nickel mounts, 1¼ inch posts, £2 15s.

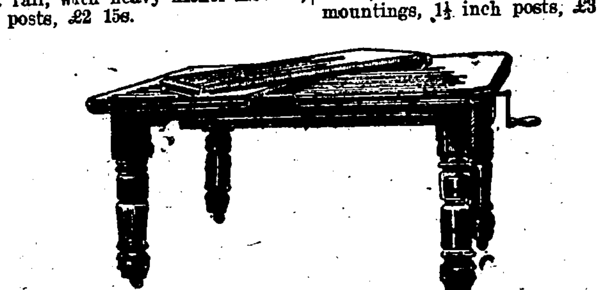
SPECIAL BEDSTEAD.

4 feet 6 inches Venetian Bedstead, 1¼ inch posts, with heavy nickel mounts, handsome pattern, £3 12s 6d.

1 only Cream and Brass Venetian Bedstead, 1¼ inch posts, slightly shop-worn; reduced from £4 10s to £3 10s.

1 only, Green and Brass Parisian Bedstead, 1¼ inch posts, heavy brass mountings; reduced from £5 10s to £3 18s 6d.

1 only, Cream and Brass Parisian Bedstead, full Parisian top, heavy brass mountings, 1¼ inch posts, £3 7s 6d.



EXTENSION TABLES, 6 feet by 3 feet 6 inches, blackwood legs, well finished

32s 6d.

EXTENSION DINING TABLES

6 feet by 3 feet 6 inches Extension Tables, solid blackwood legs, strongly made and well finished, 32s 6d.

7-feet Extension Tables, solid blackwood legs, strongly made and well finished, 42s.

WIRE COUCH and CRETONNE CUSHIONS, complete, for 22s 6d.

WALNUT HALL STANDS

A Nice Assortment in Solid American Walnut. These are beautiful samples in latest designs.

4-feet Hall Stand, Solid American Walnut, new design, octagon mirror back, reduced from £5 5s to £3 19s 6d.

4-feet Hall Stand, Solid American Walnut, new design, seat at side, reduced from £7 15s to £6 10s.

Massive Walnut Hall Stand, large bevel mirrors and marble slab, reduced from £7 7s to £5 18s 6d.

4-feet 6-inch Walnut Hall Stand, latest design, with seat, brush box, tiled back, bevel mirror, and copper panels, reduced from £8 to £6 17s 6d.

Imitation Walnut Hall Stands, with bevel mirror, £1 15s.

Imitation Walnut Hall Stands, bevel mirror and marble slab, £1 19s 6d.

2 ONLY 4-FEET 6-INCH HALL STANDS

Very Stylish, New Designs, seat at side, brush drawer, and umbrella receptacle, large bevel mirror, 4 feet 6 inches wide, reduced from £5 17s 6d to £4 7s 6d.

Bamboo Hall Stands, with bevel mirror, 19s 6d.

Bamboo Hall Stand, large bevel mirror, plush upholstered seat at side, and lacquered panels, 38s 6d.

WIRE MATTRESSES

4 feet 6 inches Wire Mattresses, strong double-ply wire, 8s 11d.

4 feet 6 inches Three-ply Wire Mattresses, 10s 6d.

50 Special Full Size WIRE MATTRESSES, with double-roll edges and four-ply wire, and heavy raised sides, at 12s 9d each.

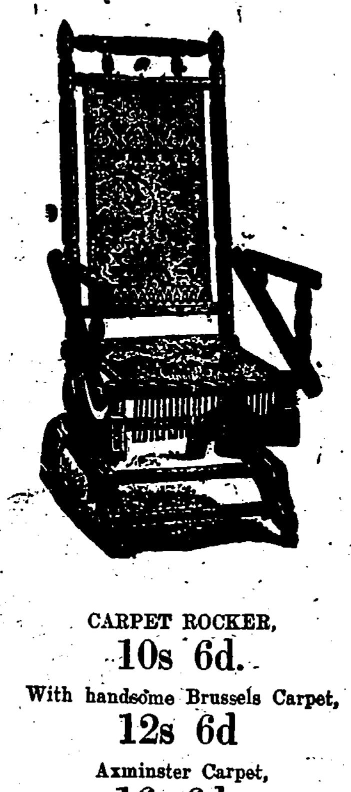
The GOLIATH WIRE MATTRESS has extra heavy Four-ply Wire interwoven with strong wire girders, fitted with three stretcher bolts, raised sides, and double-rolled edges. Guaranteed not to sag. At 16s 9d.

ODDMENT TABLE

Enamelware, Tinware, and Odd Lines of General Kitchenware are shown on this table at prices which show 50 per cent. reduction.

SILVERWARE AND ELECTRO-PLATE

Every article on these tables shows a reduction of 10s in 20s, and every piece is a wonderful bargain.



CARPET ROCKER,

10s 6d.

With handsome Brussels Carpet,

12s 6d

Axminster Carpet,

16s 6d.

AFTERNOON TEA-TRAYS

Oak Trays, with nickel handles, reduced from 5s 9d to 3s 11d.

Japanese Tea Trays, beautifully finished, reduced from 2s to 1s 3d.

PIANOS AND ORGANS

We have a little lot of these that we are anxious to clear. They are all of standard makes, up-to-date, with the very latest piano improvements.

£35. £39 10s. £47 10s.

A little lot of MILLER AMERICAN ORGANS, 8 stops, beautiful tone and of handsome appearance. £12 10s.

CARPETS AND RUGS

Fringed Passage Door Mats, 30 inches x 12; 1s pair.

Fringed Hearth-Rugs, 5 feet x 2 feet 3; 1s 6d each.

Jute Brussels Velvet Hearthrugs, fringed; at 2s 11d.

Japanese Matting, 8d and 10d per yard.

Drugget Passage Carpet at 3¾d, 5d, and 7d per yard.

Japanese Passage Carpet, ¾ yard wide, at 1s 11d.

Large-sized Japanese Bedstead Mats, at 1s 3d each.

Tapestry Passage Carpets, 1s 11d and 2s 3d yard.

Tapestry Carpet at 1s 7½d yard.

Bedside Carpets, 2 yards long, for 3s 3d.

Special Line of Mohair Hearthrugs in blue, red, green, and old gold shades. Reduced from 12s 6d to 7s 11d.

Large size of the same, reduced from 15s to 8s 11d.

JAPANESE CARPET SQUARES.

6 x 6, reduced from 15s to 8s 11d.

6 x 9, reduced from 17s 6d to 10s 6d.

7 x 10, reduced from 21s to 13s 11d.

Other sizes Equally Cheap.

AXMINSTER AND BRUSSELS CARPETS.

In addition to our usual stock of these we have the following odd lines of bordered Axminster and Brussels Carpets, some of which have been made up to order and left on hand; others have been made for stock to use up the balance of a particular pattern; and one or two are slightly soiled.

They Are All Worth Looking At.

9 x 9 Bordered Brussels Carpet, £2 10s.

10.6 x 6.9 best English Axminster Carpet, £2 10s.

14 x 9.9 Bordered best English Axminster Carpet, £6 15s.

15 x 12.9 best Brussels Bordered Carpet, £8 8s.

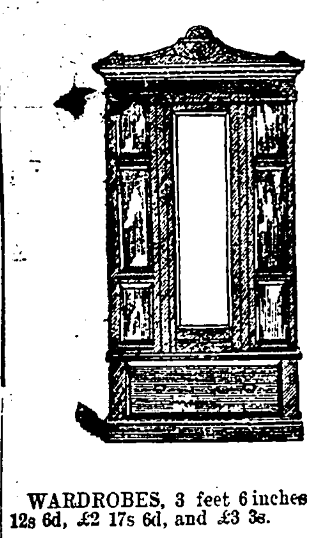
11.3 x 9.9 best English Axminster Carpet, bordered, £5 19s 6d.

12.3 x 9.9 best English Axminster Carpet, bordered, £6 6s.

OILCLOTH, from 1s 6d running yard; 9 x 9 room covered for 6s 9d.

LINOLEUM, 1s 6d, 1s 9d, and 1s 11d square yard; 12 x 9 room covered for 17s 11d.

A special line of Linoleum 2 yards wide, at 2s 6d and 2s 11d running yard; 12 x 9 room covered for 15s.



WARDROBES, 3 feet 6 inches wide, £2 12s 6d, £2 17s 6d, and £3 3s.

LACE CURTAINS

A big stock of these to clear at 10½d the pair.

23 sample pairs of Applique and Reproduction Curtains, only one pair of each, magnificent value, from 18s 6d to 42s per pair.

CHENILLE CURTAINS,
In Red and Green Shades,
At 15s 11d pair.

Java Down Quilts, full size, 60 x 72, 6s 9d, 7s 6d, and 10s 6d.

A few special Down Quilts, nicely frilled with Roman satin. Usual price, 17s 6d; reduced to 12s 9d.

CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE

Enamel Teapots, 1s 3d.

Enamel Mugs, 3d.

Enamel Pie Dishes, 7d, 9d, and 10d.

Enamel Stewpans, large size, 8d.

Enamel Candlesticks, 4½d.

Fire Shovels, 2½d.

Saucepan and Steamer, complete, 1s 4d, 1s 6d, 2s.

Best Box Irons, 1s 11d.

White and Gold China Plates, 1s 9d half-dozen.

Sauce Bottles, 6d.

Glass Salt and Pepper Casters, 3d.

Dippers, 3d.

Enamel Dustpans, 8d.

Glass Dishes, 5 inches square, 2d.

Glass Dishes, 6 inches square, 5d.

Glass Cake Stands, 8½d.

Glass Fruit Dishes, 5d.

Glass Preserve Jars, with tin covers, 9d half-dozen.

Teapots, from 6d each.

Pheasant Vegetable Dishes, 1s 6d each.

A special line of nice thin Tumblers, engraved, 1s 4½d half-dozen.

BARGAIN ORNAMENT TABLE

On these an assorted lot of Vases and Ornaments are grouped. They are marked down to less than half ordinary prices, and every one is a bargain.

Vases reduced from 9d to 4d.
Vases reduced from 1s to 6d.
Vases reduced from 1s 6d to 9d.
Vases reduced from 2s to 1s.

GO-CARTS AND PERAMBULATORS

We have about 150 of these, at almost every conceivable price, and comprise substantial, well-finished baby carriages of the latest designs at astoundingly low figures.

GO-CART, all handsomely upholstered in tapestry and plush, with rubber-tyred wheels, and wicker hood, 35s.

GO-CART, upholstered in fancy leathers, assorted colors, wicker hoods and rubber tyres, 35s.

GO-CART, very handsome design, pretty wickerwork body and hood, rubber-tyred wheels, upholstered in fancy leather, 39s 6d and 42s 6d.

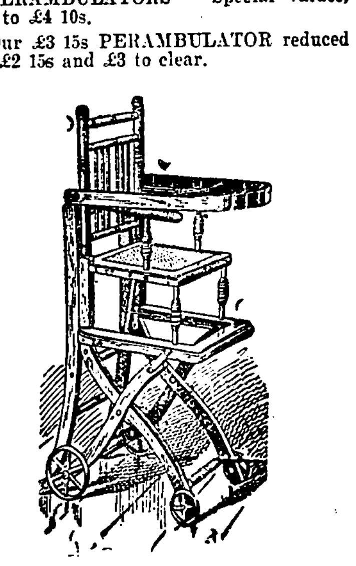
GO-CARTS—Special values, up to £4 4s.

PERAMBULATORS, all cane, upholstered with pretty tapestry and plush, 35s.

PERAMBULATORS, all cane bodies, wicker hood, and nicely upholstered, for 39s 6d.

PERAMBULATORS — Special values, up to £4 10s.

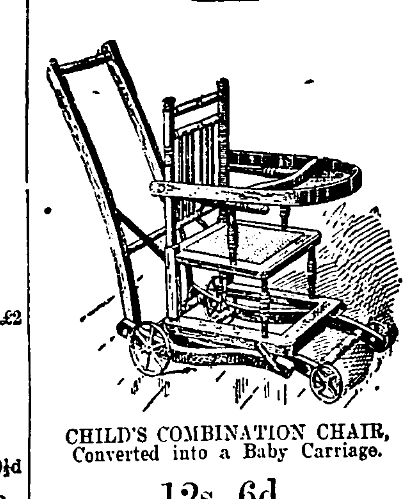
Our £3 15s PERAMBULATOR reduced to £2 15s and £3 to clear.



CHILD'S COMBINATION CHAIR,

12s 6d.

Two positions.
As a High Chair.



CHILD'S COMBINATION CHAIR,
Converted into a Baby Carriage.

12s 6d.

TEA SETS

40-piece China Tea Sets, in a dozen pretty designs, 12s 6d.

40-piece China Tea Sets, worth 22s 6d; reduced to 16s 6d.

China Milk Jugs, 3d each.

Sets of Three Jugs, 1s 11d set.

CLOTHES BASKETS

Large sizes, 2s 11d, 3s 6d, and 4s.

Dinner Sets reduced to 12s 6d.

Dinner Sets reduced to 14s 6d.

Dinner Sets reduced to 16s 6d.

Dinner Sets reduced to 21s.

FENDERS AND FIRE IRONS

Fenders, 3s 9d and 4s 11d.

Black and Nickel Fenders, 5s 9d.

Black and Nickel Fenders, 8s 11d.

Black and Nickel Fenders, 10s 6d.

All Nickel Fenders, 7s 11d.

All Nickel Fenders, 9s 11d and 12s 6d.

Special line of All Nickel Fenders with extra large kerb and mounts, 13s 6d and 14s 6d.

All Nickel Sets of Fire Irons, 3s 11d and 4s 6d.

All Nickel Sets of Fire Irons, 5s 11d and 7s 9d.

All Nickel Sets of Fire Irons, 8s 9d and 10s 6d.

COUNTRY BUYERS cut out the lines you want and send them on. Your orders will receive prompt and careful attention.

ALL COUNTRY ORDERS CAREFULLY PACKED AND DELIVERED TO BALLARAT STATION.

WE WANT YOUR FURNITURE ORDER

AT

TUNBRIDGE'S FURNITURE ARCADE.

☛ LYDIARD STREET, BALLARAT. ☚

WE WON'T BE UNDERSOLD! No matter what other stores QUOTE FURNITURE at. First GET OUR PRICES, compare QUALITY and DESIGN, and

TUNBRIDGE'S WIN EVERY TIME

I read the letter. It was not addressed to me, but to Mr Rose. When he is away I open all letters on account of business. I have not got the letter. I gave it to Mr Rose when he came home the same evening, and don't know what has become of it. The letter had no name or address, except on top, the words, "Sefton's Private Hospital," which were written in a lady's handwriting. I cannot remember the contents, except that it said a patient named Liddy Provost was received into the hospital that day, and was soon to become a mother, and for Mr Rose to send some money, as she was destitute; Liddy Provost had confided to the matron that he was the father of the child, and that she could not work owing to her condition. Mr Rose showed me the letter the same evening after I had shown it to him. He did not know I had seen it. I re-sealed the letter after reading it, and when my husband read it he showed it to me. I read it again, and told him I had read it before. I handed it back to him, and have not seen it since. He said, "This is a case of blackmail." I received, on 29th June, a telegram (produced) addressed to Mr Rose. It was opened by me. Mr Rose was not home, and did not return till Saturday night, the next day, when I handed it to him. He gave it back to me, and I kept it till Sunday, 12th inst., when I gave it to Senior-constable Nicholson.—[The telegram was from Matron, 376 Madeline Street, Carlton, and contained these words: "Come at once; settled; urgent; further trouble will follow."] The girl left my employment on Sunday, 30th October. I had been away on a holiday, and returned on the Friday. I told her to get out as soon as she could. When picked up the child had a petticoat over its legs and a shawl over its head, the face being exposed. The child was in good condition when I found him, and was apparently well nourished.

To Senior-constable Nicholson—It was a dreadful surprise to me when I found the baby at the door. I was not in any way prepared for it.

Emma Hosking, sworn, stated: I am a sister of last witness, and reside with her in Beaufort. I remember Saturday, 11th inst. Between 7.30 and 8 p.m., we were sitting in the room and fancied we heard a knock. We took no notice. In about five minutes I heard another knock, and Mrs Rose asked me to go to the door. I went and opened it, but did not see anything or anyone. About ten minutes after Mrs Rose went to the door. When she got to the door she called out to me to keep the dog back. I then went to the door, and she opened it. We both looked out and saw a bundle. Mrs Rose picked it up; it contained a baby. I do not think I would know it again. One of the children picked up a bundle lying beside the child. Mrs Rose carried the baby inside and nursed it. I opened the bundle of clothing. There was no writing in it. Mr Rose came home later in the evening, and Mr and Mrs Rose left the house with the baby at about 9 o'clock. The child was poorly clad, but the clothing was warm. The child seemed to have been well nourished. I don't think it was a very cold night, but it was dark. I did not see or hear anybody about when I looked out of the door.

To Mr Young—When the first knock was heard Mrs Rose was lying on the couch. I heard the first knock, but did not go to the door, as we were not certain of it. On hearing the second knock, I went out, taking a light, and looked on the verandah, but saw nothing. I did not bother about the cause of the knock. I just said to Mrs Rose that nobody was there. There were about 15 minutes between the knocks; it may have been more or less. Perhaps Mrs Rose is a better judge of time in saying five minutes; but I think about 15 minutes did elapse. When Mrs Rose went to the door and picked up the child, I think we both exclaimed, "It's a baby!" I said to bring it inside. I did not look round, and never thought of it until express time. I did not hear anyone walking about, nor on the verandah. The gate was open when we found the baby. When we took the baby inside, I don't think we talked about it at all. I was excited. Mrs Rose made no suggestion as to where the baby came from, or whose it was. I said, "I wonder who would leave the baby at our doorstep." I had no idea whatever who left it. Mr Rose made no suggestion as to who left the baby when he came home. Mrs Rose did not know what to do with it. I said we had better take it to the police station. She said she would leave it till her husband came home. That is the reason I didn't go to the police station. I thought it was their place, not mine. I did not know where the police station was. I said it was a baby, and to bring it inside.

To Senior-constable Nicholson—I did not notice whether the gate was open or not the first time I went out, but the second time it was open.

To the P.M.—I met the defendant once before, some months ago, but did not see her about that night.

Alexander Nicholson, senior-constable of police at Beaufort, sworn, stated: I saw Mr and Mrs Rose at the police station a little past nine o'clock on the night of 11th inst. Mrs Rose had a baby in her possession—the same baby as is now in court. Mrs Rose told me the circumstances under which she found the child. I gave the child in charge of a certificated nurse, Mrs Starkey, almost immediately the same evening. At about 1 p.m. on the following day I met the defendant in Pratt-street, Beaufort. She was in company with a young man named Louis Lilley. Constable Starkey was with me. I called her aside, and in the presence of Constable Starkey said, "What have you done with your baby, Miss Provost?" She said, "I left it at its father's place; Mr Rose is the father of the child." I said, "You have laid yourself open to a very serious charge," and said she needn't say anything unless she liked; it might be used for or against her in evidence. She said, "I didn't know I was doing anything wrong in leaving the child at its father's place." I then arrested her, and after coming to the police station she said, "The reason I left the child there was because my nurse told me the best thing I could do was to leave it with its father."

To Mr Young—I looked at the child; it appeared to be strong and healthy, and the clothing was clean. I then made inquiries to find out who left the child there. I saw Mr Rose on 12th inst., before seeing defendant. He said to me, "Have you any further developments?" I asked him if he knew anything about it, and he said he could not assist me in any way. I said, "Did you not receive a letter from a girl, demanding money from you?" He said, "Yes; but that was blackmail." He said he had not received any telegram in Mrs Rose's presence. Mrs Rose said, "Yes, you have," and showed the telegram. He then remembered having received it, and I took possession of it.

Ruby Francesque Mabel Starkey, sworn, stated: I am the wife of Constable Starkey, and reside at Beaufort. I am a certificated nurse. My husband, on 11th inst., at about 10.15 p.m., brought me the male child now in court. The child was clothed sufficiently if in a room, but not for outside. The clothes were clean. The child was well nourished and well developed; but the lower part of the child was absolutely raw, and the skin came off on the underclothing. He is all right now. I have had possession of him ever since.

To Mr Young—Generally speaking the child was healthy, and is still healthy; but if any of the lay portion of the public had had him the child would have needed a doctor. It would take more than two days for the child to get in that state. He had been shamefully neglected.

Mr Young applied to have the charge reduced, stating there was a section under the Life Protection Act, providing for a fine or 12 months' imprisonment, which would better meet the case. The girl had a good defence, and should be dealt with by the Bench. This was not an abandonment in the usual sense. She knocked at the door, and practically retained control of the child. The mother was standing a few yards away.

The P.M. said it was a most inhuman thing to do, and he doubted whether he could reduce the charge. He would leave that to the prosecution. He called it wilfully neglecting the child for the woman to see the child taken in and not say anything about it. She had her remedy against the alleged father, and there were institutions to which the child would be admitted.

Mr Young said she had no friends or money, but had a return ticket to Beaufort. He proposed putting her in the witness-box.

The P.M. said if that was the only evidence it would be better for her to reserve her defence.

Mr Young asked that the charge be reduced to wilfully exposing the child.

Senior-constable Nicholson said he had no objection if accused pleaded guilty, as he could not prove that the child had been injured.

Mr Young did not think she should be asked to do that.

The P.M. thought it was a case of abandonment, and should go to a jury.

Mr Young then said accused would plead guilty to a reduced charge.

The P.M. said he did not feel disposed to accept a forced consent. He remembered two men pleading guilty in a similar way who had to be discharged because the charge could not be sustained.

Accused then pleaded not guilty.

Mr Young said the child was born in Melbourne on July 2nd, at the Women's Hospital, where the mother stayed for 11 days, and was then admitted into the Convalescents' Home. When she left there she had money to pay for her bed and 2½d over. She caught the quarter to 8 a.m. train, and on reaching Trawalla, the next station to Beaufort, got out, and walked on to the junction of the Sailor's Gully road. It commenced to rain, and she stayed in the bush till evening, when she walked into Beaufort. As she was crossing the road in Mr Rose's the door was slammed in her face. She put the child on the mat, knocked at the door, and just walked over by the place. She did not intend to leave the child there permanently, but wanting to see Mr Rose, and not the women, her courage failed her. She went back and listened to hear if the child was crying.

Upon finding that the P.M. would not reduce the charge, Mr Young reserved the defence.

Accused was then committed for trial at the Ballarat General Sessions on 16th Sept.; bail being fixed in one surety of £25 and accused in a like sum. Accused obtained bail; Mr J. B. Cochran entering into the necessary bond.

MAINTENANCE.

A maintenance case of Lydia Provost v. Herbert Rose was adjourned till 25th September; Mr Lazarus, for defendant, asking that an earlier date be arranged if the Crown should not file a presentment against the woman, which was agreed to.

Senior-constable Nicholson applied to have the child committed to the care of the Department for Neglected Children, but deferred it upon the P.M. remarking that it was a pity the child could not remain where it was at present.

Beaufort Rifle Club.

The half-yearly meeting was held on Friday night week, at the Mechanics' Institute, there being a large attendance of members. The following office-bearers were elected for the ensuing half-year:—President, Mr E. Buchanan; vice-presidents, Messrs E. A. Starkey and F. G. Prince; captain, Mr L. Jaensch; vice-captain, Mr L. Bravo; committee, Messrs S. Brooks, A. Ramsay, G. Cuthbertson, H. Trompf, and T. Tyrrell; handicappers, Messrs E. Buchanan and L. Jaensch and Captain D. F. Troy. Very flattering remarks were passed concerning Captain D. F. Troy's services as secretary, and he was voted a bonus of £5 5s. The balance sheet showed receipts amounting to £67 18s, and the expenditure to £55 13s 9d, thus leaving a Cr. balance of £12 4s 3d. The assets were estimated at £28 4s 3d, and the liabilities at £4 12s 8d. The following reports were received:—

Secretary's Report.—Gentlemen,—I have much pleasure in presenting you with my report and balance-sheet for the half-year ending 31st July, 1906, which shows a credit balance of £12 4s 3d, and liabilities £4 12s 8d, leaving a nett credit balance after all accounts are paid of £7 11s 7d. This, I think, may be considered satisfactory when the heavy expenditure the club was put to during the last six months in erecting new targets, etc., is taken into account. Your committee found the £20 donated by the department a great help, although it fell considerably short of the amount required to be expended. Members' subscriptions show an increase of £1 on last half-year, and members' entrance fees 18s. All committee meetings have been well attended, and so far the monthly matches for the Bridges' trophy have been splendidly patronised.—I am, gentlemen, yours faithfully, David F. Troy, hon. secretary.

Captain's Report.—Gentlemen,—It is with very great pleasure that I present to you my half-yearly report of the doings of your club, which I am pleased to say is in a very healthy condition. During the half-year we have shot four matches for the valuable trophy presented by Rear-Admiral Bridges, and the matches have been very keenly contested and the shooting first-class. The first leg-in was won by Mr E. A. Starkey, the second by Mr E. Buchanan, the third by Mr H. Trompf, and the fourth by Mr T. Sands. I must congratulate you on the large entries received at each of these matches, the average of which has been 26, and I hope the same enthusiasm will be shown right throughout the matches. The first shoot for Mr J. Adamthwaite's trophy, which was to have been shot for on Wednesday last, was postponed out of respect for our secretary, with whom I am sure we all deeply sympathise in his recent very sad bereavement. Your ranges are in very good order; the only thing that is required is that another strip of timber be cut down, so as not to affect the light while shooting late at 5000 or 6000 yards. This matter could be easily remedied by forming a good working bee on some Wednesday afternoon. During the hal-year we have had a good number of new members join, and I am pleased to say their shooting has greatly improved. Last Wednesday (Aug. 22) I attended a meeting of the Ararat and District Rifle Clubs' Union, as a delegate from your club, at which the following officers were elected:—President, Mr Tostevin (of Ararat); vice-president, Mr Taylor (of Stawell); treasurer, Mr Irvine; secretary, Mr C. Chamberlain; handicappers, Mr A. Taylor (Stawell), Mr W. A. Cross (Ararat), and Mr D. F. Troy (Beaufort). It was decided to hold a teams match in Ararat on Monday, Novr. 12; the team to consist of 7 men; entry, 10s; prizes, £4 and £2; individual handicaps; ranges, 500 and 600 yards. In conclusion, I wish to thank the officers and members for the kindness and courtesy shown to me during my term of office, and I trust that the same good feeling will be extended to my successor, and that the Beaufort Rifle Club will be even more prosperous during the coming year.—I have the honor, etc., L. A. Jaensch, Captain.

'LINSEED COMPOUND.' Trade Mark of Kay's Compound Essence of Linseed, for Coughs and Colds

THE BALLARAT TRUSTEES, EXECUTORS and AGENCY COMPANY, Limited.

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HAVE YOU MADE YOUR WILL?
Some reasons why you should do so at once:—
1. The uncertainty of life.
2. The delay, worry, and expense caused to those interested in your estate.
3. Your estate might otherwise go to those whom you wish to exclude.
4. The making of your will should be attended to when sound in health and mind.

THE ADVANTAGES OF APPOINTING THE BALLARAT TRUSTEES, EXECUTORS, AND AGENCY COMPANY, LIMITED.
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Testators are advised to consult the Company or its agents, when about to make their wills.

WOTHERSPOON & CO.,
Agents for Beaufort and District.

Brave men have tried over again
To reach the ice-bound poles in vain;
There needs yet more acute device
To storm those battlements of ice;
Perchance, by flying ships to be,
They'll gain triumphant victory,
Provided they, for colds, secure
A store of Woods' Great Peppermint Cure.

This Is The Month Of THE Bargains

For the Saving Shopper—that Clearing-up Time when all Winter Merchandise goes regardless of Cost, to make room for New Goods now on the Water.

SLICES LIBERALLY CHOPPED OFF EVERY PRICE.

The Prices are Just Right Prices for YOU; never mind us.

SQUARE DEALING

AT

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

Coursing.

STOCKYARD HILL CLUB.

The second meeting of the Stockyard Hill District Coursing Club took place on Friday week on Mr Geo. Russell's Langi-Willi Estate, and was undoubtedly the worst (so far as pleasure was concerned) ever held in the district. It rained almost continuously from about 7.30 a.m. till 3 p.m., and even those provided with oilskin clothing could not keep dry. About 60 or 70 enthusiasts were present. The Monmouth Stakes, a sweepstake of £1 1s, with £5 5s added by the club, was run off, and resulted in Messrs Elder Bros., of Skipton, winning £12 with Blue Pennant; Mr E. H. Welsh, of Beaufort, winning £5 5s with H.W.J., and Messrs W. Lynch (Lake Goldsmith) and W. T. Rowe (near Camperdown) saving their nomination fee with Babbler and Ipsa respectively. Prior to the deciding course, H.W.J's. nominator offered to withdraw on payment of the guinea nomination fee, but Messrs Elder Bros. would not consent, and as H.W.J. was really unfit to run, having had five courses, Blue Pennant had to work the hare entirely on his own. Mr John Cagle, of Colac, officiated as judge in a capable manner, whilst Mr J. A. Harris, of Beaufort carried out the arduous duties of slipper in a highly satisfactory way, as also did Messrs D. R. Hannah and A. M. Hannah (Stockyard Hill) as slip-steward and secretary respectively. Hares were fairly plentiful, but wild, and as the beating arrangements were not so good as formerly, there were some long waits between the courses. The hares were very strong, and only four were killed. In one course, with a long slip, the dogs were unable to turn the hare. Gruelling courses were the order of the day. The horses used by the judge were kindly lent by Messrs. D. Stewart and J. Anderson. There were a couple of exciting incidents during the day, but, fortunately, no one was injured. A lad named James Meehan was driving Mr W. Lynch's dog-cart, and was jerked out in going over a rough piece of ground. The pony bolted, and Mr A. M. Hannah galloped after it. He threw himself off his pony, and made an effort to catch the runaway, but failed. Mr W. Lynch then galloped after the bolting pony, and by a clever piece of horsemanship succeeded in bringing it to a standstill. As soon as he got alongside it, he reached over and caught the rein, and still galloping for about 100 yards managed at last to get it under control. He was at times perilously close to the wheel, and narrowly escaped being dragged off his mount. Later in the day, Mr J. W. Harris was galloping after a course, when his pony collided with Mr Alex. McIntyre, who was on foot and was upset, but escaped with a shaking. At the termination of the meeting, the usual cheers were given. The following were the results of the various courses:—

First Round—E. H. Welsh's bd H.W.J., by Dewey—Fly, beat W. Lynch's rhp Lady Gilpin, by John Gilpin—Karma; R. Nicol's f b Lady Nerrin, by Lion—Queen of West, beat W. T. Rowe's f d p Corsair, by Hatwood—La Mascotte; W. T. Rowe's blk b p Ipsa, by Hatwood—La Mascotte, beat Elder Bros.' blk and w b p Timepiece, by Hazlad—Meteor II.; A. Gibson's bdl d Don McPherson, by Duke McPherson—Yaska, beat C. W. Vowles' blk b Minnow, by Hatwood—La Mascotte; Elder Bros. bd and w d Blue Pennant, by Black Flag—Lady, beat A. Gibson's blk d High Game, by Mortrarer—Waterhen; C. Sing's f and w d Silver Knight, by Boomerang—Bell, beat A. Gibson's b k and w b Pretty Polly, by Messenger—Cool on Lease II.; W. Lynch's bd Babbler, by Bango—Little Nell, beat C. Sing's f d l d Collirit, by Boomerang—Bell; D. Stewart's bdl d Monmot, a bye.

First Ties.—H.W.J. beat Lady Nerrin, Ipsa b at Don McPherson, Blue Pennant beat Silver Knight, Babbler beat Monmot.

Second Ties.—H.W.J. beat Ipsa, Blue Pennant beat Babbler.

Deciding Course.—Messrs Elder Bros.' b and w d Blue Pennant, by Black Flag—Lady, beat Mr E. H. Welsh's bd H.W.J., by Dewey—Fly, and won the stake.

QUITE A LIFETIME.
For 35 years "BONNINGTON'S IRISH MOSS" has held premier place as a Cough Remedy. It may always be relied upon to effect a speedy cure. Sold everywhere.

Concert at Main Lead.

A very successful concert and social was held in the Main Lead Hall on Wednesday evening. The night being fine and bright, the building was crowded to the doors. The social was held to raise funds to erect a fence round the hall, and as a result over £4 was taken at the door. Mr T. Williams occupied the chair. At the conclusion of the concert refreshments were handed round, after which all joined in playing various games for an hour or so. Mr Carmichael moved a vote of thanks to the performers who had so kindly assisted them that evening, and to Miss Gibson for the use of her piano. This was seconded by Mr Morley. The accompaniments were efficiently played by Miss Gibson, and great credit is due to her and the hon. secretary for the successful way in which everything was carried out. The following was the programme:—Overture, "March Republicaine," Miss L. Fubratrum; opening chorus, "There is a tavern in town"; song, "Drifting with the tide," Miss Dickman; recitation, "The vagabond artist," Mr Fearey (encore, "Xmas. Day in the workhouse"); song, "The Midshipmite," Mr Wotherspoon; song, "Mulligan's motor car," Mr J. Carmichael (encore, "Following in the footsteps"); recitation, "When I'm a man," by the small boys; song, "Scarlet and blue," Miss C. Hill; chorus, "Jingle bells," by the little girls; song, "I'm wearing my heart away for you," Mr H. Williams; pianoforte duet, "Willkomm Gavotte," Misses L. Fubratrum and A. Dickman; song, "There's a peculiar thing," Mr Fearey (encored); song, "The toilers," Mrs Z. Williams; recitation, "The Union Jack," Master J. Morley; song, "The picture that is turned to the wall," Misses Minnie and M. Dickman; song, "A warrior bold," Mr J. R. Wotherspoon; recitation, "A voice from the bush," Mr Sinclair; song, "Have it over your side, Lucy," Mr J. Carmichael (encored); song, "Do you ever sit and dream," Master Stanley Gibson; dialogue, "Jonathan's daughters," Misses Hill, Morley, A. and M. Dickman; song, "In the shade of the old apple tree," Mrs Z. Williams; duet, "Prince Imperial gallop," Miss Pearl and Master A. Carmichael; recitation, "The ballad of splendid silence," Miss Dickman; farce, "Let it fly," Messrs Fearey, Carmichael and H. Williams.

'LINSEED COMPOUND.' The Stockyard Hill Remedy for Coughs and Colds. Give immediate relief.

ONE POUND REWARD.—Strayed from Stockyard Hill, eleven (11) head of young CATTLE, about 2 years old, branded R K near rump, and notch in ear. The above reward will be paid on recovery of above.
MRS. B. KIRKPATRICK,
Stockyard Hill Hotel.

VICTORIAN GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS.

TENDERS are invited for the Supply (in contracts of not less than 100 tons) of 175 tons of Firewood at any station with accommodation within 35 miles of Ararat. Particulars at Beaufort, Buangor, Lubeck, and Ararat stations. Tenders, indorsed "Tender for Firewood," must be lodged in the Tender Box, Railway Offices, Melbourne, at or before One p.m. on Monday, 17th September.
No tender will necessarily be accepted.
L. McCLELLAND, Secretary.

ALTERATION OF TRAIN.

On and after 1st September, the 11.23 a.m. train from Ballarat will leave Beaufort and stations thence to Armstrong one minute earlier than now.
L. McCLELLAND, Secretary.

Societies' Hall, Beaufort.
Under the direction of DAN BARRY.
WEDNESDAY NEXT, SEPT. 5.
The Spectacular Sensation of the Age
Great Realistic Biograph Display,
San Francisco Earthquake!
"The earth quivered for a few fatal, momentous, menacing minutes, a thunderous crash as though millions of mighty ordnance were being fired; the despairing shrieks of terrified thousands; and lo! a great city was utterly annihilated. It would seem as if Nature, in a moment of frenzied fury, had awakened within her bosom a sudden, vengeful hate for the whole human race."
2,000 Feet of Films.
Besides the Earthquake Pictures, there will be shown a Multitude of other BIO. PICTURES. Illustrated Songs will also be rendered by well-known Artists.
POPULAR PRICES—2s. and 1s.; the little ones half-price (shilling seats excepted).
Doors open 7.15, commencing 8 sharp.
Carriages 10.30.
Special Programme for the little ones.

SOCIETIES' HALL, BEAUFORT.
WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1906.
GRAND CONCERT
By MRS. BRADY AND PUPILS.
Tickets, 2s. and 1s. Children half-price.

A Reminder.
ANYBODY CAUGHT on my Premises with the intention of
OBTAINING GOOD VALUE
Will be
AMPLY REWARDED.
GOLDEN AGE HOTEL, Beaufort
W. C. JONES, PROPRIETOR.
Best Accommodation. Horses and Buggies for Hire.

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Allan & Co. Prop. Ltd.—Pianos, Organs, etc.
Wischer & Sons' Artificial Manures.
T. Robinson & Co. Prop. Ltd.—Farm Implements.
FOR SALE—239 acres Farm and Orchard Land; 5-roomed Weatherboard House; 4-roomed Pine and Iron House; 10 acres Land within 1 mile of Beaufort.
OFFICE—TROY BROS., GENERAL MERCHANTS, BEAUFORT.

SEED! * SEED!
On account of the Early Rains.
This is the proper time to sow your Seed and obtain the best results.
REMEMBER, the best and most reliable are Geo. Smith's, BALLARAT. Being raised in our own district, you can depend on Splendid Returns.
GEO. PRINGLE,
LOCAL AGENT,
NEILL STREET.

HAWKES BROS.,
THE IRONMONGERS,
OFFER FOR ONE MONTH
THE FOLLOWING
"EVERYDAY" LINES.
The Prices tell with conviction their own story.
Axes, Kelly's or Plumb's, 4s 6d each.
Axe Heads (only) for ¾ handles, 3s 9d each.
Bran and Pollard, 1s per bushel.
Blacking, "Nugget," 4d per tin.
Cartridges, Eley's or New Club, 1s 9d per pkt.
Charcoal, 1s 3d per bag.
Carbide of Calcium, best Swedish, 22s 6d per cwt.
Kerosene, American "White Rose," 8s 4d per case.
Kapok, best Samarang, 8d per lb.
Phenyle, good and soluble, 4s 6d per gal.
Do. in bottles, 4½d & 9d each.
Rock Salt, Best English Red, 60s per ton.
Wire, No. 8 Black German, 10s 3d per cwt.
We never sacrifice QUALITY for QUANTITY
Keep a keen eye on future advts., for we intend to secure your trade by the power of SMALL PRICES.
HAWKES BROS.,
THE IRONMONGERS,
BEAUFORT.

FACTS IN FITZROY.

The Proof by Others Tests

The Case of Mr. G. J. FIELD.

(By a Melbourne Reporter.)

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."

"Is it so long as that since you made the recovery I've heard mentioned?" enquired a reporter.

"Quite," was Mr. Field's brisk reply, "and for that very reason I ought to be all the more thankful, as all these 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-a-pound exactly, so imagine what a wreck I was, and, strange to say, although I was so weary always, I could not rest when I turned in, for I seldom dosed 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 what a nasty, heavy, suffocating feeling affected my chest. The pains across my loins and between my shoulders fairly crippled me, and my life was made quite dismal by the intensity of my headaches. If 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 have you remained 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, but Clements Tonic was the only medicine which brought entire relief, which, after all the unavailing 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 was remarkable. 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."

STATUTORY DECLARATION.

I, GEORGE JAMES FIELD, 48 Atherton-st., Fitzroy in the State of Victoria, do solemnly and sincerely declare that I have carefully read the annexed document, consisting of four folios, and consecutively numbered from one to four, and that it contains and is a true and faithful account of my illness and cure by Clements Tonic, and also contains my full permission to publish in any manner my statements—which I give voluntarily, and without receiving any payment; and I make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing the same to be true and by virtue of the provisions of an Act of the Parliament of Victoria rendering persons making a false declaration punishable for wilful and corrupt perjury.

George J. Field

Declared at Fitzroy, in the State of Victoria, this 25th day of January, 1904, before me, W. R. BENNETTS, J.P., a Justice of the Peace in and for the Central Bailiwick of the State of Victoria.

Railway Time-Table.

The following is the local railway timetable:—A mixed train leaves Ballarat at 11.20 a.m., Trawalla 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 Buangor 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 runs every week day. It departs from Buangor at 4.45 p.m., Middle Creek at 4.55, Beaufort at 5.30 (arriving here at 5.20), Trawalla at 5.54, and Burrumbeet 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 p.m., Burrumbeet at 6.9, Trawalla at 6.35, Beaufort at 7 (arriving here at 6.50), Middle Creek at 7.30, and Buangor 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:—Buangor, 7.48; Middle Creek, 8; Beaufort, 8.37 (arriving here at 8.27); Trawalla, 8.50; Burrumbeet, 9.16. The 8.20 p.m. train from Stawell to Ballarat, arriving at Beaufort at 11.10 p.m., has been discontinued.

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

AT A WATERLOO BANQUET.

At one of the annual Waterloo banquets, the Duke of Wellington after dinner handed round for inspection a very valuable presentation snuff-box set with diamonds. After a time it disappeared, and could nowhere be found. The Duke was much annoyed. The guests (there being no servants in the room at the time) were more so, and they all agreed to turn out their pockets. To this one old officer most vehemently objected, and on their pressing the point left the room, notwithstanding that the Duke begged that nothing more might be said about the matter. Of course, suspicion fell on the old officer—nobody seemed to know much about him, or where he lived. The next year the Duke, at the annual banquet, put his hand in the pocket of his coat, which he had not worn since the last dinner, and there was the missing snuff-box! The Duke was dreadfully distressed, found out the old officer, who was living in a wretched garret, and apologised. "But why," said His Grace, "did you not consent to what the other officers proposed, and thus have saved yourself from the terrible suspicion?" "Because, sir, my pockets were full of broken meat, which I had contrived to put there to save my wife and family, who were at that time literally dying of starvation." The Duke, it is said, sobbed like a child: and it need not be added that the old officer and his family suffered no more from want from that day. Appearances are often deceptive. We don't know all. Therefore, "judge not, that ye be not judged."

WONDERS OF THE HEAVENS.

There are 18 stars of the first magnitude. These are at least 211,000 times farther from the earth than is the sun, and their light takes over three years to reach us. There are 55 of the second magnitude, their light taking over six years to reach us. 170 of the third magnitude, their light reaching us in over nine years. 500 of the fourth magnitude, their light taking 12 years to reach us. Stars as distant as those of the sixth magnitude, their light taking 36 years to traverse the intervening space, are visible to the naked eye. Of these there are about 6000. A 9-foot telescope reveals stars of the twelfth magnitude, about 10 millions in numbers. An 18-foot telescope reveals about 43 million stars, including those of the thirteenth magnitude, whose light takes 2700 years to reach us. Each of these stars is thought to be the centre of a solar system like our own. Our own solar system consists of the sun, and the following planets revolving around it:—Mercury, nearest the sun, is 35 million miles distant; Venus, 66 million miles; the earth, 91 million miles; Mars, 139 million miles; the asteroids about 266 million miles; Jupiter, nearly 476 million miles; Saturn, 872 million miles; Uranus, 1754 million miles; and Neptune, 2746 million miles from the sun.

AN ARMY MULE.

Major Ira C. Brown writes as follows: "I was at Pampa, when a negro teamster was instantly killed by an army mule, and it furnished a good illustration of the wonderful memory that a mule has.

"The negro teamster used to pound that mule unmercifully. Instead of using strategy and coaching his mule into submission, he used to beat it hard enough to kill a horse. Well, for two months the teamster didn't drive that mule. But the mule never forgot him. He never made any attempt to injure his new driver, who knew enough to treat him decently. But one day the old teamster came back. The mule remembered him. He waited with as much docility and patience as an ox until he was harnessed, and then, when the old teamster was off his guard, he let fly with both heels, caught that negro in the pit of the stomach and stretched him out as dead as a hammer. The other teamster was standing right there by him, but that mule didn't make any attempt to kick him. He had just been laying for the fellow who walloped him two months before, and when he had finished him he was satisfied." —"Buffalo Horse World."

CREAM AS A CURE.

Very few housekeepers know the value of cream as food, and its superiority over butter and any other solid fat by permitting the gastric juice to mix with it in the most perfect manner, and in this way aiding and hastening digestion. It is most invaluable in the case of invalids, for it serves as nutriment in the most readily available form. It is also superior to butter, because it contains more volatile oils than butter made from it. Persons consumptively inclined, those with feeble digestion, aged persons, and those inclined to chilliness and cold extremities are especially benefited by a liberal use of sweet cream. No other article of food or medicine will give such satisfactory results. It is far better than cod-liver oil, and is an antidote against consumption, and a nutritious food for anyone at all times. It would probably be used very freely were it not for the impression that it is an expensive luxury, and for this reason we restrict ourselves in the use of cream and use butter, a still more expensive luxury, lavishly. The impression seems to be that the legitimate end of cream is to make butter, while, in fact, buttermaking is the least useful purpose for which milk is employed.

SOFTLY SARCASTIC.

There is a tone of gentle irony in this advertisement from a German newspaper: "To those kind friends who during 1903 have shown such interest in the contents of my humble garden. Take notice that in future the keys can always be had on application, even during the night, and that to enter by the gate is much less dangerous than clambering over the wall. I shall further be deeply grateful if in future you will be so generous as to leave a little of the produce for my needs. The trees in the orchard, from present appearances, seem to promise a fine crop, but when gathering the fruit I should be obliged if in future you could do so without finding it necessary to pull the trees down. It would also ensure you a larger selection in time to come. For the same reason I beg you to carry a lantern, so that you do not destroy the greater part of the vegetables in walking over the beds. Thanking you in advance.—H. Spengler."

A suggestion has been made to Mr Bent that the special facilities given in connection with the railways to intending selectors under the Closer Settlement Act to visit estates thrown open should be extended to persons who wish to secure ordinary selections. Mr Bent, however, is inclined to think that it would open an easy method to persons who may wish to make a cheap trip to the country where land is available.

Football.

BEAUFORT v. BUANGOR.

A football match was played in the Beaufort Park on Saturday afternoon between the locals and a team from Buangor. The ground was in a very sloppy condition, which, although greatly against good football, provided plenty of amusement for the onlookers. The home team proved to be too strong for their visitors, and defeated them by 22 points. The scores were—Beaufort, 4 goals 6 behinds (30 points); Buangor, 1 goal 2 behinds (8 points). J. Murray captained the visitors, and S. Young the locals. Mr H. Fenton, of Ballarat, acted as field umpire, and gave general satisfaction.

For the first five minutes, the play was very even; then Beaufort had to act on the defensive. Buangor pressed very hard, and were the first to score, Murray kicking the first point. After a few minutes of rough play, B. Young kicked Buangor's second point. Buangor again got the ball in front of their goal, but S. Young relieved in good style, and the oval was forced out of bounds near Beaufort's goal. Holdsworth then secured the ball, and kicked to McCracken, who shot for the uprights, and scored a point for Beaufort. After the kick-off there was a little rough play in front of Beaufort's goal, but the ball was forced out of bounds. Buangor forced the ball near the centre, but Tyrrell kicked it back, and McDonald scored Beaufort's second point out of a scrimmage near goal. McDonald again secured the ball, but kicked out of bounds. Buangor then rushed the ball to the front of their goal, but it was kicked out. Buangor renewed the attack, and E. Lilley relieved in good style. When time was called, the scores were—Beaufort, 2 behinds; Buangor, 2 behinds.

After the bounce Buangor forced the ball close to their goal, and S. Young relieved. Cheeseman then secured the ball and passed to Holdsworth, who kicked well up, but the ball was forced out on the left wing. Beaufort then got the ball in front of their goal, and French snapped for the uprights, and scored Beaufort's first goal. After some rough play in the centre, the ball was rushed near Buangor's goal, but S. Young again relieved, and the play quickly passed down to Beaufort's goal, where French secured the ball and kicked Beaufort's second goal. The scores at the end of the second quarter were—Beaufort, 2 goals 2 behinds; Buangor, 2 behinds.

At the beginning of the third quarter Beaufort had to act on the defensive, but gradually forced the ball to the front of their goal, where Tyrrell marked and kicked Beaufort's third goal. After the kick-off Tyrrell again secured the ball, and added another point to Beaufort's score. Buangor rushed the ball towards the centre, but Tyrrell again secured it, and making a sprint along the track, unsuccessfully attempted to score. McCracken then marked in front of Beaufort's goal, but failed to score. After some rough play in front of Beaufort's goal, J. Day kicked a point out of the ruck. From the kick-off Buangor forced the ball towards the centre, but Beaufort soon got it back, and Tyrrell again kicked the ball between the uprights, but it was touched by Buangor's goal-minder. The scores at the end of the third quarter were—Beaufort, 4 goals 5 behinds; Buangor, 2 behinds.

Buangor seemed determined to score in the last quarter, and pressed Beaufort very hard. After some rough play in front of the posts, B. Young kicked Buangor's first goal. Beaufort then forced the ball towards their goal, and scored another behind. After the kick-off Buangor gradually worked the ball back again to the front of their goal, and had several shots at the uprights, but were prevented from scoring by Rowe and S. Young. When time was called the scores were—Beaufort, 4 goals 6 behinds; Buangor, 1 goal 2 behinds.

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 or Soreness in the Chest, experience delightful 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!

REMEMBER THAT EVERY DISEASE HAS ITS COMMENCEMENT, AND CONSUMPTION IS NO EXCEPTION TO THIS RULE.

BRONCHITIS.

A South Australian storekeeper testifies to the Efficacy of Hearne's Bronchitis Cure.

A Sufferer 70 Years Old cured by it.

Well and hearty now.

Mr. W. G. Hearne. Dear Sir,—I am a storekeeper, living in this township for the last 20 years. One of my oldest customers has been subject to Bronchitis for a number of years, and has been in the hospital with it several times. Hearing of your valuable medicine, he tried it, and found that it gave him great relief. One bottle was sufficient to put him right. This gentleman is over 70 years of age, an old bushman, who has been in these parts for the last 20 years, and is well known. He makes my house his home when here, and got the medicine from me. He is at my place now, and he says that this winter is the freest he has had from Bronchitis for a number of years, and he wishes to return you thanks for your valuable Bronchitis Cure. He is well and hearty now. You are quite at liberty to publish this or any part of it you like, as it may be of great benefit to other people suffering from Bronchitis.—Yours truly,

M. COGLIN, Storekeeper,
Yunta, South Australia.

BRONCHITIS.

A Fourteen Months' Sufferer in Queensland.

Cough so distressingly bad, could not get any rest.

Cured by Hearne's Bronchitis Cure.

After other treatment had failed.

Mr. W. G. Hearne. Dear Sir,—I write to add my testimony to the wonderful effect of your Bronchitis Cure. I suffered for 14 months with a terrible cough. It was so distressingly bad at night that I could not get any sleep. I consulted doctors to no purpose. I saw your medicine advertised, and sent for a bottle, which has taken the cough clean away, and I feel a different man. You may depend on my making your wonderful medicine known. I have sent for another bottle to keep by me in case the cough may return at any time. I am writing this, as I am sure there are a great many people out this way that if they knew the wonderful effect of this medicine they would send and procure it at any price.—Yours faithfully,

J. P. BOYD,
Contractor, Torrens Creek, North Queensland.

BRONCHITIS AND ASTHMA.

A Commercial Traveller suffering intensely cured by Hearne's Bronchitis Cure.

Has since camped out and travelled much without contracting a cold.

Mr. W. G. Hearne,

Dear Sir,—In 1895 I was for four years previously in Queensland travelling representative for a mercantile house. Having contracted a heavy cold, I placed myself under a medical man, and used all kinds of chemists' prescriptions without avail. I was then staying at Hayes' Terminus Hotel, Brisbane. The manager did all possible for me, for which I shall always feel grateful. Mr. Duncan Currie, at that time acting manager for the New York Life Insurance Co., came to see me daily, and he advised me to try your Bronchitis Cure. I was about done for, could not eat, or scarcely swallow; in fact, used to nearly suffocate a dozen times a day, suffering intensely. Guess of my thankfulness, when Mr. Currie brought me a bottle of your Bronchitis Cure. A few doses actually cured me. I took another bottle away from the city with me, and gave part of it to a young girl at Southport, and it also saved her life. The balance I gave to Mr. T. McMillan, Tweed River—three persons cured by your valuable medicine. Although I have camped out and travelled about 10,000 miles since my illness, I have not contracted a cold since.—I am, Sir, your best wellwisher,

THOS. ROSS,
Labasa, via Suva, Fiji.

BRONCHITIS AND ASTHMA.

A Queensland Resident cured by Hearne's Bronchitis Cure.

It made a new man of him.

No Shortness of Breath since.

Mr. W. G. Hearne. Dear Sir,—I had Bronchitis several times since 1898 in Victoria, Western Australia, and here, and had paid many pounds away in medicine; but when I arrived in Cairns in 1900, from Western Australia, I was induced to try your Bronchitis Cure. I took five bottles, and it made a new man of me, I could afterwards run a mile or climb up and down a vertical shaft without any feeling of shortness of breath. No medicine for Bronchitis that I have ever taken has afforded me such relief as your Bronchitis Cure.—Yours faithfully,

RICHARD COLLINS, Mine Manager,
Irvinebank, via Cairns, North Queensland.

BRONCHITIS.

Two Persons in New Zealand cured by One Bottle of Hearne's Bronchitis Cure.

One of them had been suffering for Twelve Months.

Mr. Hearne. Dear Sir,—I had a very bad cough, so I bought one bottle of your Bronchitis Cure, and used about one-half of it, which cured my cough in two or three days. My daughter, who had been troubled with a bad cough for the past twelve months, then used the remaining half of the medicine, and it cured her also. I think your Bronchitis Cure is a wonderful remedy.

I have lived on my farm at Bombay for about 36 years. You are at liberty to use this letter in any way you please.—Yours respectfully,

CHAS. WOOTTON,
Bombay, Auckland, New Zealand.

BRONCHITIS AND ASTHMA.

A sufferer for years.

Immediate relief and complete cure by Hearne's Bronchitis Cure.

Mr. W. G. Hearne,

Dear Sir,—I feel in duty bound to express my gratitude first to you for your marvellous Bronchitis and Asthma Cure, next to Mr. Cheshire, Chemist, North Brighton, for having so valuable a cure in stock. My wife, being a sufferer for years I purchased one bottle of your Bronchitis Cure. It gave immediate relief, and continuing it as directed, it effected a complete cure. My wife and I recommended it to all our acquaintances, who suffer with the same. You can use this letter for publication if you wish.—Yours sincerely,

F. A. CUTTEN,
Elsternwick, Victoria.

BRONCHITIS.

A Sydney resident Cured by Hearne's Bronchitis Cure, expresses appreciation.

Mr. W. G. Hearne. Dear Sir,—Accept my testimony to the success of your Bronchitis Cure. I was very ill last February in Melbourne, and was recommended by a friend to try your Bronchitis Cure. After three doses, I felt immense relief, and the cough vanished before the first bottle was finished. Before leaving Melbourne I obtained three bottles of it, as I would not like to be without so wonderful a medicine.—Yours faithfully,

N. KILMARTIN,
Darlinghurst, Sydney.

SEVERE COUGH—A 5 YEARS CASE.

Relieved at once and completely cured by Hearne's Bronchitis Cure.

Dear Sir,—I suffered from a severe cold on the chest, with cough, for five years, and during that time got treatment from different sources, but derived no benefit until I used your Bronchitis Cure, which gave me relief at once, and completely cured me. I am delighted with it. It is a really wonderful medicine; does good at once, and can't be licked. Yours sincerely,

W. TREMELLEN,
Modewarre, Victoria.

ASTHMA—A 17 YEARS CASE.

Previous treatment failed.

Cured by Three Bottles.

Mr. Alex. J. Anderson, of Oak Park, Charleville, Queensland, writes: "After suffering from asthma for seventeen years, and having tried a great many different treatments without benefit, I was induced to try Hearne's Medicine for Asthma. After taking three bottles of this medicine I quite got rid of the asthma, and since then, which was the beginning of 1883—fifteen years ago—I have not had the slightest return of it. The medicine quite cured me, and I have much pleasure in recommending it."

Writing two years later he states: "I am keeping very well. Never have the slightest return of the asthma."

GRATITUDE AND APPRECIATION.

Hundreds cured in their own circle.

The "Scientific Australian" Office,
169 Queen-street, Melbourne.

Dear Mr. Hearne.—The silent workers are frequently the most effective, and if there is anybody in Victoria who during the last few years has been repeatedly working for and singing the praises of Hearne's Bronchitis Cure, it is our Mr. Phillips.

This gentleman some three years ago was recommended to try your Bronchitis Cure by Mr. Barham, accountant, Collins-street, and the effect that it had was so marked that he has ever since been continually recommending it to others.

We are glad to add this our testimony to the value of Hearne's most valuable Bronchitis Cure, which has eased the sufferings of hundreds and hundreds of people even in our own circle of acquaintances.

Believe us always,
Yours most faithfully,
PHILLIPS ... CO.

Small Size, 2/6; Large Size, 4/6. Sold by Chemists and Medicine Vendors, and by the Proprietor.

W. G. HEARNE, CHEMIST, GEELONG, VICTORIA.

FORWARDED BY POST TO ANY ADDRESS WHEN NOT OBTAINABLE LOCALLY.

SOLD WHOLESALE AND RETAIL BY J. W. HARRIS, CHEMIST, BEAUFORT.

Some genius has discovered that the cheapest and best way of cleaning the chimney is to climb up on to the roof and poke fowls down with a long pole.

A Polish chemist is said to have invented an anaesthetic which volatilises rapidly on exposure to the air, rendering the persons near unconscious for a long time. A pellet broken under a man's nose put him to sleep in four hours. It is asserted that in warfare bombs charged with this material will make large bodies of an enemy incapable of resistance.

'LINSEED COMPOUND,' for Coughs and Colds. Gives instant relief to Asthma and bronchitis.

A pastoral letter has been issued by Archbishop Carr, commending the Order of Our Lady of the Southern Cross. In the new Order to be formed the following promises would be required:—"As a true knight I promise to practise in public and in private, at home and abroad, the virtues of the knightly office; to promote the faithful fulfilment of the duties of the married state; to shield from harm and stain the dignity and purity of woman; to suppress by every legitimate means all indecency in word or action; to exhibit towards all, male and female, a chivalrous courtesy."

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-inch ad."
If such there be, go mark him well,
For him no bank account shall swell—
No angel watch the golden stair
To welcome home a millionaire.

To such a man the noisy din
Of traffic may not enter in,
For bargain hunters by the score
Shall pass nor heed his dingy door
For tho' his sign is on the wall
And on some barnyard gate a scrawl,
No people who have cash and sense,
Go prancing around to read the fence.

The man who never asks for trade
By local line or ad. displayed
Cares more for rest than worldly gain
And patronage but gives him pain;
Tread lightly, friends, let no rude sound
Disturb his solitude profund.
Here let him live in calm repose
Unsought except by men he owes.

And when he dies, go plant him deep
That naught may break his dreamless sleep,
Where no rude clamor may dispel
The quiet that he loved so well,
And that the world may know its loss
Place on his grave a wreath of moss
And on the stone above, "Here lies
A chump who wouldn't advertise."

—Mortimer Crane Brown.

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Nine-tenths of the ills which humanity endures, with more or less patience, are unnecessary ills. For instance:—

Rheumatism **Gout** **Neuralgia** **Lumbago** **Sciatica** **Blood Disorders** **Anæmia** **Indigestion** **Billiousness** **Jaundice** **Bright's Disease** **Gravel** **Stone** **Bladder Troubles** **General Debility** **Sick Headache**

are readily curable. One and all arise from the failure of the

KIDNEYS AND LIVER

to efficiently perform their functions. These important organs, when acting healthily, deal with and remove from the system the poisonous matter which causes the disorders.

The Kidneys filter and extract from the blood about three pints of urine every day. In this quantity of urine are dissolved about an ounce of urea, ten to twelve grains in weight of uric acid, together with other animal and mineral matter varying from a third of an ounce to nearly an ounce. When the kidneys are in health, all this solid matter is in solution and is invisible. Directly the kidneys, through either weakness or disease, become unfit to do their duty properly, a proportion of this solid matter remains in the blood, becomes actively poisonous and causes us to suffer from uric disorders such as **Rheumatism, Gout, Neuralgia, Lumbago, Backache, Sciatica, Gravel, Stone, Bladder Troubles,** and **Bright's Disease.** A simple test to make as to the condition of the kidneys 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, or there is a brick-dust like sediment, or if particles float about in it, or it is of an unnatural colour, the kidneys are not healthy and no time must be lost in adopting remedial measures, or Bright's Disease, Diabetes, or some less serious but more painful illness will result.

The Liver.—In the liver various substances are actually made from the blood. Two or three pounds of bile are thus made from the blood every day. The liver takes sugar from the blood, converts it into another form, and stores it up so as to be able to again supply it to the blood, gradually, as the latter requires enrichment. The liver changes uric acid, which is insoluble, into urea, which is completely soluble, and the liver also deals with blood corpuscles which have lived their life and are useful no longer. When the liver is inactive or diseased we suffer from **Indigestion, Billousness, Anæmia, Sick Headache,** and **Blood Disorders.**

The health of the liver and of the kidneys is so closely connected that it is almost impossible for the kidneys to be affected, and the liver to remain healthy, or vice versa.

It is nearly thirty years since scientific research directed specially to diseases of the Kidneys and Liver was rewarded by the discovery of the medicine now known throughout the world as

Warner's Safe Cure.

It was realised, at the outset of the investigation, that it was necessary to find a curative agent which would act equally upon the kidneys and upon the liver, these organs being so immediately associated in the work of dealing with the body's waste material, and after many disappointments, the medicine which possessed the required action in the fullest degree was at length discovered. **Warner's Safe Cure cures all diseases of the kidneys and liver,** and, by restoring their activity, these vital organs are enabled to rid the body, through the natural channels, of the urinary and biliary poisons, the presence of which, in the system, are the cause of Rheumatism, Gout, Neuralgia, Lumbago, Backache, Sciatica, Blood Disorders, Anæmia, Indigestion, Billousness, Jaundice, Sick Headache, Gravel, Stone, Bladder Troubles and General Debility. Warner's Safe Cure cures all these disorders simply by removing the cause of the disorder. This is the reason why cures effected by Warner's Safe Cure are permanent cures.

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, exchanged.

Repairs neatly and promptly executed.

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

NOTICE.

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

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

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

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

ARTHUR PARKER,
Proprietor.

TO STAND AT MAWALLOK, Near BEAUFORT.

BERRIEDALE

(Brother to Independence and Red Streak),

By Wallace from Elsie (imp. dam of Reliance), by St. Simon. Berriedale represents the celebrated Musket and St. Simon cross.

TERMS, 7 GUINEAS.

Apply T. Chapman, stud groom, Mawallok, Beaufort; or W. C. Yuille and Co., Melbourne.

THE TROTTING PONY STALLION,

TOMBOY,

Will stand at WATERLOO HOTEL

And travel the Surrounding District.

TOMBOY is a brown or black pony, stands 14 hands high, with flowing mane and plenty of bone, also is a fast trotter in saddle or harness. His sire, Brigham Young, is a jet black with a long flowing mane and tail; stands 13½ hands high, is possessed of great strength, and is a very fast trotter. He has taken over 100 first prizes, including the Grand Champion prize of Australia at the Melbourne Exhibition, also the Grand Champion prize at the Geelong show. Tomboy's dam, Maggie, was by St. George, the well-known pony of Mr Bell's, late of Healesville. St. George's ponies fetch the highest price of any sire coming to Melbourne. Tomboy's grand dam was by a Welsh pony owned and bred by Mr Ware, of Barwidjie.

All mares removed or sold to be paid for as if in foal. Mares paddocked from a distance.

Terms—£2 2s; £1 1s to be paid at time of service; and £1 1s when mare proves in foal. Guarantees as per agreement.

A. PALLING, Waterloo.

TO STAND AT MIDDLE CREEK THIS SEASON,

And Travel the Surrounding District,

The Celebrated Roadster Stallion,

"BLARNEY STONE."

Stands 16 hands 1in. high. Is a very fast Trotter.

BLARNEY STONE'S dam, Talkative, by Talk of the Ring, by Lucifer, dam, Mermaid, by Fisherman; Talkative's dam, Nanny the Knitter, by The Peer, dam, Vixey, by War Hawk.

BLARNEY STONE'S sire, Treaty Stone, bred by Mr. Henry, Tipperary, Ireland, imported by Mr. Rea, by the celebrated Old Victor; dam by Uncas, one of the best sires in England. Bachusan, by Uncas, was the best hurdle racer of the year in 1887, winning the Welter Race at Curagh. Treaty Stone took first and Champion at Tatura Show, and first at Numurkah and Nathalia Show in 1890. In 1891 he was again awarded first prize at Numurkah and Nathalia Show. Treaty Stone has obtained numerous prizes since at various shows.

BLARNEY STONE has proved himself a sure Foal-getter, and his stock in this district show to be of real good quality.

Terms—£2 10s. Cash; or, Guarantee, £1 Cash and £2 5s. when Mare proves in foal.

For further particulars apply—

J. McDONALD, Middle Creek.

Public Notice.

J. H. ROBERTSON

(Late with Hawkes Bros.),

WISHES to intimate to the Residents of Beaufort and Surrounding Districts that he has commenced Business as a PLUMBER and TINSMITH, and trusts, by strict attention to business, to receive a fair share of public patronage.

Tanks, Baths, Troughs, Acetylene Gas Machines, Made to Order. Windmills Erected

Electric Bells and Telephones Fitted. Estimates Given. Satisfaction Guaranteed.

Address—NEILL-STREET, BEAUFORT.

Orders left at Mr. J. B. Cochran's will be promptly attended to.

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. Sands), and hopes by strict attention to business and by keeping the Primest Meat, to merit a fair share of public patronage. Small Goods a speciality.

GEELONG WOOL SALES.

SEASON 1906—1907.

GEORGE HAGUE & Co.

Will hold Weekly Wool Sales as usual during the Coming Season. They would call special attention to their

EXTENSIVE WAREHOUSES, built expressly for the Storage of Wool.

SHOW ROOMS splendidly lighted, and unequalled in the Colony for the proper display of Wool.

Railway and Shipping right at the doors.

FARMERS CLIPS

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

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

Charges.—The lowest ruling in the Colony.

Account Sales and Proceeds rendered *invariably three days* after sale.

Act strictly as Selling Brokers only.

Forty-two years' practical English, Continental, and Colonial experience of the Wool trade.

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

"RIPONSHIRE ADVOCATE."

Notice to Advertisers.

OWING to the inconvenience caused by Advertisements being received after the appointed time, we beg to notify that unless ALTERATIONS TO STANDING ADVERTISEMENTS reach us by WEDNESDAY Morning, such alterations will not be made till the following issue.

In future this rule will be strictly enforced, in fairness to our employees.

Correspondents are also requested to send reports by Thursday.

A. PARKER, Proprietor.

A SURPRISE TO BEAUFORT.

J. B. COCHRAN is now prepared to supply good sound FIREWOOD, Sawn, in 18 lengths, at Reasonable Prices, delivered or arranged or at the Mill, Raglan Road, Beaufort.

Orders left at the Shop will be punctually attended to.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

I WISH to inform the public that I am in no way connected with any other herbalist in Ballarat.

JOSEPH E. SANG,

CHINESE HERBALIST,

NO. 6 PEEL STREET SOUTH, BALLARAT EAST

(Three doors from Fred. Hall's, Draper).

Hours: 10 a.m. till 2.30 p.m. Evenings till 10 p.m.

WM. C. PEDDER,

Wheelwright and Blacksmith,

Begs to thank the public of Beaufort and surrounding district for their patronage during the last 15 years, and to intimate that he is still carrying on business at the same old address,

NEILL STREET, BEAUFORT,

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

Printed and published by the Proprietor, ARTHUR PARKER, at the office of The Riponshire Advocate newspaper, Lawrence-street, Beaufort, Victoria.

No 15

COAGULINE.

POST AND TEL...

For the Informatio...
Herewith Publi...

RATES FOR PLA...

Letters—Half oun...
For eve...
Urgent Letters—F...
in addition to or...
Late fee .. .. ..
Packets—Commer...
ed papers, max...
5lb., dimensions...
2ft. in length, 1...
width, for every...
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Patterns and s...
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mum weight 1...
not to exceed ...
1ft. in depth or...
postage for ever...
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Books—For every...
up to 5lb. .. ..
Newspapers—For ...
paper .. .. ..
Newspapers, n...
publications not...
the Commonwe...
Post Cards—each...
Reply Post Cards...
Letter Cards—2 ...
Registration fee ...
Parcel, 1lb. or un...
Parcel, each extra...

PACKE...
Preparatio...
Packets may b...
post without a co...
ed with anything...
gum, postage s...
etc.); in a cover ...
end or side (if ...
the opening must...
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The cover may be...
and address, and...
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may be, "only." ...
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etc., which canno...
packets, may be ...
boxes, fastened so...
done and re-fasten...
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they may be sent ...
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Note.—If the a...
not complied with,...
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charged according...

TO ALL THE AUS...

Letters—For every...
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Post Cards—Stamp...
Letter Cards to ...
Wales, South Au...
mania, Queens...
Australia, New ...
Fiji .. .. ..
Post Cards, Reply...
Packets, Books,...
Registration Fee...
places within V...
Parcel Post—For ...
of 1lb. or under...
Each additiona...
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RATES TO THE ...
AND FOREIG...

Letters to United...
For every ½oz.
Letters to Foreign...
For every ½oz.
Post Cards—each...
Reply Post Cards...
Newspapers—4oz.,...
Each additional...
Commercial Pape...
4oz. 3½d., 6oz...
4½d., 10oz. 5d.,...
oz. to 5lb. 1d.
Printed Papers ...
newspapers)—F...
or under up to ...
Patterns and sa...
every 2oz. or u...
12oz. .. .. ..
Registration Fee...
Acknowledgment ...
of a registered a...
Parcels Post (who...
For each parcel ...
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Each addition...

PARCELS POST ...
Limit weight 11l...
6in. in length, or...
length combined.
paid by stamps).—
each extra lb. 3d.
affixed to an adhe...
tainable at any pos...
will be attached t...
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will be accepted u...

RATES OF ...
Money Orders P...
—Any sum not ove...
but not over £10,...
not over £15, 1s.
not over £20, 2s.
Orders payable i...
Queensland, South...
ia and Western A...
£2, 6d.; not over...
£10, 1s. 6d.; not ...
not over £20, 3s.
Orders Payable ...
Not over £2, 6d.;...
not over £7, 1s. ...
2s.; not over £12...
£15, 3s., not over...
over £20, 4s.
Money Orders ...
New South Wales,...
Australia, Tasmani...
tern Australia): Ch...
in addition to abo...
Money Orders t...
and other Britis...
Foreign Countries—...
fraction of £1.

POSTAL...
Postal Notes may...
Post Office in Victo...
ment—10 a.m. to ...
The following are...
of the notes, and th...
charged for them:...
½d.; 2s., 1d.; 2s. ...
3s. 6d., 1d.; 4s., 1d...
1½d.; 7s. 6d., 2d.; ...
3d.; 15s., 3d.; 20s.,...

PUBLIC LIBRARY 10 SEP 06

The Riponshire Advocate.

No 1502. {Registered at General Post Office, Melbourne, for transmission by post as a newspaper.} BEAUFORT, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1906. PRICE THREEPENCE.

COAGULINE. Transparent Cement for broken articles.

POST AND TELEGRAPH RATES.

For the Information of our Readers we Herewith Publish the New Rates.

RATES FOR PLACES IN VICTORIA

	s.	d.
Letters—Half ounce or under	0	1
For every ounce	0	2
Urgent Letters—For each letter in addition to ordinary postage	0	6
Late fee	0	1
Packets—Commercial and printed papers, maximum weight 5lb., dimensions not to exceed 1ft. in length, 1ft. in depth or width, for every 2oz. or fraction thereof	0	1
Patterns and samples, packets of merchandise, etc., maximum weight 1lb., dimension not to exceed 2ft. in length, 1ft. in depth or width; rate of postage for every 2oz. or fraction thereof	0	1
Books—For every 4oz. or under, up to 5lb.	0	1
Newspapers—For each newspaper	0	0½
Newspapers, magazines and publications not published in the Commonwealth, 2oz.	0	0½
Post Cards—each	0	1
Reply Post Cards—each	0	2
Letter Cards—2 for	0	2½
Registration fee	0	3
Parcel, 1lb. or under	0	6
Parcel, each extra lb. or under	0	3

PACKETS, Etc.
Preparation for Post.

Packets may be sent through the post without a cover (but not fastened with anything adhesive, such as gum, postage stamp, sealing-wax, etc.); in a cover entirely open at one end or side (if the cover be slit, the opening must be of the full extent of the end or side, and the contents must be easy of withdrawal) The cover may bear the sender's name and address, and the words "packet," "sample" or "pattern," etc., as the case may be, "only." Packets may be tied with string, but officers of the department may cut the string to examine the contents, and tie the packet up again. Samples of seeds, drugs, etc., which cannot be sent as open packets, may be enclosed in bags or boxes, fastened so as to be easily undone and re-fastened. If addressed to places in the United Kingdom only they may be sent in closed, transparent bags.

Note.—If the above conditions be not complied with, packets are regarded as insufficiently paid letters, and charged accordingly.

TO ALL THE AUSTRALIAN STATES

	s.	d.
Letters—For every ½oz or under	0	2
Post Cards—Stamped on cards	0	1
Letter Cards to New South Wales, South Australia, Tasmania, Queensland, West Australia, New Zealand and Fiji	0	3
Post Cards, Reply Post Cards, Packets, Books, Newspapers, Registration Fee same as for places within Victoria.		
Parcel Post—For every parcel of 1lb. or under	0	8
Each additional 1lb. or under (up to 11lb.)	0	6

RATES TO THE UNITED KINGDOM AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

	s.	d.
Letters to United Kingdom—For every ½oz. or under	0	2
Letters to Foreign Countries—For every ½oz. or under	0	2½
Post Cards—each	0	1
Reply Post Cards—each	0	3
Newspapers—4oz., each	0	1
Each additional 2oz.	0	0½
Commercial Papers—2oz. 3d., 4oz. 3½d., 6oz. 4d., 8oz., 4½d., 10oz. 5d., then every 2 oz. to 5lb. 1d.		
Printed Papers (other than newspapers)—For every 2oz. or under up to 5lb.	0	1
Patterns and samples—For every 2oz. or under up to 12oz.	0	1
Registration Fee	0	3
Acknowledgment of delivery of a registered article	0	2½
Parcels Post (wholly by sea)—For each parcel of 1lb. or under	1	0
Each additional 1lb	0	6

PARCELS POST WITHIN VICTORIA Limit weight 11lb. Limit of size, 3ft. 6in. in length, or 6ft. in girth and length combined. Postage (to be prepaid by stamps).—1lb. or under, 6d; each extra lb. 3d. The stamp to be affixed to an adhesive label to be obtainable at any post-office, which label will be attached to the parcel by the postal receiving officer after he has ascertained the weight. No parcel will be accepted unless fully prepaid.

RATES OF COMMISSION.

Money Orders Payable in Victoria.—Any sum not over £5, 6d.; over £5, but not over £10, 1s.; over £10, but not over £15, 1s. 6d.; over £15, but not over £20, 2s.

Orders payable in New South Wales, Queensland, South Australia, Tasmania and Western Australia.—Not over £2, 6d.; not over £5, 9d.; not over £10, 1s. 6d.; not over £15, 2s. 3d. not over £20, 3s.

Orders Payable in New Zealand.—Not over £2, 6d.; not over £5, 1s.; not over £7, 1s. 6d.; not over £10, 1s.; not over £12, 2s. 6d.; not over £15, 3s., not over £17, 3s. 6d.; not over £20, 4s.

Money Orders by Telegraph.—To New South Wales, Queensland, South Australia, Tasmania, and Perth (Western Australia): Charge for a message in addition to above rates.

Money Orders to United Kingdom and other British Possessions and Foreign Countries—6d. for each £1 or fraction of £1.

POSTAL NOTES.

Postal Notes may be obtained at any Post Office in Victoria. Hours of payment—10 a.m. to 5 p.m.

The following are the denominations of the notes, and the poundage or price charged for them:—1s. ½d.; 1s. 6d., ½d.; 2s., 1d.; 2s. 6d., 1d.; 3s., 1d.; 3s. 6d., 1d.; 4s., 1d.; 4s. 6d., 1d.; 5s., 1½d.; 7s. 6d., 2d.; 10s., 3d.; 10s. 6d., 3d.; 15s., 3d.; 20s., 3d.

ORDINARY TELEGRAMS

Town and suburban, within prescribed limits, or within fifteen miles from the sending station, including address and signature (not exceeding sixteen words), 6d. Each additional word, 1d.

Other places within the State, except town and suburban, including address and signature (not exceeding sixteen words), 9d. Each additional word, 1d.

Inter-State, i.e., from any one State to any other State, including address and signature (not exceeding sixteen words), 1s. Each additional word, 1d.

On telegrams to and from Tasmania the charges to be those mentioned above, with cable charges added, which at the present time is ½d. per word.

Double the foregoing rates to be charged for the transmission of telegrams on Sunday, Christmas Day, and Good Friday, and for "Urgent" telegrams.

The foregoing rates are exclusive of porterage charges

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," for it *will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair* to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale depôt, 33, Farrington Road, London, England.

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

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

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

THROAT AFFECTIONS AND HOARSENESS.—All suffering from irritation of the throat and hoarseness will be agreeably surprised at the almost immediate relief afforded by the use of "Brown's Bronchial Troches." These famous "lozenges" are now sold by most respectable chemists in this country. People troubled with a "hacking cough," a "slight cold," or bronchial affections, cannot try them too soon, as similar troubles, if allowed to progress, result in serious Pulmonary and Asthmatic Affections. See that the signature of JOHN I. BROWN & SON is on every wrapper. Prepared by JOHN I. BROWN & SON, Boston, U.S.A. European Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

J. B. COCHRAN, NEWS AGENT, BOOK SELLER, and STATIONER, begs to announce to the inhabitants of BEAUFORT and district that he is Sole Agent for the *Argus*, *Age*, *Herald*, *Star*, *Courier*, Melbourne *Punch*, Sydney *Bulletin*, *Riponshire Advocate*, *Leader*, *Weekly Times*, *Australasian*, *Australian Journal*, *Sportsman*, 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 agent advertisers save postage. Note the address—Next door to Wotherspoon & Co.

CLARKE'S B. 41. PILLS. A Warranted Cure for all Acquired or Constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back, and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years' success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

SUPPORT

LOCAL INDUSTRY,

AND

SUBSCRIBE

TO THE

LOCAL PAPER,

THE

RIPONSHIRE ADVOCATE.

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

3s per Quarter

It is obtainable direct from the office regularly.

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

14-Column Supplement

is presented to Regular Subscribers.

ORDERS FOR

Plain and Ornamental

JOB * PRINTING

Executed with Neatness and Despatch.

Bear in mind that

ADVERTISING

ALWAYS PAYS.

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

STRATHMILL WHISKY.

West Australian Government Analyst says:—

"Strathmill is a genuine matured malt whisky."

"Bull Dog" LIGHT ALE

(Best English).

ABSOLUTELY Free from Sediment.

Local Agents:

Wotherspoon & Co.

Beaufort & Buangor.

ROBERT PORTER & Co. LIMITED BULL DOG BRAND LONDON & LIVERPOOL

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.

Medicines come and Medicines go but lasting popularity can only be obtained by proved lasting benefits.

Have you ever considered why BEECHAM'S PILLS are the greatest patent medicine and have outlived competitors? Nothing but [illegible] superior merit and usefulness, and that they have proved themselves unequalled for removing the common ailments of men, women & children.

Year in and year out thousands of families throughout the world keep

BEECHAM'S PILLS

on hand for minor ailments, which, if not at once checked, will lead to serious illness. Don't experiment with untried remedies so persistently and plausibly offered, but remember that BEECHAM'S PILLS will prove every point claimed and will

Roll on for ever.

If you would look well, feel well and keep well, use

BEECHAM'S PILLS.

Prepared only by THOMAS BEECHAM, St. Helens, Lancs.

Sold everywhere in Boxes. Price 1s. 1½d. (56 pills) and 2s. 9d. (168 pills).

Say!

Don't it Make you Mad

To find that your Newspaper has not arrived on time? Of course it does.

This does not happen to the clients of

J. B. COCHRAN,

NEWS AGENT, &c., &c.

BEAUFORT.

Reliability and Promptness; Straight Dealing with Civility and Attention; combined with Large and Well-assorted Stocks of Confectionery, Toys, Books, Garden Seeds, &c.; are always to be found here, where the good things are many.

DOEPEL AND CHANDLER,

AUCTIONEERS,

Auditors, Accountants, House, Land, Insurance and Financial Agents,

38 LYDIARD STREET SOUTH,

Opposite Cathedral Church.

EDMOND DOEPEL (26 years with Messr Cuthbert, Morrow, and Must).

W. H. CHANDLER, Auctioneer and Architect.

AUCTION SALES of LAND, HOUSES, FURNITURE, &c., conducted at the shortest notice. Property for Private Sale or to Let entered in our register free of charge.

Properties Purchased for Clients. Valuations for Mortgage and Probate purposes made by our Mr. W. H. Chandler, official valuator to the Ballarat Diocese, the National Mutual Life Association, and leading investors of the city.

Agents for Absentees. Estates Managed and Wound Up.

MONEY.—Trust and other Moneys to Lend on Mortgage at lowest rates, and first-class Investments found for Capitalists free of charge.

Local Secretaries National Mutual Life Association. Shipping Agents for the Canadian Australian Steamship Company, in connection with Canadian Pacific Railway. Great Tourist Route of the World. Niagara Falls *en route*. Fares to London, L35 to L66.

ARCHITECTS.—Plans, Specifications, and Estimates for all descriptions of buildings prepared by our Mr. W. H. Chandler, who has had a very wide architectural experience.

DOEPEL AND CHANDLER
(Late R. M. West & Co.),
38 LYDIARD STREET SOUTH.

District Representative—JOHN MCDONAL "Burnside," Middle Creek.

FUNERAL REFORM.
Established 1860.

A. H. SANDS
(Late Wm. Baker),
UNDERTAKER,
Opposite the State School,
NEILL STREET, BEAUFORT.

Hearse 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.

Justices' Fixtures.

The local J.s.P. have arranged to attend the Beaufort Courts of Petty Sessions as under:—Second Tuesday.—Messrs F. Begg, J. R. Wotherspoon, and Rear-Admiral Bridges. Fourth Tuesday.—Messrs M. Flynn, G. Topper, and T. Begg.

STEVENSON BROS.,

BUILDERS

AND

CONTRACTORS,

HAVELOCK STREET,

BEAUFORT.

Estimates submitted for all work in building line.

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 test the value of Clarke's Blood Mixture, the world-famed 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

SCROFULA,	BAD LEGS,
SCURVY,	BLOTCHES,
ECZEMA,	SPOTS,
BLOOD POISON,	BLACKHEADS,
ULCERS,	PIMPLES,
SKIN and BLOOD DISEASES,	and SORES 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 Bones.

NOTE.—This mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, from infancy to old age, and the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give 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, Row, Chester, writes:—"Just a line in favour of 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.' I had eczema for seven months, and 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, 1903.

ECZEMA AND IRRITATING SKIN TROUBLE CURED.

Mr W. G. Weston, care of Messrs Knott, of 49, Essex-street, Kingsland-road, N.E., writes:—"Gentlemen,—"I feel it my duty to inform you of the great benefit in 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 after foreign horses. I have had as many as thirty horses under my care, my father being a horsedealer and jobmaster. He (my father) was speaking one day to a friend of mine who mentioned that he was being cured of an ulcerated leg, due to a horse-kick, by 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.' I continued, however, to suffer until April 4 last, when my friend told me he was completely cured. Then I started to take 'Clarke's Blood Mixture' myself, and I am now completely cured, after suffering and being disfigured 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 pleased to answer any inquiries concerning my case."—July 17, 1903.

ANOTHER PERMANENT CURE OF BAD LEGS AND ABSCESSES

Mr James Waring, of Clay Coton Lodge, near Rugby, writes:—"It is with great pleasure that 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 a doctor for five months, and, not getting much [illegible] patient to the local hospital. The doctor then told me [illegible] inside before he could do anything for me. I went in and stayed for thirteen [illegible] undergoing two operations I got [illegible] 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 salve 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,' I am as well to-day as I have ever been in my life. You can make what ever use you like of this letter."—Oct. 15, 1903.

IMPURITIES IN THE BLOOD.—"We have seen lists 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 as a curative agent cannot be too highly estimated, since it cleanses and clears the blood from all impurities, and restores it to its normal condition." This is a good testimonial from the *Family Doctor*, the popular medical 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."

Sold by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

Ask for

Clarke's Blood Mixture,

and beware of worthless imitations and substitutes.

W. EDWARD,

Painter, Paperhanger, and Glazier

NEILL STREET, BEAUFORT.

Dealer in Paints, Oils, Colors, Paperhangings, Window Glass, Varnishes, Brushes, etc., etc.

All sorts of Vehicles Re-painted. Estimates given in town and country. All Painters' Requisites kept in stock.

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

JOHN HUMPHREYS

COMMISSION & INSURANCE AGENT

ACCOUNTANT ETC.,

Neill Street, Beaufort.

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

Agency Business of all kinds attended to.

J. Holdsworth,

Wholesale and Retail

BUTCHER,

BEAUFORT.

Postal Intelligence.

LOCAL ARRANGEMENTS.

MAIL TIME TABLE.

RAILWAY.

Daily.	Closing Time. a.m.	p.m.
Melbourne ...	8 and	4.50
Ballarat ...	8 and	4.50
Geelong ...	8 and	4.50
Trawalla ...	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	8 p.m. Sundays, Tuesdays, and Thursdays.
Middle Creek,	11.50	
Murtoa ..	11.50	
Buangor ...	11.50	

Reg. mail and p.p., 20 minutes prior.

English mail notice by telegraph.

COUNTRY.

Daily	a.m.
Raglan	9
Waterloo	9
Waterloo S., ...	9
Main Lead, ...	9
Chute	9

Reg. mail and p.p., 9 a.m.

Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

Nerring	9
Lake Goldsmith ...	9
Stockyard Hill ...	9

Reg. mail and p.p., 9 a.m.

Eurambeen	12.45
Shirley, ...	12.45

Reg. mail and p.p., 20 minutes prior.

MAILS INWARD.
Arrive Daily.

From Melbourne, Ballarat, Geelong, and Trawalla.—12.20 p.m. daily and 8.40 p.m. on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday. From Melbourne and Ballarat at 7 a.m. on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

From Ararat, Stawell, Middle Creek, and Murtoa.—5.30 p.m. daily. Ararat, Stawell, and Buangor, 8.30 a.m. daily.

From Waterloo, Waterloo South, Main Lead, Raglan, and Chute.—4.30 p.m. Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

From Stockyard Hill, Nerring, and Lake Goldsmith.—4.30 p.m.

From Eurambeen and Shirley.—4.30 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 11 a.m. and 7 to 8 p.m. for receiving deposits only.

REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

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

OLD AGE PENSION PAYMENTS.

9 a.m. till 3 p.m.

G. M. CREAGH, Postmistress.

Police Magistrates' 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.

Bungaree—9 a.m., 4th Monday.

Buninyong—3.15 p.m., 3rd Friday.

Carngham—2 p.m., 2nd Wednesday

Linton—2 p.m., 1st Saturday.

Learmonth—12.30 p.m., 1st Tuesday.

Skipton—10 a.m., 2nd Wednesday.

Smythesdale—Noon, 3rd Tuesday.

Sebastopol—3.30 p.m., 2nd Thursday

DONT COUGH.—Relief can be obtained immediately. Use "KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES"—well-known as the utterly unrivalled Cough Remedy. Strongly recommended by many eminent physicians. They at once check the cough and remove the cause—without any after effect; the most delicate can therefore take them. One Lozenge alone gives ease—one or two at bedtime ensures rest. Sold everywhere in tins, 13½d. each.

To our Readers and Patrons.

THE PROSPERITY OF A DISTRICT

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

Therefore,

Support Local Industry and Local Enterprise.

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

"Subscribers and Advertisers"

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

'The Riponshire Advocate'

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

ONLY NEWSPAPER

That is

Printed and Published within the boundaries of the Shire,

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

The Circulation

of the

Riponshire Advocate

Is

Steadily Increasing,

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

"The Advocate,"

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING

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

With every issue of the Paper is given

A FOURTEEN-COLUMN

SUPPLEMENT,

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

Business Men, Read

It was Benjamin Franklin who wrote—

"What steam is to machinery, advertising is to business."

And another writer has said that—

"He who in his "biz." would rise,
Must either 'bust' or advertise."

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

Arthur Parker;

Printer and Publisher,

LAWRENCE STREET, BEAUFORT.

JOB PRINTING

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

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

PRINTED in FIRST CLASS STYLE

AT MELBOURNE PRICES.

Office:—Lawrence Street, Beaufort

Plain & Ornamental Printing

Of Every description executed at the "RIPONSHIRE ADVOCATE" OFFICE.

BOOKBINDING

ON REASONABLE TERMS

MINING SCRIP, CALL RECEIPT DELIVERY BOOKS, &c.

Prepared on the Shortest Notice.

COUGLE'S

Are Now . . .

OPENING DAILY

SPRING & SUMMER NOVELTIES

Inspection Invited.

ALL THAT IS NEWEST IN

IF you require Goods forwarded, Furniture removed, Parcels delivered, Conveyances for Picnics, 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.; Permewan, Wright & Co.; McCulloch & Co.; Norwich Union Fire Insurance Co.; and National Mutual Life Assurance Co.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

SUNDAY, 9TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.

Church of England—Beaufort, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.; Trawalla, 3 p.m.—Rev. C. Reed.

Presbyterian Church.—Beaufort, 11 a.m.; Raglan, 3 p.m.; Chute, 7 p.m.—Mr. H. Thompson. Main Lead, 11 a.m.; Middle Creek, 2.30 p.m.; Beaufort, 7 p.m.—Rev. R. McGowan.

Methodist Church.—Beaufort, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.; Waterloo, 3 p.m.—Rev. R. Yeo. Raglan, 3 p.m.; Waterloo, 7 p.m.—Mr. Wheeler. Shirley, 11 a.m.; Chute, 3 p.m.; Raglan, 7 p.m.—Mr Waldron.

THE

Riponshire Advocate

Published every Saturday Morning.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1906.

An Illustrated lecture, entitled "The Bible in the East," will be given in the Societies' Hall, Beaufort, on Thursday next. Admission is free, and a collection will be taken up in aid of the British and Foreign Bible Society.

Mr A. W. Glencross, of Mitchell's Hill, at present one of the organisers of the Farmers', Producers', and Property Owners' Association, has announced himself, at the request of electors, as a candidate for the Grampians seat in the House of Representatives. The name of Mr Hans Irvine, M.L.C., has been mentioned as a likely candidate. Mr Glencross expressed his willingness to retire if any

The rainfall for August this year was 197 points, as against 159 points for same month last year. The total for the 8 months ending 31st August was 1653 points, the amount for the corresponding period last year being 1615 points.

A sparrow shooting competition, prize 15ct. gold chain, with gold medal, will be held on Wednesday, 19th inst., for district shooters only. Entries, which close 18th inst., are 3s, and the competition must be won twice.

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

The Ballarat Presbytery will visit Beaufort on Wednesday next, arriving by train at 12.30 p.m. They will be met at the station and driven to the Manse for lunch. At 2 o'clock the Presbytery will meet in the church, and amongst the business to be transacted is the nomination for the vacant Chair of Theology and Church History in Ormond Theological Hall. At 3 o'clock the official visitation of the charge will take place, and an address will be given by Rev. C. Robinson. All members and adherents are urged to attend.

The following members of the Ballarat Presbytery have accepted the invitation of the ladies of the congregation to lunch at the Manse on Wednesday next at a quarter to one:—Rev. S. Walker, Miners' Rest; Right Rev. Dr. Cairns, Revs. C. Cameron and A. H. Means, of Ballarat; Rev. R. Robertson, of Garngham; Rev. J. Smiley, of Learmonth; Rev. R. M. Legate, of Clunes; Rev. G. S. Moorhead, of Windermere; Rev. H. Livingstone, of Smythesdale; also Messrs D. McKenzie, J. Davies, D. Cameron, of Ballarat; D. Steele, of Creswick; W. Rain, of Learmonth; J. Hannah, of Skipton; R. Swan, of Windermere. Several replies are still to come.

The monthly meeting of the committee of the Beaufort Mechanics' Institute was held on Tuesday. Present—Dr. Eadie (in the chair), Dr. Jackson, Messrs. Menzies, Eastwood, Jackson, Baker, Cougle, Young

Riponshire Council.

MONDAY, 3RD SEPTEMBER, 1906.

Present—Crs. Slater (President), Sinclair, Roddis, Flynn, Douglas, Beggs, Stewart, and O'Shaughnessy.

The minutes as typewritten and circulated were taken as read and confirmed.

CORRESPONDENCE.

From Cr. G. Lewis, apologising for being unable to attend the meeting.—Received.

From T. Williams, secretary Beaufort Football Club, applying for use of Park, with right to charge admission to a match against Buangor on 25th Aug.—Granted by president and secretary.

From Shire of Donald, notifying that conference re bonus on fox skins will take place in rooms of Municipal Association on Tuesday, 4th inst.—The secretary stated Cr. Flynn had been appointed and he had advised him.

From Public Health Department, forwarding circular on subject of hygienic hairdressing and shaving.—Secretary to forward copy to each barber in the shire, on motion of Crs. Flynn and Douglas.

From same, asking what has been done in the matter of the private hospital in the shire.—Received

From Dr. A. G. Jackson, health officer, stating, in reply to secretary's letter re application by Mrs Mullins for registration of her premises, that the place is not a private hospital in the usual sense of the term, nor is it proposed to utilise it for the reception of ordinary medical or surgical cases, except in emergency. The owner is a midwife, receiving into her house occasional cases for accouchment. The patients admitted are almost invariably women from the outlying districts, who desire to be within easy reach of medical assistance. He had had several opportunities of inspecting the premises. The house has been rebuilt and completely renovated.

ing and draining and new culvert, and approaches to same gravelled.—Referred to engineer for report, on motion of Crs. Flynn and Roddis.

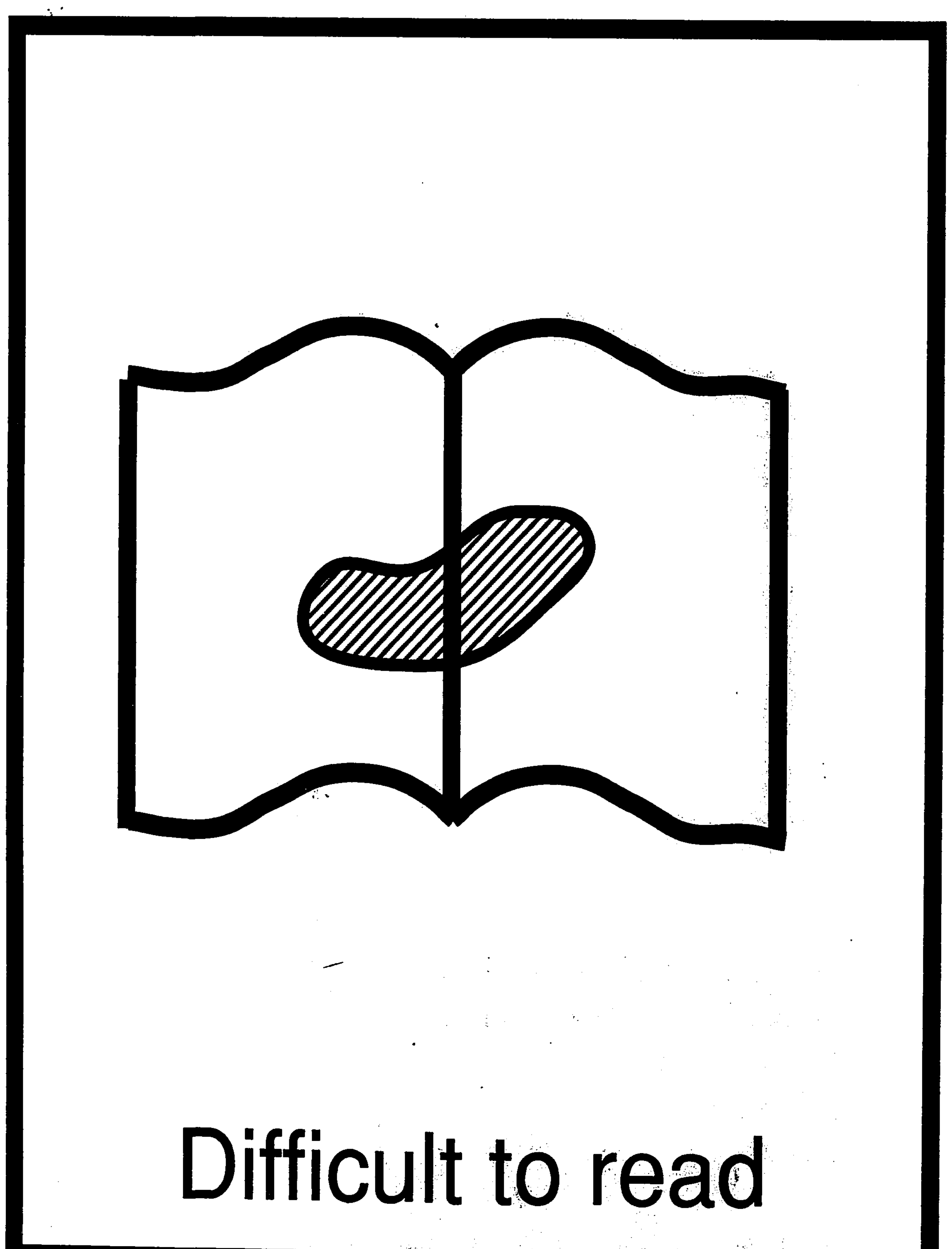
From Edward Panther and four ratepayers, Raglan, asking that attention be given to road going west on north of Mr B. Panther's land at Raglan, a portion of which requires forming and draining.—Referred to engineer for report, on motion of Crs. Flynn and Roddis.

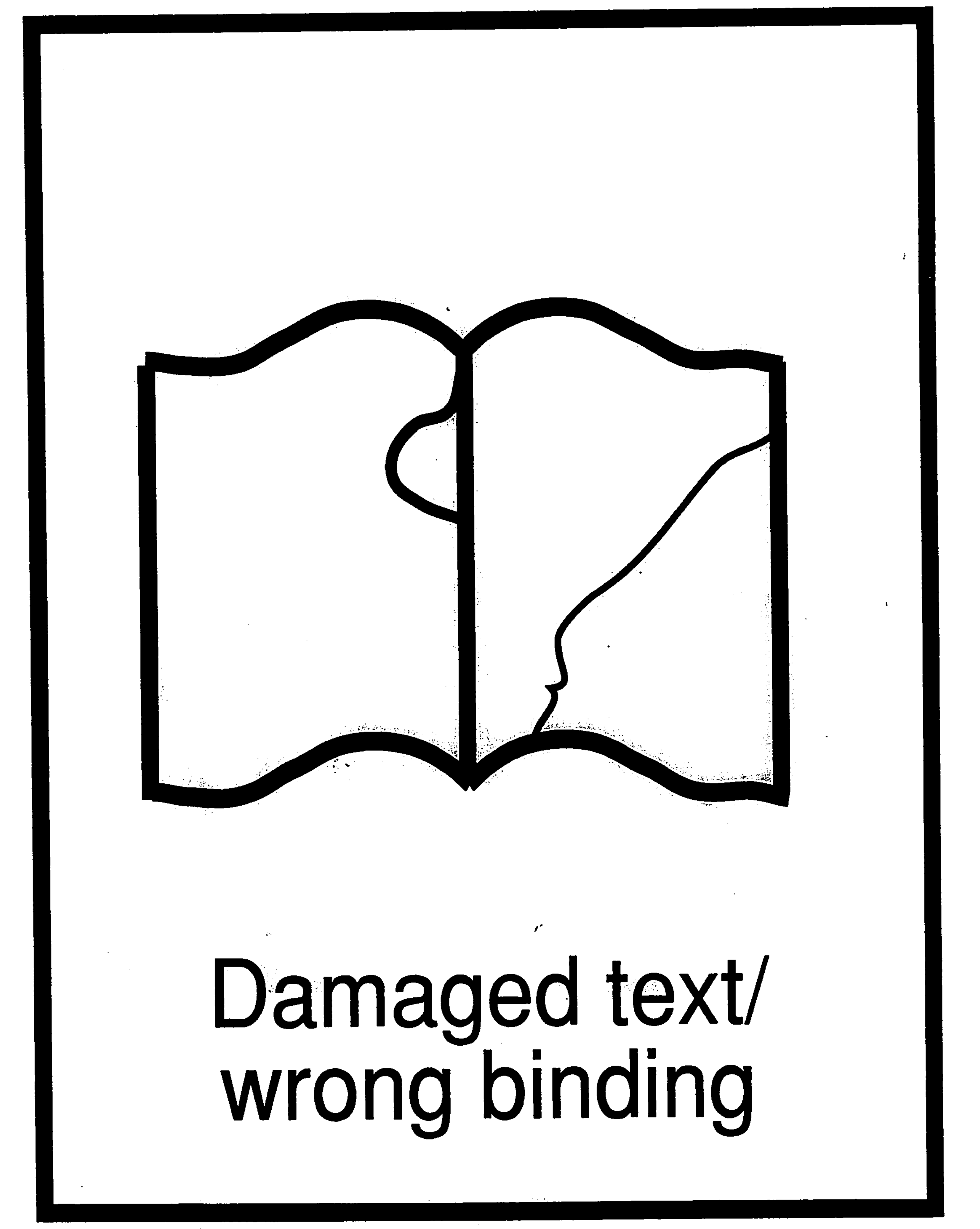
From Henry Jamieson, Raglan, complaining of sheep straying across footbridge over Fiery Creek, and stating that as portion was on his land and his consent was not given, he wanted permission to erect a gate on the bridge.—Permission granted under supervision of engineer, on motion of Crs. Flynn and Stewart.

From C. E. Richards, Raglan, drawing attention to present unsatisfactory state of road at Mt. Cole in vicinity of his residence, notably to the water crossings, which are a great source of annoyance to pedestrians, and also to the careless practice of woodcutters in leaving the road strewn with pieces of waste wood and chips which obstruct the full width of the road.—Referred to North Riding members.

From Thos. Jess, Middle Creek, complaining of water flowing back from the road near the "V" on to his land on the north side (which is under crop) and also through Mr Liston's land and then through his (Mr Jess's) at the south side of Mr Liston's. He was of opinion that if the bywashes were widened to about 12 or 15ft. each side, instead of about 6ft. as at present, they would take nearly all the water that would come down. It is impossible for the water to get into the creeks below the "V," as when the pipes were bedded into the creek there must have been 80 or 100 loads of clay taken out and deposited on each side of the works on the south side of the road, thereby stopping any water getting into

of the council for a great number of years. 3. In reference to management of contracts, I wish to ask that no instructions be given for extra work of any kind without my knowledge. 4. In reference to Mr J. Corbett's request for protective fencing at Skipton, I have inspected the place in question. If in the creek reserve and if any vehicle went over there is no doubt there might be serious consequences. Exactly the same thing applies to any other part of creek bank, as well as dozens of places in the Shire. 5. There are several contracts still in hand. Details of progress are submitted separately. 6. I have had culverts in Kane's lane put in fair order. Accounts are before the council this meeting. Clause 2—Already dealt with. Clause 3—In answer to Cr. Sinclair, Mr Moutz said this was not a usual thing. He wanted a little protection in the future, and without referring to anything that had happened in the past, he wanted to know all the particulars with regard to contracts. Cr. Sinclair thought councillors should refrain from giving work to ratepayers without consulting the engineer or their colleagues. Cr. Flynn remarked that as there must have been some breach of the regulations it would be just as well to name the councillors and see who were the delinquents. Cr. Sinclair had spoken of instructions; now let them have facts. Mr Moutz said it was not that he had any complaint against any councillor, as they were all willing to help him in his work, but he had noticed a tendency to put extra work in contracts, and he would like to stop it. Cr. Sinclair said that as Cr. Flynn wished it, and he himself did not wish at any time to make insinuations, he would say the trouble was between Cr. Flynn and himself. A young ratepayer had come to him and said that logs wanted clearing off a road, and he promised to see that it was done; but in the meantime Cr. Flynn had told the ratepayer to do the work. Another case was that of a farmer who wanted a drain cut. He agreed that the work was wanted, but when he spoke to Mr Moutz about it he found that the work had been done by instruction of Cr. Flynn. He did not say Cr. Flynn was working against him, but he felt it as such. He had ordered such work as repairing a hole in a bridge to be done, but in a case like that mentioned, no councillor should take upon himself to get the work done without consulting the engineer. At the request of Cr. Flynn, Cr. Sinclair said the first case was that of George Willox at Raglan





Only Best Brands of Wines, Spirits and Ales Kept.

FIRST-CLASS BEDS, 1/-
Meals a Specialty, at any hour, 1/-

First-class Groom always in attendance.

RICHARDS & CO.'S Great Study,

"After Years of Stormy

sions of goodwill which had been made towards him. The three years he had spent amongst them were amongst the happiest of his priesthood, and he would always have a kindly and warm feeling towards his many friends in Ararat, both those who

HAVE YOU MADE YOUR WILL?

Some reasons why you should do so at once:—

1. The uncertainty of life.
2. The delay, worry, and expense caused to those interested in your estate.
3. Your estate might otherwise go to those

preference to local men as far as practicable.—Received

From J. Humphreys, secretary Beaufort United Common, forwarding balance-sheet and auditors' report for the year. The balance-sheet showed—Receipts, £102 3s 3d; expenditure, £90 8s 6d; leaving a Cr. balance of £11 14s 9d. The correctness of the accounts were certified by Messrs

From Department of Mines, asking council if there was any objection to the granting of dredging lease No. 2006, Ararat, in Mallakoff old alluvial diggings and Jock's Gully.—Referred to engineer, on motion of Crs. Sinclair and Beggs.

From A. J. Cheeseman, Beaufort, drawing attention to the very bad state of the main road at Shirley Hill.—Engineer to report, on motion of Crs.

President would support the motion, thinking it a cowardly thing for anyone to lay poison in a town. Cr. Sinclair altered his motion to read that a reward of £5 be paid for evidence that would lead to the conviction of any person found laying poison on the public roads in the shire. Seconded by Cr. Flynn, and carried.

Cr. Flynn drew attention to the destruction of young timber alongside the roads

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COUGLE'S

Are Now . . .

OPENING DAILY

SPRING & SUMMER NOVELTIES

Inspection Invited.

ALL THAT IS NEWEST IN

MILLINERY, BLOUSES,
DRESS FABRICS, UNDERSKIRTS,
LACES, RIBBONS.

G. H. COUGLE,

THE PEOPLE'S DRAPER,

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.

Agent for best brands Artificial Manures. Special Potato Manure.

W. H. HALPIN has for Private Sale—

3 double-seated Traps; single-seated Dogcart; several lines of Cattle from 1 to 3 years old; several lines of Sheep; 60 acres good Land, 1 mile from Beaufort; 76 acres, about 2 miles from Beaufort.

D. McDONALD

DESIRES to intimate to the Public that he solely has Purchased the GROCERY BUSINESS for several years carried on by

H. & R. SCHOFIELD.

With 14 years' experience of local requirements and special facilities for buying in the Open Markets, I am enabled to offer

HIGH QUALITY GROCERIES

At the Lowest Cash Prices.

Prompt Service. Personal Supervision. Low Prices. Best Brands.

D. McDONALD, Next Door to Golden Age.

CAMP HOTEL,
BEAUFORT.

The above Hostelry 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.

Only Best Brands of Wines, Spirits and Ales Kept.

FIRST-CLASS BEDS, 1/-

Meals a Specialty, at any hour, 1/-

First-class Groom always in attendance. Stabling Free. Horses and Vehicles on hire.

The Proprietress trusts that with every attention, combined with civility, she will receive a fair share of patronage.

—A TRIAL SOLICITED.—

M. HALPIN, Proprietress.

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

A Commissioner of the Supreme Court of the State of Victoria for taking Affidavits.

TRUST and other MONIES TO LEND freehold and other securities.

A Compliment to

RICHARDS & CO.

From Melbourne.

RICHARDS & CO.'S Great Study,

"After Years of Stormy Weather,"

Is being Exhibited, by Special Request, in a prominent window in "The Block," Collins Street, Melbourne.

Crowds are to be seen daily Viewing with Admiration this very fine Picture.

IF you require Goods forwarded, Furniture removed, Parcels delivered, Conveyances for Picnics, go to

J. A. HARRIS.

Orders received and attended to for trucking Live Stock, Produce, &c.
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Methodist Church.—Beaufort, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.; Waterloo, 3 p.m.—Rev. R. Yeo. Raglan, 3 p.m.; Waterloo, 7 p.m.—Mr. Wheeler. Shirley, 11 a.m.; Chute, 3 p.m.; Raglan, 7 p.m.—Mr Waldron.

THE

Ripon shire Advocate

Published every Saturday Morning.

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'LINSEED COMPOUND,' the 'Stockport Remedy' for Coughs and Colds. Of 40 years proven efficacy.

The Hon. Hans W. H. Irvine, who represents the Nelson Province in the Legislative Council, has consented, under great pressure, to contest the Grampians electorate for the Federal House of Representatives. Much satisfaction is expressed here (says the Stawell correspondent to the "Ballarat Star") at Mr Irvine's determination to contest the seat as it is felt he is the strongest man that could be brought forward, and such a one as is badly needed in Federal politics.

'LINSEED COMPOUND,' of 40 years' proven efficacy, for Coughs, Colds, Asthma and Bronchitis, &c.

The despicable practice of sending indecent postcards for the purpose of annoying the recipients has reached Beaufort, and a number of complaints have been made to the police, who, we understand, are on the track of the offenders. This form of amusement at first sight seems safe to the persons who practise it, but there are methods whereby the offence can be sheeted home; and it is to be hoped that the police may be successful in their efforts to put a stop to such a serious abuse of postal facilities.

The Dan Barry Biograph Co. gave an entertainment in the Societies' Hall, Beaufort, on Wednesday night, and considering the wet weather, it was well attended. A large number of fine views, which were both interesting and amusing were shown, and evoked hearty applause. Views were also shown of the ruins of San Francisco; a specially fine one being "The fall of a skyscraper." Mr Frank Mackay very creditably sang "Starlight" and "My Irish Molly"; while Mr Geo. Robinson rendered "Out on the deep" and "The village blacksmith," in a taking style. All the songs were illustrated. The accompaniments were played by Mr Frank Mackay. Mr Dan Barry intends bringing a dramatic company to Beaufort in six or seven weeks' time.

'LINSEED COMPOUND.' Trade Mark of Kay's Compound Essence of Linseed, for Coughs and Colds

Owing to pressure on our space we are compelled to hold over our report of the presentation to the Rev. Father Lynch, who has been promoted to the position of parish priest of Portland, and who left yesterday to take up his duties in that town. St. Mary's Hall was crowded on Thursday evening, when the presentation took place, the Very Rev. Father O'Hare presiding. Mr T. G. Grano, in a very effective manner, expressed the feelings of himself and the whole of the parishoners at Father Lynch's departure, at the same time congratulating him upon his promotion, and presented him on behalf of the parishoners of the Araret Mission with a beautiful gold Elgin watch, shell design, valued at £45, and a purse of sovereigns, remarking upon the fidelity, energy and earnestness displayed by the rev. gentleman in the discharge of his priestly duties, while he, at the same time, found time to devote to the amusement of the members of his congregation and his fellow citizens, and proved himself an adept performer in whatever sport or pastime he took up. He wished him all success and further promotion in the future. The Very Rev. Father O'Hare made a happy speech, and voiced feelingly his regret at Father Lynch's departure, although he had a certain amount of pleasure in congratulating him on his elevation to the position of a parish priest. Nothing gave him greater pleasure, although he regretted the occasion—than to present Father Lynch with an emblem on behalf of the St. Mary's choir, a dinner service on behalf of the Misses Stevens, who were his personal friends, and a handsome gold cross on behalf of the children of the Sunday School of Beaufort. Messrs Burton, Dunne, Connellin, and Magree spoke in eulogistic terms of the rev. gentleman's many sterling qualities, and expressed their regret at his departure. The Rev. Father Lynch was visibly affected on rising to respond. He made a feeling and manly response, and expressed his regret at his departure from Ararat, and his heartful thanks for the kind gifts which had been bestowed upon, and the many expressions of goodwill which had been made towards him. The three years he had spent amongst them were amongst the happiest of his priesthood, and he would always have a kindly and warm feeling towards his many friends in Ararat, both those who agreed and those who differed with him in his religious principles. He really could not express his thanks to them for their kindness. He introduced his successor, Rev. Father Lynas, who was enthusiastically received, and who, in a capable speech established himself in the best favors of those present. A musical programme was contributed, and refreshments were liberally dispensed and keenly appreciated, after which the gathering broke up.—"Ararat Advertiser," Friday.

Sing the song of the five-starred cross,
Hung low o'er Southern Seas,
Then tell about our frightful loss
From coughs and colds and sneeze;
Again, again let voices ring
In one great, grand bravura,
To praise the magic healing king—
Woods' Great Peppermint Cure.

IF you require Goods forwarded, Furniture removed, Parcels delivered, Conveyances for Picnics, go to

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The rainfall for August this year was 197 points, as against 159 points for same month last year. The total for the 8 months ending 31st August was 1653 points, the amount for the corresponding period last year being 1615 points.

A sparrow shooting competition, prize 15ct. gold chain, with gold medal, will be held on Wednesday, 19th inst., for district shooters only. Entries, which close 18th inst., are 3s, and the competition must be won twice.

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

The Ballarat Presbytery will visit Beaufort on Wednesday next, arriving by train at 12.30 p.m. They will be met at the station and driven to the Manse for lunch. At 2 o'clock the Presbytery will meet in the church, and amongst the business to be transacted is the nomination for the vacant Chair of Theology and Church History in Ormond Theological Hall. At 3 o'clock the official visitation of the charge will take place, and an address will be given by Rev. C. Robinson. All members and adherents are urged to attend.

The following members of the Ballarat Presbytery have accepted the invitation of the ladies of the congregation to lunch at the Manse on Wednesday next, at a quarter to one:—Rev. S. Walker, Miners' Rest; Right Rev. Dr. Cairns, Revs. C. Cameron and A. H. Moore, of Ballarat; Rev. R. Robertson, of Garnham; Rev. J. Smiley, of Learmonth; Rev. R. M. Legate, of Gildes; Rev. G. S. Moorhead, of Windermere; Rev. H. Livingstone, of Smythesdale; also Messrs D. McKenzie, J. Davies, D. Cameron, of Ballarat; D. Steele, of Creswick; W. Rain, of Learmonth; J. Hannah, of Skipton; R. Swan, of Windermere. Several replies are still to come.

The monthly meeting of the committee of the Beaufort Mechanics' Institute was held on Tuesday. Present—Dr. Eadie (in the chair), Dr. Jackson, Messrs. Menzies, Eastwood, Jackson, Baker, Cougle, Young, Flowers, and Breen. The minutes of the previous meeting were read, and, on the motion of Mr Eastwood, seconded by Mr Baker, confirmed. A letter was received from the Conservator of Forests, stating that it was too late to obtain trees from the State nursery. The secretary reported the following Cr. balances—General account, £23 5s 6d; billiard account, £9 12s 3d. The president reported that Mr Flowers was arranging another billiard tournament, and moved that the same handicappers, with the addition of the secretary, be appointed for No. 1 division. Seconded by Mr Young, and carried.

'LINUM CATHARTICUM PILLS' of Mountain Flax. Agreeably Aperient. Worthy of trial.

RHEUMATIC AND GOUTY AFFECTIONS.

(By "Origin.")

The unnatural 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, owing to the wasting 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 by 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 embrocations 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 task naturally and freely, the uric acid, 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, anæmia, impure blood, and all disorders caused by the retention in the system of urinary and biliary poisons, speedily 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.

THE BALLARAT TRUSTEES, EXECUTORS and AGENCY COMPANY, Limited.

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HAVE YOU MADE YOUR WILL?

Some reasons why you should do so at once:—

1. The uncertainty of life.
2. The delay, worry, and expense caused to those interested in your estate.
3. Your estate might otherwise go to those whom you wish to exclude.
4. The making of your will should be attended to when sound in health and mind.

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5. A continuous audit is made of all accounts.

Testators are advised to consult the Company or its agents, when about to make their wills.

WOTHERSPOON & CO.,
Agents for Beaufort and District.

Ripon shire Council.

MONDAY, 3RD SEPTEMBER, 1906.

Present—Crs. Slater (President), Sinclair, Roddis, Flynn, Douglas, Beggs, Stewart, and O'Shaughnessy.

The minutes as typewritten and circulated were taken as read and confirmed.

CORRESPONDENCE.

From Cr. G. Lewis, apologising for being unable to attend the meeting.—Received.

From T. Williams, secretary Beaufort Football Club, applying for use of Park, with right to charge admission to a match against Buangor on 25th Aug.—Granted by president and secretary.

From Shire of Donald, notifying that conference re bonus on fox skins will take place in rooms of Municipal Association on Tuesday, 4th inst.—The secretary stated Cr. Flynn had been appointed and he had advised him.

From Public Health Department, forwarding circular on subject of hygienic hairdressing and shaving.—Secretary to forward copy to each barber in the shire, on motion of Crs. Flynn and Douglas.

From same, asking what has been done in the matter of the private hospital in the shire.—Received

From Dr. A. G. Jackson, health officer, stating, in reply to secretary's letter re application by Mrs Mullins for registration of her premises, that the place is not a private hospital in the usual sense of the term, nor is it proposed to build it for the reception of ordinary medical or surgical cases, except in emergency. The owner is a midwife, receiving into her house occasional cases for accouchment. The patients admitted are almost invariably women from the outlying districts, who desire to be within easy reach of medical assistance. He had had several opportunities of inspecting the premises. The house has been raised, and completely renovated; and is carefully and properly conducted by the owner. The accommodation is ample. The drainage is satisfactory.—Cr. Flynn moved that a copy of the report be sent to the Central Board of Health. Seconded by Cr. Beggs, and carried.

From Department of Victorian Water Supply, inviting attention to a number of sections in the Water Act 1905.—Received.

From United Shire of Beechworth, asking support to candidature of Mr Hiram A. Crawford for representation on Country Fire Brigades' Board.—Received; the council selecting candidate at last meeting.

From D. S. Oman, M.L.A., stating, re Mildura and Hopetoun railway, that he would be very pleased to co-operate with Messrs Gray and Hutchinson as desired in regard to this matter.—Received.

From Geelong Town Council, asking support to a railway line from Bannockburn or Winchelsea through the plains westward in the direction of Darlington or Glenthompson, and also that delegate be sent to a meeting at Geelong on 17th Sept.—No action taken, on motion of Crs. Flynn and Stewart.

From Ballarat and Otway Forest League, asking council to state what sum it is prepared to contribute towards the construction of the Newtown to Beeac railway line.—Received, and no action taken.

From Government Statist, asking particulars of assessment of properties of different ratings.—Attended to.

From Sir A. J. Peacock, forwarding copy of letter from Public Works Department, in answer to his enquiries as to when and what amount municipalities may expect out of revenue derived from administration of Unused Roads and Water Frontages Act 1903.—Received.

The departmental letter stated it was anticipated that a distribution would be made before the end of the present municipal financial year, in accordance with section 13 of the Act. The amount to be paid will be regulated by the amount collected in the several municipalities.—Received.

The secretary stated he had written direct to the department, and received a letter from Public Works Department, intimating that a sum of £282, being half the amount of rent received in respect of roads in the municipality, has been allocated to the Shire of Ripon, and stating that particulars should be submitted to the Department, for the approval of the Governor-in-Council, of works proposed to be executed under the grant in the construction or maintenance of roads and bridges in the shire.—Received. The secretary wrote asking if detailed plans were wanted, and stating that the money, for which they had waited a long time, was wanted before the end of the financial year; but had received no reply. The engineer said that it was only a matter of time, and that the condition would not affect them.

From Thos. Cleveland, Skipton applying for the position of returning officer for the Skipton district, which has been rendered vacant by the death of the late Mr John Daly.—To be informed, on motion of Crs. Flynn and Roddis, that the returning officer is the proper person to apply to.

From Department of Victorian Water Supply, forwarding tracing of 4a. 3r. 17p. of land in parish of Haddon, and asking whether same can be occupied under a mining lease without injury to water supply interests.—Referred to engineer, on motion of Crs. Sinclair and Douglas.

From Shire of Howqua, suggesting that no shire in the 4th, 5th and 6th class whose rate is not less than 1s 6d in the £ shall receive less than £500 each year as endowment.—Received.

From Municipal Association of Victoria, forwarding business sheet for annual conference.—President Slater was appointed to represent the council, on the motion of Crs. Sinclair and Beggs.

From F. Luenhagen, Beaufort, congratulating the council on its motion for the insertion of a clause in the agreement with the Yam Holes Hill Sluicing Co. giving preference to local men as far as practicable.—Received.

From J. Humphreys, secretary Beaufort United Common, forwarding balance-sheet and auditors' report for the year. The balance-sheet showed—Receipts, £102 3s 3d; expenditure, £90 8s 6d; leaving a Cr. balance of £11 14s 9d. The correctness of the accounts were certified to by Messrs A. Parker and J. B. Humphreys.—Received.

From F. Leuenhagen, Beaufort, conveying best thanks to council, especially to President Sinclair, for attention given to his letter re state of a section of Ballarat main road; also wishing to say to Cr. Douglas that the world would not be worth while living in if opinions did not differ.—Cr. Sinclair thought such letters were quite unnecessary, as they only wasted the time of the council, and should not be answered. Cr. Flynn said it was not usual to do so, but the last one was answered because councillors reckoned they had a good case.

From Edward Stevens and eight ratepayers, Raglan, calling attention to state of road going north on east side of Stevens' land at Raglan West, which requires forming and draining and new culvert, and approaches to same gravelled.—Referred to engineer for report, on motion of Crs. Flynn and Roddis.

From Edward Panther and four ratepayers, Raglan, asking that attention be given to road going west on north of Mr B. Panther's land at Raglan, a portion of which requires forming and draining.—Referred to engineer for report, on motion of Crs. Flynn and Roddis.

From Henry Jamieson, Raglan, complaining of sheep straying across footbridge over Fiery Creek, and stating that as portion was on his land and his consent was not given, he wanted permission to erect a gate on the bridge.—Permission granted under supervision of engineer, on motion of Crs. Flynn and Stewart.

From C. E. Richards, Raglan, drawing attention to present unsatisfactory state of road at Mt. Cole in vicinity of his residence, notably to the water crossings, which are a great source of annoyance to pedestrians, and also to the careless practice of woodcutters in leaving the road strewn with pieces of waste wood and chips which obstruct the full width of the road.—Referred to North Riding members.

From Thos. Jess, Middle Creek, complaining of water flowing back from the road near the "V" on to his land on the north side (which is under crop) and also through Mr Liston's land and then through his (Mr Jess's) at the south side of Mr Liston's. He was of opinion that if the byways were widened to about 12 or 15ft. each side, instead about 6ft. as at present, they would take nearly all the water that would come down. It is impossible for the water to get into the creeks below the "V" as when the drains were bedded into the creek there must have been 80 or 100 loads of clay taken out and deposited on each side of the works on the south side of the road, thereby stopping any water getting into the creeks, except what goes through the works, which he thought were far too small. The two creeks below the "V" are scarcely ever full of water, but the road to the east of "V" is under flood, and this is the cause of all the damage. He hoped this matter would be attended to as soon as possible, and thought it could be done with a very small outlay and without interfering in any way with the works of the "V."—Mr Jess appeared in support, and said his letter embraced all that he had to say. Most of the councillors had seen the works and knew the cause of the damage. The dirt was removed by contract from the creek to a depth of 5ft. The council had a right to 5yds. on the side of both creeks, and could do the work without interfering with any private property. Cr. Sinclair said he had seen Cr. Pickford about the matter, and he thought Ararat shire would not have any objection, as the work had nothing to do with the "V." He moved that the engineer be requested to meet Ararat shire engineer, and send a report to both councils. Seconded by Cr. Roddis, and carried.

From Ernest G. Austin, Borriyalloak, Skipton, asking council when again framing their estimates, to provide a good round sum for putting the Skipton and Streatham road in order from Carranballac gate onwards. The road was described as being in a ghastly state, and there was not a worse piece of road between Skipton and Melbourne. The engineer was doing the best he could with the limited metal at his disposal, which was not quarter enough.—Referred to West Riding members.

From W. Luscelles, manager Beaufort Dredging Proprietary Co., forwarding agreement in duplicate duly executed by the company, and asking that same be placed before council for approval and execution.—Deed to be signed and sealed subject to substitution of word "alteration" for "review," on motion of Crs. Sinclair and Beggs.

From W. H. Tutchill, solicitor, Ballarat, stating he had been consulted by Mr H. E. Anderson relative to council's action at its last meeting in rescinding a resolution ordering the opening of the road south and east of the racecourse, and desired to request and notify the council, through the shire secretary, not to take any action on the resolution pending proceedings which will be taken to test the legality of the council's action.—Received; Cr. Sinclair remarking that that was exactly what the council was doing—nothing. A copy of several documents required by Mr Anderson relative to the above matter had been asked for and supplied by the secretary as far as were available.

From Geo. Pringle, secretary Progress Tent, I.O.R., applying for renewal of dancing license for Societies' Hall, Beaufort.—Granted, subject to the usual conditions, on motion of Crs. Flynn and Roddis.

From Electro-Hydraulic Dredging Co., Carngham, asking permission to open up roadway at pipe culvert adjacent to their power station and lay another 12-inch earthenware drain pipe parallel with the present one, in order to carry the water from their race on the western side of the road across the roadway into the reservoir, and undertaking not to interfere with the traffic and to make roadway good again to the satisfaction of shire engineer.—Granted under supervision of engineer, on motion of Crs. Roddis and Douglas.

From John J. Daly, Skipton, notifying death of his father, John Daly, poundkeeper to the Shire of Ripon, at Skipton.—The President said that the late Mr Daly had been an old and honored officer of the council, extending over a period of 45 years, and his death was regretted by everyone in the district. He moved that a letter of sympathy be sent to his relatives. Seconded by Cr. O'Shaughnessy, and carried. Cr. Flynn then moved, and Cr. Douglas seconded, that applications be called for the position of poundkeeper under the same conditions as previously. Carried.

From Department of Mines, asking council if there were any objections to the granting of dredging lease No. 2006, Ararat, in Mallakoff old alluvial diggings and Jock's Gully.—Referred to engineer, on motion of Crs. Sinclair and Beggs.

From A. J. Cheeseman, Beaufort, drawing attention to the very bad state of the main road at Shirley Hill.—Engineer to report, on motion of Crs. Flynn and Sinclair.

From Geo. Tapper, Beaufort, re-applying by request for repairs on Long Gully road.—Referred to North Riding members.

From Russell's Flat Dredging Co., forwarding £6 in payment of water used by the company, and applying for a reduction to £12 per annum, otherwise the company purpose using the water from their own dams for boiler supply.—Left in hands of East Riding members, on motion of Crs. Roddis and Douglas.

REPORTS.

The engineer (Mr E. J. Muntz, B.C.E.) reported:—

1. I am very busy with the revision of the valuation of Shire, and cannot get this work completed till the November meeting. This work requires much more attention this year than usual. 2. I regret to have to report the death of Mr John Daly, who has been an officer of the council for a great number of years. 3. In reference to management of contracts, I wish to ask that no instructions be given for extra work of any kind without my knowledge. 4. In reference to Mr J. Corbett's request for repairs to bridge at Skipton, I have inspected the place in question. It is on the creek reserve, and if any repairs went over there is no doubt there might be serious consequences. Exactly the same thing applies to any other part of the creek bank, as well as dozens of places in the shire. 5. There are several contracts still in hand. Details of progress are submitted separately. 6. I have had culverts in Kane's lane put in fair order. Accounts are before the council this meeting. Clause 2—Already dealt with. Clause 3—In answer to Cr. Sinclair, Mr Muntz said this was not a usual thing. He wanted a little protection in the futuire, and without referring to anything that had happened in the past, he wanted to know all the particulars with regard to contracts. Cr. Sinclair thought councillors should refrain from giving work to ratepayers without consulting the engineer or their colleagues. Cr. Flynn thought that as there might have been some breach of the regulations it would be just as well to name the councillors and see who were the delinquents. Cr. Sinclair had spoken of contractions; now let them have facts. Mr Muntz said it was not that he had any complaints against any councillor, as they were all willing to help him in his work, but he did notice a tendency to put extra work in contracts, and he would like to stop it. Cr. Sinclair said that as Cr. Flynn wished it, and himself did not wish at any time to make invidious, he would say the trouble was between Cr. Flynn and himself. A young ratepayer had come to him and said that he wanted clearing off a road, and he promised to see that it was done; but in the meantime Cr. Flynn had told the ratepayer to do the work. Another case was that of a farmer who wanted a drain cut. He agreed that the work was wanted, but when he spoke to Mr Muntz about it he found that the work had been done by instruction of Cr. Flynn. He did not say Cr. Flynn was working against him, but he felt it as such. He had ordered such work as repairing a hole in a bridge to be done, but in a case like that he mentioned no councillor should take upon himself to get the work done without consulting the engineer. At the request of Cr. Flynn, Cr. Sinclair said the first case was that of George Willox at Raglan and the second that of Chas. Waldron at Mt. Cole. Cr. Flynn did not remember Willox's case, and on Cr. Sinclair saying it happened two years ago, Cr. Flynn asked him if he was sure it was not ten years. Cr. Sinclair supposed that if he ordered Willox work to be done it was perfectly justified. With regard to Waldron, the man was stuck with a load of wood, and told him he surveyor had been sent out by the engineer to look at the work. He had removed his house, and represented to him that if he cut a drain it would save the road and let him get into his house. Mr Waldron reckoned that 18 chains wanted cutting, and offered to do it for £2. He was not anxious to do it, but wanted to save the road and get into his place. He believed Mr Waldron had carried out the work satisfactorily. As soon as he got home he wrote a letter to the engineer relating the circumstances, and thought he was perfectly justified in getting the work done, and would do the same again. Cr. Sinclair said the position he took up was that it was not fair to him to see about getting the work done and then for Cr. Flynn to come in and do it. Cr. Flynn told Cr. Sinclair candidly that Mr Waldron had not mentioned his name to him, or he would not have got the work done. Cr. Sinclair accepted that. It was said, "What is the good of asking Sinclair to get anything done, when Flynn comes along and does it?" The President sympathised with the engineer, who should be consulted before anything was done. He agreed that a councillor ought to get a dangerous hole filled up, but he had no right in any way to alter or add to a contract. Cr. Flynn quite agreed with that, and said that anything he had let in the way of road-making was for the benefit of the ratepayers and the shire. Anything that he had done he did not in any way regret. He asked the engineer if any work he had ordered to be done was detrimental to the shire. The engineer replied that as he had said before councillors had helped him. He did not think any councillor at the table at the present time had interfered with any contract. The subject was then allowed to drop. Clause 4—Left in hands of East Riding members, on motion of Crs. Roddis and Stewart.

FINANCE.

The following accounts were passed for payment on the recommendation of the finance committee:—Mrs Greenwood, £1 10s; R. Cross, 15s; G. Glenister, 10s; J. Pearce, 10s; treasurer (forfeited deposit), £1 10s; fox rewards cash advance, £3; W. G. Stevens, £12 11s 8d; A. Parker, £2 12s 9d; Arnall & Jackson, £2 0s 1d; W. Bennett, 5s; D. D. Cameron, £2 17s 9d; J. McCracken, £5; P. Hains, £4 13s 4d; C. Wright, £9 2s 7d; J. M. Carroll (deputy returning officer), £3; salaries, £30 11s 8d; Ballarat shire, £2 5s; J. Whitfield, £8 8s; C. Bull, 28; T. Buchanan, £8; C. Waldron, £2; E. Season, 6-8d; R. Moore, £3; J. Carmichael, £3; E. Lilley, £3 3s 6d; J. Phillips, £1 8s 6d; G. Smith, £4 4s 3d; W. Morley, 16s 8d; W. Ingram, £3 4s 9d; J. George, £1 12s 6d; F. H. Brunning, £1 16s; W. Dawson, 13s; W. Bennett, £2 10s; Concrete and Monier Pipe Co., £7 16s; J. Freeman, £19 8s 3d; Broadbent Bros. & Co., £6 4s 7d; Thos. Nugent, £8 8s; P. Corrigan, £4; L. Stevenson, £1 15s; T. Treleaven, £3; J. Buffett, £21 4s 6d; Lewis Bros., £2 10s; W. T. Brown, 5s; J. Robson, 10s; T. Cleveland, £4 13s 4d; J. Gillespie, £8 8s; T. Meehan, £8; A. M. Hannah, £16 12s 6d; R. Ward, £1 17s 9d; C. Fairbairn, £80; S. George, £8; Northern Assurance Co., 13s 6d; contract payments—R. A. Brown, £23 4s 4d; W. B. Madden, £24; H. F. Watkin, £50; deposits refunded—C. Bradshaw, £1 10s; R. A. Brown, £1 10s; total £457 6s 10d. Extras on contracts—C. Bradshaw, £17 10s; R. A. Brown, £22 3s 4d; W. B. Madden, £37 15s; H. F. Watkin, £64 14s 9d; J. Carmichael, £24 11s 8d.

The treasurer (Mr E. J. Muntz) reported that £126 19s 6d was received and banked since last meeting; that £461 19s 5d was paid away last month; that the bank balance was now £182 0s 5d, as against £517 9s 4d at last report, and that the credit to the vermin destruction bank account was £1 13s 5d.—Received.

GENERAL BUSINESS.

Cr. Sinclair referred to the dastardly practice being carried out at Beaufort of poisoning dogs in the streets, and mentioned two instances. The council collected taxes, and should protect the people's dogs. He did not object to landholders laying poison on their properties, as he was aware there were a number of mongrels running about that should be done away with. He moved, that the council offer a reward of £5. Cr. Flynn—Make it £5, and I'll second it. Cr. Roddis thought the reward should also apply to Snake Valley. Cr. Flynn said the practice was far too common on the public roads, and he had come to the conclusion that it was done designedly. It was really annoying to the owners to lose valuable dogs, and if it were allowed to go on there was a danger of children picking up the poisoned baits. He admitted that once poison was laid in a paddock, one did not know where crows carried it, but in such cases as those mentioned he was quite satisfied that this had not happened. The President would support the motion, thinking it a cowardly thing for anyone to lay poison in a town. Cr. Sinclair altered his motion to read that a reward of £5 be paid for evidence that would lead to the conviction of any person found laying poison on the public roads in the shire. Seconded by Cr. Flynn, and carried.

Cr. Flynn drew attention to the destruction of young timber alongside the railway at Main Lead, and moved that a reward of £2 5s be given for information leading to the conviction of any person found cutting timber on the roads of the shire without having the permission of the engineer, and that printed notices as a warning be placed in conspicuous places. Seconded by Cr. Beggs, and carried.

The secretary was empowered to remit certain rates which were unpaid through poverty, on motion of Crs. Sinclair and O'Shaughnessy.

NOTICE OF MOTION.

Cr. Flynn gave notice to move at next meeting that the minutes of the proceedings be read at each meeting, stating he would adduce further proof for the necessity of it at next meeting.

'LINSEED COMPOUND,' for Coughs and Colds. Gives instant relief to Asthma and bronchitis.

"SENTIMENTAL TOMMY."

BY SELMA A. ROSENTHAL.

It was a rainy afternoon in February—just the kind that makes every college girl long for her teacups and the delight of roasting marshmallows over the droplight. But seven maids there were whose mouths watered in vain for these delicacies. One after another forsook the cosy room and wended her way toward Assenbly Hall—"Our Theatre"—until by a little past 4 the stage manager and the six players in the junior farce had all arrived upon the scene.

"Say, girls," began Miss Stage-manager, in a pleading voice, "listen to me. I've got a little speech to make. You people don't seem to realize that two weeks from to-night this thing's coming off, and we must do ourselves proud. In the first place although you ought to know your lines so that you could stand on your heads and say 'em backwards, most of you can't even stand in a natural position and say 'em forward As for your voices"—

"Oh, bother the rest, Hoppie! You're a dandy stage manager, but you have the happy faculty of forgetting that there are other things in this bright world of ours besides rehearsals—exams, for example. So start the thing up. The sooner the quicker!"

"Very well," responded Miss Hopkins, good-naturedly, "only a word more before I forget. Major, did you bring that miniature that you promised?"

"I did," came from a tall girl at the other end of the room.

"Do let's see it," cried the others excitedly.

"You don't expect me to leave this wall, do you? I'm holding it up ten minutes every day—trying to get rid of my scholarly stoop. If you want to see the thing, though, it's over there on top of my books."

There was a rush for the place indicated, and a second later a buzz of exclamations and questions.

"Just the thing we want!" "Where'd you get it?" "Who is she?" "What a beauty!"

"Thanks awfully," answered Miss Ross (the Major) drily. "When it you see—well, know it's me!"

"You!" in incredulous chorus.

"Well, I never!" declared Miss Ross with a semblance of offended dignity. "How very flattering!"

"Elinor Ross," said Miss Hopkins, "come off that wall, and tell us where you got this picture. There's something interesting connected with it, I'm sure."

"That, at least, is a little more encouraging," replied the Major. "I am the only person in any way connected with it. However, I shall gratify your maiden curiosity. To begin at the beginning, you've all heard me speak of my brother Tom at Harvard. Well, he's just the dearest fellow in the world, and, incidentally, the greatest tease. Ever since I can remember he has teased me about my looks. 'Nell,' he says in his exasperating tone, 'if your nose didn't turn up, if your hair wasn't so straight, and of such an indefinite colour, and if you were minus that scholarly stoop, I don't believe you'd be quite so homely!'

"As a result of living under the same roof with this incorrigible youth, I never had the courage to have myself photographed until last week, when a brilliant idea popped into my head. I went down to Rogers' (they're noted for their singular ability to convert a Bridget into a Venus) and permitted myself to be coaxed into smiling—at space and the ludicrousness of my position. I can do water-colouring a bit, and so then the thing was sent home I tinted it, put it into a frame, and intended mailing it to Tom anonymously, when it suddenly occurred to me that we needed just such a picture for our play, whereupon my philanthropic impulses bade me donate it to the cause."

When the general laugh had subsided Nat and Dick went on to the stage and the rehearsal began. It was a jolly little farce, all about a photograph which the Major had lost and Nat, a sentimental young man, had found and become infatuated with. Naturally, complications arose, but Nat was finally disillusioned, as is everyone else concerned, and the curtain falls on the proverbial pot of taffy.

Two weeks later Assembly Hall was filled to overflowing with an audience exclusively feminine. The students and their friends, each wearing her daintiest gown and her brightest smile were expectant and appreciative.

The Major, a captivating old gentleman, resplendent in Brother Tom's clothing, lent for the occasion proved to be a veritable heart-breaker, and when at the conclusion, he gazed long and lovingly at the picture of his well-beloved, and then dropped it in his vest pocket, declaring amorously that he would keep it there next his heart as long as he lived, the applause nearly shook the scenery down. When the curtain could be got to work it was drawn, the players emerged from behind the scenes, were duly caressed and admired, and ultimately hurried off to their various halls to sleep the joyous sleep of the hard-worked.

The first thing next morning Miss Ross carefully folded her costume of the previous evening in a large box and expressed it to her obliging brother at Harvard.

* * * *

"I don't understand it," Felix was saying, as he walked across the campus with his friends toward Holworthy. "He used to be such a good fellow; in for anything. Now he's an animated tombstone; never comes to see a fellow and never has a word to say when a fellow goes to see him Got an acute attack of the dumps."

"Maybe there's a girl in the case," interrupted Potter.

"The deuce there is!" promptly responded another. "Ross never thought twice about any girl in his life. I move that we appoint Felix a committee of one to investigate this matter, to offer our services if required, etc."

It was agreed ten minutes after this conversation. Felix sauntered into Ross' room, and after vainly trying for half an hour to draw his host into something like communicativeness, blurted out with:

"Say, old fellow! what's the matter with you? You've been beastly unsociable lately. Surely your chums have a right to know 'the why.'"

"So that's what you've come for is it?" retorted Ross ironically. Want some sport? Here's a dollar for you. Take yourself to the circus with it, but don't come here begging me to be your clown."

There was more of this, but the visitor with rare tact, controlled his surprise and his temper until such time as it should please Tommie to cool down. Then he "erupted," and when he reached the cooling point Ross was Moses 11. for meekness.

"Out with it like a man, Tommie" concluded Felix. "What's up? I pledge my front teeth I don't know what you're talking about."

"Then you've never seen this?" asked Ross quietly taking from his vest pocket a tinted photograph in a tiny gold frame.

"Jupiter!" gasped Felix. "What a stunning looking girl! I swear I've bever laid eyes on the thing before!"

"How about the other fellows?"

"Oh! I see! You think they've been playing a joke. Tom Ross, old fool, I give you my word of honour your suspicions are utterly without foundation."

"Well, then," said Tom, throwing himself on his couch, and burying his head in the pillows, "I believe in miracles."

After exacting a solemn oath of secrecy Tom proceeded to relate how altogether by accident he had come upon the mysterious object in his vest pocket, since which time his heart had "wobbled" unceasingly.

"What made me wrathy," Tom ended by saying, "was that you fellows should have played me such a low trick."

"Strange the ideas a man gets into his head when he's in—in—I suppose you call it love?" queried Felix.

"It is love," declared Ross, firmly "and it makes you eminently uncomfortable, especially when you don't know the girl."

"Tommie, my boy," said Felix, with a paternal air, "there's only one thing for you to do to get rid of this—this—one-sided romance; you have got to take a trip to anywhere. The change'll fix you up all right and you'll come back a new man."

"Guess I'll go down to — College to see my sister. Great on cheering a fellow up, that girl!"

* * * *

Tom went, was recorded an unusually warm reception (mid-term visits being rather unusual) and roundly scolded for having been neglectful of his correspondence lately.

"There, there, Tom dear," said Elinor, at length when her brother looked sufficiently penitent. "I shall not worry you any more; you're not looking well. What's the matter?"

And then the sad story was poured into her sympathetic ear, she, all gravity, even to the end, when Tom drew from his pocket a miniature, with the remark: "Isn't she the prettiest girl you ever looked upon?"

"She is pretty," Miss Ross acknowledged. Then assuming a deeply thoughtful expression, "looks a trifle familiar too."

"Nellie!" cried her brother eagerly "if you find out who she is there won't be a box of bon-bons in the town too big"—

At this moment a girl ran into the parlour but seeing a stranger, was about to withdraw, when Elinor rose hastily.

"Helen, do stay," she cried. "Let me introduce you to my brother, Miss Hopkins," as they seated themselves. "We've just been talking about this picture," began Elinor utterly oblivious to her brother's agonized look at the thought of a stranger gazing upon his sacred treasure. "It's curious how people's affections colour their opinions—particularly in regard to photographs Now, you girls consider that this flatters me. But Tom, with true brotherly love doesn't think it does me justice, do you, Tommie?"

* * * *

When Ross reached Cambridge the next day the first person he met was Felix who greeted him with a hearty handshake, and a "How're you now, old fellow?"

"First rate, thanks to your prescription," was the cheerful answer. "Confidentially, Felix, I don't believe I ever was in love with any girl—except, of course, my sister!"

STUDIO FULL OF PUSSY CATS.

AND THE MANY MIRRORS IN JAN VAN BEER'S ATELIER MULTIPLY THE TABBIES A THOUSAND FOLD.

Cats and mirrors nearly fill Jan Van Beer's studio in Paris.

The wealthy artist has opened his atelier on the Champs Elysses to visitors, who are simply amazed at it.

When a certain American society woman entered the studio she gasped and exclaimed:

"The apotheosis of pussy cats!"

Painted cats peer down from all the walls, china kittens collected from all over the world repose on brackets, living Angorras purr from the fire-place, from every chair and lounge yellow eyes stare.

The effect of the cats is intensified, multiplied, by Van Beer's other mania—that for mirrors. The walls of the salons are lined with mirrirs so that the house is more like a crystal maze than a private residence. Mysterious corridors hung with huge looking-glasses open a seemingly endless vista.

The dining-room is a triumph of spectacular effect. The table is made of a huge glass slab, which is illuminated from below by a myriad electric lights, which, however, throw the rouge powder of the feminine guests into glaring relief.

"How can you live in such a glittering labyrinth?" an intimate friend asked the artist.

"I am only indulging myself in harmless hobbies," Van Beers replied. "Don't be alarmed about me. I have a few comfortable rooms hidden from profane view where I live."

TO TEST SEEDS.

To detect adulteration in seeds use the sieve, water, and microscope. Hot water dissolves powder and dirt, and washes off the colouring matter. The sieve makes the separation of the true seed from the impurities, and the microscope discovers the shape, natural indentations, protuberances, and discolorations. To determine the vitality of the seeds put ten or a hundred inside of three or four sheets of blotting-paper. Wet this, keep it where it will be warm all the time and in the dark. In ten hours the radish will germinate, cabbage in eighteen, wheat in twenty-six, and corn in thirty-two. These rules are simple, will cost nothing, and may save much.

TURNED COWBOY TO WIN A BRIDE.

FATHER DID NOT WANT A DUDE FOR SON-IN-LAW.

A marriage recently celebrated in America in the "cattle country" was the culmination of an uncommonly interesting romance of the plains. The heroine of the romance was a well-educated young Western girl, the only daughter of a gruff old cattleman, and the hero was a handsome, impulsive, young college bred from the East.

They became acquainted with each other in New Orleans, where both had gone to witness the Mardi Gras festivities. They fell in love at once, and when they met later on, in Washington, they became engaged. Fielding wanted an immediate marriage, suggesting that Miss Crissman should write and tell her parents of the marriage after it had taken place His proposal met with a flat refusal "No; you must ask my father's consent to our marriage, or it cannot take place," she said. "My father would never forgive me if we were married in the way you suggest."

"Oh, very well," said Fielding making a lame attempt to disguise his disappointment. "I'll write and ask his consent at once," and he did so in a polite, frank, manly letter, closing with a request for the ranchman's consent to the ceremony. The reply he received was a hot one. "Not only do I refuse consent to my daughter's marrying you," Mr. Crissman wrote, "but I warn you that if I learn of you offering her any more attention, or if you ever again insult me with so preposterous a proposal I shall resort to measures that will have unpleasant consequences for you."

BOTH MUCH DEPRESSED.

The lover and his sweetheart were much depressed when they read the letter, and they parted after pledges to be constant to each other and promising anew to wait and work for a happy issue out of their difficulties.

"Do not be discouraged," she said. "My father is not heartless. I know him, and I know how to manage him and you must trust me to bring him round to our point of view. He thinks he will never consent to our marriage but that is because he does not know you."

A few weeks after Miss Crissman's return to her Western home her lover received a letter from her saying:

"If you still love me, and wish to take me to be your own, come out West, and turn cowboy. I don't mean that you are always to be a cowboy, but you must be one for a time if you want me. And you must be a good one—the best in this whole cattle country. I know you are big, and strong, and I remember what you told me about how splendid you were in athletics at college, and I am just as sure as I can be that you can become the best cowboy on the ranch, if you just set your heart on it. Edward Barton, whose ranch adjoins ours, will give you a situation there. Keep your identity a secret, and let me know by note when you come."

Fielding met Miss Crissman by appointment a few days after he alighted from the stage at the Barton ranch. He had assumed the name of Robert Canfield.

"When I came home my father talked to me about what he called my foolish, little love affair," she said. "I told him it was not foolish; that you loved me, and were in every way worthy of me, and that I loved you. At that he grew angry, and told me he would never consent to my marriage to a 'college dude.' Then I said, 'Father, Mr. Fielding is a college man, but he is not a dude. Whom do you wish me to marry? Do you wish me to marry a cowboy?' 'That would depend on the cowboy,' he answered. 'I suppose one who could beat Bob Taylor at busting bronchos and roping and hogtying, and cutting out steers would be acceptable to you, would he not?' I asked. 'Yes, I guess one who could do that would do,' he replied.

PLOT DEVELOPING.

"'You are sure you would consent to my marrying such a man if he should come along and ask me to marry him?' I asked, laughing.

"'Oh, yes; I would consent,' he replied.

"'Very well; I shall hold you to your promise,' I said, laughing again

"'I needn't explain more, need I? Our only hope lies in our carrying out these plans of mine. My father will never consent to our marriage unless we win his consent in this way.'"

"All right, sweetheart, we'll win it in that way," said Fielding.

At college Fielding had been prominent in all sorts of athletic sports, and he set himself to his new task with surprising spirit and vigour.

During the time Fielding was on the round-up, he contrived to meet Miss Crissman frequently. And he also made shift to become acquainted with her father. Mr. Crissman did not suspect that the handsome young cowboy was his daughter's lover, nor did anyone else. Fielding did all he could to propitiate the ranchman's opinion of him, and he succeeded admirably. Mr. Crissman came to regard him as an uncommonly fine fellow, and made no secret of his liking and admiration for him.

"Father, you are always singing the praises of that young cowboy, Canfield," said Miss Crissman. "Is he really such a superior young fellow? Would you consent to my marrying him if he should turn out to be the champion buster of bronchos, and roper of steers we talked of not long ago?"

"It's my opinion you might do worse," answered the father. "At all events I think he would be preferable to that young college upstart. Canfield is educated, but he's not an educated ass."

Fielding's skill in conquering outlaws, roping, hog-tying, and cutting out steers and rounding up the herd soon became a subject of gossip on the range. Two years after he came out West he challenged the champion Bob Taylor, to a test of skill, and the challenge was accepted. A number of ranchmen and their families and a large number of cowboys witnessed the contest.

WINS CHAMPIONSHIP CONTEST.

The most vicious and ungovernable outlaw in the whole region was first brought out. It took some time to get a saddle on him. When this was done, a rope was passed through his mouth and made fast by a slip-noose. Taylor sprang into the saddle just as the outlaw sprang into the air. The contest between the man and the beast was short. Nobody had ever succeeded in staying long on the back of the vicious little steed and Taylor was soon unseated.

The outlaw was given a rest and then Fielding vaulted into the saddle The contest went forward in a cloud of dust and amid breathless excitement. Miss Crissman watched it with flushed cheeks and glowing eyes never doubting the outcome. Although it was a mighty struggle, Fielding remained in the saddle and in a short time he had the outlaw effectually conquered. Then came the roping and hog-tying steers. In these feats of skill Fielding won easily, and the men and women gathered round the hero of the day to shake his hand and congratulate him.

When the contest was over Miss Crissman shook hands cordially with her lover, and whispered to him: "You have won me too, dear."

There was a little supper at the Crissman home that night at which Fielding was the honoured guest. Mr. Crissman had been delighted at the young man's victory, and had been one of the first to congratulate him on it. When wine was served, Miss Crissman, her pretty face wreathed in smiles and diffused with blushes and her eyes dancing with delight and mischief arose, raised her glass, and looking straight at her father, said:

"Father, here is to the health and happiness of our guest of honor, and my future husband, Mr. Robett Fielding!"

Two weeks later Mr. and Mrs. Crissman issued invitations to the marriage of their daughter, Maud, to Robert Fielding. The wedding was a quiet, but a very delightful one. The father of the bride gave her away with a proud, happy smile upon his bronzed face.

NEW DEPARTURE IN FLYING MACHINES.

CONEY ISLAND SHOEMAKER BELIEVES HE HAS SOLVED PROBLEM OF AERIAL NAVIGATION.

After many secret trials and experiments Rudolph Dressler, a Coney Island shoemaker, has perfected a flying machine on entirely new lines, which he declares will make the navigation of the air a simple and easy task. The first public trial of the machine will be given at Coney Island in the near future.

Dressler's experiments have covered a period of many years, and his study of aerial navigation nearly all his lifetime. He has carefully noted the experiments of Prof. Langley, Maxim Lillienthal and other noted experts on the subject of flying machines, and the result of these studies is the new machine, with aerial planes running free on a rod, thus giving the rod its first momentum for actual flight. This, says Dressler is the only feasible manner of navigating the air.

A kite-flying machine is connected by wires with pulley-rollers on a rod The car and centre weights are placed about five feet below the supporting planes, forming a sort of parachute. When the propellor starts to revolve it shoves the car forward and brings the planes to an acute angle, the speed supporting the weight. Dressler declares that such a machine can be guided in all directions by the operator.

METHOD OF LANDING.

In alighting the machine is turned against the wind, and the propellor stopped and the car falls back to the centre weight of the planes and becomes a sort of parachute again. The inventor says his experiments show that if the car is running as fast as the opposing wind the landing will be made without a jar.

'When people see how easy it is,' says Dressler "they will wonder why they did not think of it themselves long ago. Many students of aerial navigation have made the great mistake of trying to imitate the flight of the bird. The centre of gravity of a flying machine cannot be placed in the centre of pressure, as in the case of bird flight.

"The starting of the car is the greatest puzzle to inventors. Maxim uses wheels on rails, Langley had a cata-pult and other reels, but the easiest and most practical way, I find, is the rod on which the aerial plane flying machine can roll along, and receive a gradual and propelling forward movement for autaal flight.

"Another mistake in building machines in the imitation of the bird is placing the propelling power too near or in the supporting planes, as this makes the supporting and ascending angle hard to obtain."

The inventor when not pegging away at his boots and shoes, spends all his time in the study of the subject of aerial navigation. He is a fine mechanic, intelligent, and very much of a philosopher.

THE BIGGEST CIRCULATION.

The sale of the Bible increases with the greatest rapidity. During the year ending March, 1906, nearly six million copies of the Scriptures were circulated by the British and Foreign Bible Society, which exceeded the society's previous highest output by 33,000 copies. This is the more remarkable in the face of the disturbed conditions which prevailed in Russia, China, and Japan, where some of the society's heaviest sales take place.

The polyglot nature of the Bible Society's work is instanced in the fact that at Winnipeg, for example, the Scriptures were supplied in forty three different languages, while at Johannesburg versions in fifty-two languages were sold at the depot in that city, and a fifty-thitd was asked for by a new-comer, who demanded a Bible in Icelandic, which the agent had not in stock. During the past year eleven new languages have been added to the society's list of versions.

General Botha unveiled the monument, which has been erected over the tomb of ex-President Kruger, in Pretoria on May 6. The ceremony was performed amid silence. At its conclusion General Botha delivered a brief address, in which he referred in sympathetic terms to the late statesman. The tomb bears the inscription "Died in Exile" and has the Arms of the South African Republic carved upon it.

A MATTER OF POLOTICS.

BY B. C. EVERINGHAM, JR.

The blinds were closed at a little house about 10 minutes' walk from the Capitol. Within the small but daintily-furnished front room two figures were standing. One was a slender girl of perhaps 20, whose dark eyes shone brightly as she talked in an animated tone that bespoke infinite determination. The other was a tall, fair man, witn a clean-cut honest face. He was attired in the fatigue uniform of a captain of militia, including gauntlets and side-arms. His rowels clicked impatiently together as he moved about from time to time, listening to his companion's converse or interjecting a word of expostulation.

"I cannot help it, Harvey," the girl was saying with apparent deep feeling. "Whatever Senator Goebel may have been, it was a dastardly murder, and I have no faith in anything the Republicans do or say. I cannot believe you will refuse to do what I ask." And her look was eager and loving.

"My dear girl," he exclaimed, "you don't know what you ask!"

"Indeed I do," was the response, quickly made. "I ask you to resign your commission in a regiment that is sustaining a man in such cruelty."

"Why, Margaret, Governor Taylor had no more to do with the shooting than I had. I do bot see how anyone knowing the man can even think of such a thing!" he replied with some heat,

"Well, why don't he do something, then?" she cried. "Three days have passed and he has made no attempt to find the assassin. He is glad he is out of the way. He shows that very plainly. Come, Harvey, do this for me, and go back to Louisville. I do not ask you to take sides against your party, but only not to take an active part in such a disgraceful thing as keeping a man in power at the points of bayonets."

Harvey looked at her intently for a moment, and then taking his sword from the table, he snapped it into his belt fastening.

"Margaret, dear," he said, softly. "I cannot do it. I would be looked upon as a traitor and a coward; and besides I believe that Taylor is right. He was elected by a majority of votes in spite of the miserable law for which Mr. Goebel was responsible and as the Legislature and courts are partisan we cannot hope for fairness from them.

As long as my commanding officers see fit to protect life and liberty and the State's property by the aid of my regiment and company I shall stay with them and do my duty."

"Very well, sir," she answered, her lips trembling. "Then I must ask you to consider our engagement at an end."

"Margaret!" he cried, taking a step towards her. "You don't mean that!"

"I do mean it," she said, slowly. I cannot, and will not, marry a man who so far forgets his manhood as to assist in dishonouring law and order. It's nothing more or less than anarchy, and it is certainly most unseemly for a daughter of a State Senator to be betrothed to one who, if ordered to do so, would fire at her own father. Oh, I hate your Republicans more than ever!"

"Then you will allow a matter of politics to make us both unhappy?" he queried, sadly.

"Unhappy? Oh, no! I shall be perfectly happy the day I see Governor Beckham in the State House and this odious man Taylor sent about his business," and Margaret laughed, scornfully.

Harvey drew himself up as he replied; "I do not think we shall agree on this matter, so you will permit me to take my departure. I have the satisfaction of knowing that I have tried to do my duty honestly, and cannot be arraigned by my comrades as a coward or a turn-coat."

"If that is any satisfaction I beg of you to preserve it carefully. A man who makes common cause with a gang of cutthroat mountaineers needs something to strengthen his moral fibre," and Margaret turned abruptly away.

Harvey Morgan made another step towards her, and then, with a sad but determined air, he took his campaign hat from the chair and went out. Once in the open air, he shook his head impatiently, and started briskly for headquarters.

Arriving there he was informed that a messenger from General Collier had been there and he was to report to the Adjutant General in the Governor's room at once. In a few minutes he found himself in the Governor's private office. The Governor and his secretary, together with General Collier and a member of his staff, occupied the apartment, and Harvey had not long to wait to be apprised of what services were required of him.

"You are Captain Harvey Morgan?" asked the Governor quietly.

Harvey saluted. "Yes, sir."

"General Collier has recommended you for a special work which is to be done," said the Governor, looking him over keenly. "We have something to fear—not much I hope—from our own people. These mountain boys are rather rough in their ways and might make trouble for us. God knows, someone has made trouble enough already." He passed his hand over his forehead with a worried look on his face as he continued: "I have selected you to go among these men as my direct mouthpiece and say to them whenever you find a few of them together, that I depend upon them to be discreet and not to foment any trouble. I thank them for their support, and all that, but a quiet city is a necessity just now. You understand?"

"Yes, sir," was Harvey's answer.

"Then take this and get to work with them," said the Governor handing him a paper.

Harvey took the paper, saluted, and left the room.

At 10 o'clock that evening he had just left a house at which he had seen several of the men from the hill districts. He was walking through a side street, when a little in advance of him he noticed a group of men and a woman on the opposite side of the street. He crossed over just in time to hear one of the men say in rough, but kindly tones:

"We don't intend no harm to you, miss, but you'd save yourself a lot of trouble if you'd tell we uns where your father is."

"Yes," broke in another; "he's our man. He helped Goebel get up that consarned 'lection law!"

"Anyway," said another, with a mild oath, "you tell or we uns keep you till you do," and he smiled unpleasantly.

The girl leaned against the fence surrounding the vacant lot and breathed heavily.

"I will not tell you," she said, firmly.

Two or three of the men swore roundly at this, and the last speaker said:

"Then we'll know how to make you I guess. Bring her along, boys," and he turned and started down the street.

"Oh! hold on, there!" said Morgan.

The men stopped suddenly, and their hands went to their belts mechanically.

"Who is your leader?" he asked, quickly.

The man who had first spoken came forward.

"Read that," said Harvey.

He handed a paper to him.

"This lady is a friend of mine," said Harvey, quietly, "and you either release her to me or I shall see that Governor Taylor reckons with you."

The men, with the exception of the leader, somewhat sullenly drew back He handed the paper back to Harvey saying:

"Whatever Will Taylor says goes with we uns. You're welcome to take charge of the lady, sir, and hope she'll excuse we uns;" and they all moved down the street.

Silently he walked beside Margaret until just before they reached the gate. Then she said, sadly:

"I don't suppose you'll forgive me, Harvey, will you?"

"Why, there's nothing to forgive, Margaret dear," he replied, softly. "It was only a matter of politics, and we men never let that make any difference."

"But we women, being unreasonable, do sometimes," she answered, smiling through her tears. "But I have been thinking it over, and I'm convinced that if you didn't think you were right you wouldn't do it, and I want you to do just what you consider true and honourable. Come round to-morrow, will you?" she concluded as she opened the gate.

"Will you give me something to remind me of it? We have so many things to remember these days."

And she gave him something—over the gate—that brought their heads very near together in the giving.

ARE YOU RIGHTLY PROPORTIONED?

People must not be led astray by the queer proportions of the figures in the fashion papers in judging what is right or wrong with their own figures. The fashion papers—with rare exceptions—are wrong; and those who want to build up their figures or hide defects must follow the true proportions of nature whirh we now propose to give. According to the classical standard a person should be exactly eight times as tall as his or her head—that is, the head measured from the top of the forehead to the tip of the chin. But if the head if not properly proportioned it will undoubtedly follow that there will be a discrepancy in the height. So first of all it is important to know what makes a perfece head.

The perfect head should fall within an exact square from the tip of the nose to the back of the head, and from the crown of the head to the chin. To prove this take it in profile, exactly profile, and draw an exact square about it. If the square is to fit a man's head, make it half an inch larger than for a woman's. The woman's should be eight and a half inches, and the man's should be exactly nine.

Perfectly proportioned hips should be exactly twice the length of your head measured from the top of the forehead to the tip of the chin. The shoulders should be twice the width of the head measured from ear to ear If you find that your head is all out of proportion here is another method of testing the height. Hold your arms out as straight as you can. Measure them across and then see if their inches tally with your height. You should be exactly as tall as you measure from tip to tip of your middle fingers when your arms are stretched out horizontally.

To tell if your arm is perfectly proportioned stand in front of a mirror and stretch the arm out horizontally as far as you can. Then very slowly, keeping the upper arm as stiff as possible, bend the forearm back. Hold the head perfectly straight. Now, if the arm is proportioned as it should be the extreme tip of the middle finger will reach exactly to the middle of the chin. If it reaches over to the far side of the face the arm is too long; if it caresses the near cheek the arm is too short. It must not pass the middle of the chin by the sixteenth of an inch. By this test you will find that one person in a thousand has a perfect arm. For that matter, however you will find the proportions of most people sadly out of proportion.

A face may attract you and it may look to you absolutely perfect, but measure it and you will find it all awry. A perfect feminine face, for instance, should measure exactly five times the width of an eye across the cheek bones. If the eye and mouth are in proportion the eye should be exactly two-thirds the width of the mouth. The length of the ear should be that of the eye.

The space between the eyes should be exactly equal to one eye, and the eyes should be exactly in the centre of the head—precisely on a line drawn horizontally midway between the crown of the head and the chin.

The length of the nose, too, in any face, should measure exactly one-third of the face. The face proper, by the way, begins at the top or root of the nose and extends to the chin. All the rest is forehead and brain receptacle.—"Popular Science Siftings."

HIS OBJECT.

For at least half an hour the visitor had noticed the old crofter fishing. Not once had he drawn his hook from the water. And the more the visitor looked, the more he wondered, as the shallow stream seemed as likely to yield fish, as a bucket of water.

"Are there any fish in there?" the visitor at length asked.

"Fish! No, not likely," replied the old man, with a contemptuous sniff.

"Then what is your object in remaining here, my man?"

"My only object, sir, is to show my wife that I ain't got no time to hoe potatoes."

MEN WHO MOVED THE WORLD ALONG.

NEWTON AND THE LAW OF GRAVITATION.

To Sir Isaac Newton, the discoverer of the law of gravitation, belongs the honour of having made the sublimest generalisation that was ever achieved by human intellect.

Even John Fiske, who, as all his readers know, was inclined to look upon Herbert Spencer as the greatest of thinkers, admits that the demonstration in the "Principia" required the highest power of quantitative reasoning yet manifested by the human mind, and that the difficulties under which Newton approached his task, destitute as he was alike of modern methods of measurement and the resources of modern analysis, impress upon us still more forcibly the wonderful character of the achievement.

But in accounting for the sublime triumph of Newton there are three other illustrious names that should not be overlooked—Copernicus, Kepler and Galileo.

It is at least possible, if not probable, that but for the work that this mighty trio had done Newton would have missed the splendid fame that now belongs to him.

Copernicus having simplified matters by giving the truth concerning the arrangement of the solar system, Kepler came along with his celebrated three laws—that the planets move in ellipses round the sun; that they sweep out equal areas in equal times and that the cubes of their mean distances are proportional to the squares of their periods of revolution.

In the meantime Galileo had discovered the first two laws of motion. Of these, the first showed that since the planets do not move in straight lines, they must be under the action of some force or forces; while the second law showed that since the planets are constantly deflected toward the centre round which they travel, they must be under the influence of some centripetal force.

Such centripetal force Newton set himself to find. He knew that such bodies always have a tendency to fall to the earth, no matter at what height they are found above the surface, and he was led to think that possibly the same tendency to fall to the earth was the cause by which the moon was retained in its orbit round the earth.

He made the experiment, but seemed to fail in proving the theory he had in his mind. The result of the calculation showed that the moon was deflected from the tangent thirteen feet every minute, while the theory called for fifteen feet. The great man laid his pencil aside, and it was thirteen years before he took it up again.

In 1682 Picard made the measurement of the earth which gave the real truth about the earth's radius, and the distance of the moon, and with this in mind Newton made another calculation, with the result that the expected coincideace was verified!

He had discovered the fact that the moon was made to revolve round the earth by the force of terrestrial gravity!

The rest was easy; and having found that the force exerted by the earth on the moon was the very same force that caused the fall of unsupported bodies at her surface, he was prepared to say that the mainspring of the celestial mechanism was an attractive power residing in matter of whatever kind, which truth he enunciated as follows:

"Every particle of matter attracts every other particle with a force varying directly as the product of numbers representing their masses, and inversely as the square of the number representing the distance between them."

The wonderful man had finished his task, and the great secret of the universe was at last revealed!

Thus did Newton establish the fact for all time, that the universe is governed by law. Dismissing the "angels" of all the planets, which were once supposed to guide them in their revolutions round the sun, he substituted therefore a calculable law sufficing for every emergency.

But we go too fast. Newton did not prove that the universe was governed by law, but rather according to law—according to law rather than according to our poor human caprice.

The day of the medicine man was over. The word had gone out that his charms and incantations were henceforth to be looked upon as being so much vanity and folly!

MAIZE CULTIVATION IN QUEENSLAND.

The area planted under maize last year was 113,720 acres, which yielded 2,164,000 bushels, or an average of 19 bushels per acre. In 1904 the area was 119,170 acres, and the yield 2,542,000 bushels, average nearly 21¼ bushels; and in 1903, 133,000 acres, which produced 1,923,000 bushels, average 14½ bushels per acre.

The districts in which the largest areas were cultivated in 1905 were Moreton, 57,400 acres—yield 1,133,000 bushels; Burnett and Wide Bay, 14,220 acres, 247,000 bushels; and Rockhampton, 8100 acres, 292,700 bushels. Moreton district provided one-half, the Downs one-fourth, and the Wide Bay and Burnett one-eighth of the State's total crop. The best average yield was in Rockhampton, where 36 bushels per acre were gleaned. On the Downs hail-storms caused a lot of damage.

It is estimated that a man is killed for every £50,000 spent on engineering.

Minster-on-Sea, Isle of Sheppey, is to have the distinction of possessing the longest pier in England. It will be 7000ft. in length.

Attired in evening dress and carrying his tools in a mandoline case, a burglar was recently arrested in Paris while trying to break into a private house.

America intimates that the days of steam locomotion are numbered. Its driving wheels and stroke cannot be increased, and it cannot run more than 250 miles without a rest. The electric car, it may be supposed, is going to take its place; but, according to the authority quoted, it is the self-contained car, driven by electric-gasoline power, which for cheapness and untiring energy is to dispossess all competitors.

(1526.)

SCOLLOP'D OYSTERS.

If scollop'd oysters you would make,
Fine, fresh-caught oysters you must take;
From shell detach, on fire boil them—
Not too long, or else you'll spoil them.
The fish then strain, and save the juice—
You'll find it of the greatest use;
And then, to be as nice as wise,
The oysters you must "barbarise" *
Now put your beardless oysters whole
Into a nice clean "casserole;" ◇
Add parsley chopped, and nutmeg grate,
With juice of oysters inundate,
Make rich with butter, with pepper hot,
And taste if it wants salt or not.
If stronger "gout" you now would wish,
Add fine chopped onion to this dish;
But, as the onions tales do tell,
To leave them out would be as well.
'Tis now all in that you require,
The next thing—place it on the fire.

As on the fire it now doth quicken
With flour and butter mix't you thicken.
Two minutes boiling will surfice—
Taste, and I think you'll say "It's nice."
If lips you smack and nod your head
The cooks' approving yes you've said.
'Tis all perfection if once more
You taste, and nod, just as before.
So far, so good, you've come good speed;
Some scollop shells you now will need,
But, if you have no scollop shell,
A china dish will do as well.
Strew on the dish some crumbs of bread,
Then on the crumbs the oysters spread
With crumbs you now the oysters crown,
And with a knife you smooth them down.
Before the fire now place the dish
Until it's brown'd—just like fried fish
To table send—delay it not,
For Oyster Scollops eat best hot.

* To take off the beards. ◇ Stewpan.

THE PRIMA DONNA AS A BUSINESS WOMAN.

The modern prima donna and the modern impresario have very definite ideas regarding the business relations that exist between them. The singer has a contract, in which is set forth what may be required of her and what the manager is to pay her; the manager has his duplicate. If either violates the contract, he or she is likely soon to hear from the other's lawyer. The contract is drawn by the prima donna's own lawyer in her native language, and is signed in her own country by herself and impresario, or by their reprentatives. It always calls for the advance deposit in a bank on the part of the manager of an amount equivalent to what he would be obliged to pay for from three to 10 performances. There is a curious thing about this deposit or guarantee, as it is variously called.

Naturally, it would be supposed that when the season opens the prima donna draws against this guarantee, and that the manager does not begin paying out money to her again until this deposit has been exhausted. Such, however, is not the case. The deposit does not cover the first performances, but the last performances of the season. This may seem unjust to the manager, but as a matter of fact, the system has proved as much to his advantage as that of the prima donna. For the prima donna it somewhat safeguards her in case the impresario should fail or wantonly break his contract with her in the middle of the season. As regards the manager, it tends to hold the prima donna to her contract. Towards the end of a season foreign singers are apt to become homesick, or tired and moody and possibly think of starting for home without finishing the engagement. But that deposit is dangling before their eyes as a bait—and they remain.

The first matter settled between manager and prima donna is the amount she is to receive for each performance, and the number of performances she is to have. Both points are of vital importance to the singer. Her honorarium might be very high for each performance, and yet the number of appearances be so small that in the end her earnings for the season would not reach a high figure. These conditions are adjusted according to what the impresario thinks of the drawing power of the singer.

The amount paid a prima donna differs greatly, however, in different parts of the world, except that there is one singer who receives the same high honorarium wherever she sings. This is Patti. Her terms are £1,000 for an appearance. The country that is unwilling to pay her that sum simply does not hear her. Her last contract in the United States called for not only 5,000 dollars (£1,000) every time she sang, but in addition to that sum, 50 per cent. of the receipts over and above £1,500 at any performance.

There is a descent of £600 from her honorarium to that of the two next highest-paid prima donnas, but as a broad rule it may be said that the compensation of great prima donnas now on the operatic stage ranges from £200 to £400. These are the prices paid in England and in the States. On the Continent they are considerably less. The Anglo-Saxons pay more for their opera than any other people. They seem willing to, and the singers surely cannot be expected to object.

Regarding the number of appearances in the course of a season, there also is a fixed clause in the contract. The prima donna wishes, quite naturally to make as much as possible, but—and this is an important but—without risk of injury to her voice. There may be impresarios who would be willing to make a contract with a prima donna to sing three or four times a week. Fortunately, the great singers are wise enough not to jeopardize their futures for the sake of immediate gain. The prima donna simply asks for a guarantee of two performances a week.

It sometimes happens that another prima donna is taken ill, and that a singer who already is "booked" for two performances within the week is asked to come to the manager's rescue. Even under such circumstances, and although she receives extra pay, the prima donna usually is unwilling to put the extra strain on her voice, and does so only to save the house. Twice a week, with an occasional extra concert, is as often as a prima donna should appear.

In nothing does the artiste show herself more of a business woman than in her disinclination to sing more than is good for her voice, in spite of the fact that a cheque will be waiting for her in the manager's office. Moreover, two performances a week give the prima donna a large income. One of those who receive £400 for a performance had, for a recent season in America, a guaranty of 50 performances at the rate of two a week, so that her engagement was for £20,000!

Another matter that is carefully set forth in the contract is the roles which the prima donna may be called upon to sing. But that does not mean that she will necessarily appear in all of them.

Where an artiste is so closely identified with a role that she practically is a new creator of it, as Calve is with Carmen, she will have the monopoly of it, unless she is indisposed, and it becomes necessary to substitute some one in her place, in order to avoid a change of opera.

Honorarium, number of appearances, and roles are the chief matters dealt with in contracts between prima donnas and impresarios. The other items are trivial details compared with these. As regards rehearsals, a prima donna receives a rehearsal notice, just like the humblest member of the chorus. There is this difference, however—if the chorus singer fails to appear, he or she is fined. With the prima donna there is no forfeiture. Rehearsals are not compulsory, but a prima donna usually is wise enough to realise that she should attend them for her own good.

To become a great prima donna requires a certain amount of self-management which is akin to sound business sense. A great singer must have both a great voice and the wisdom to take care of it—and this means more than declining to appear at the most twice a week. A singer must observe a strict hygenic regime forego many pleasures, and in every way live for her voice. In fact, when it comes to regulating her life, a prima donna is not a woman; she is a voice.

The same care has to be exercised in the early stages of her career, when pecuniary means are scant. She can leave nothing to chance. There is where sound business sense comes in to help talent. Possibly they were not conscious of it, but the great singers all possessed sound business sense, or some one else provided it for them, or they would not be where they are to-day. Sembrich, when she was young, married her music teacher, Professor Stengl. He has had much to do in shaping her musical career, both through his musical advice and as her business manager. Calve and Nordica fought their own way. Nodica's first operatic engagement was in Brescia, Italy. She sang for three months, and received for the entire engagement 500 lire (£20). Calve's first engagement was for three months, and brought her £24. She still teases Nordica about it.

"Ah," she exclaims, "I got £4 more than you did!"

LEAD LINING FOR A LIVING.

One of the many industries in connection with the tea trade is the collection of lead with which tea chests are lined. China has been noted for many centuries for the purity of its lead, and this tea chest lead, as it is called, is regarded as the finest in existence. There are many uses for it; it is found very valuable in making the best kinds of solder.

Machinery is not usually employed in the production of this sheet lead, every sheet being generally made by hand in the most primitive fashion. A large brick is provided the size of the sheet of lead to be made, and it is covered with two or three sheets of paper.

On these the moulten lead is poured, and another brick is placed on top, which flattens the lead out to the required size and thickness.

The sheets are then soldered together to the size of the tea chest, and tea is packed in, and the top sheet is fashioned in place. The workmen are very expert, and they turn out an immense number of sheets in the course of a day.

MORE LIVES THAN A CAT

There is no living creature that has a heart with so much vitality as a frog.

It is generally known that a frog will survive for months after the hind legs have been removed. Of course he cannot hop about as he could before losing his principal means of transit, but his forelegs help him to crawl wherever he desires to go.

"When I began to learn surgery," says an eminent surgeon, "I laid the various parts of the body on a table, and discovered that life was extinct within a few hours in every organ except the heart.

"The heart showed valvular motion for a day after it had been severed entirely from the body.

"I am not aware that any other creature's heart is possessed of such vitality."

TO USE UP STALE BREAD.

Take an oven sheet, and spread all the pieces of bread on it; bake until a light brown. Then take and roll very fine and put into an air-tight tin. This is very useful for sprinkling over boiled hams, or when making any kind of stuffing; it is better than ordinary bread crumbs. A cupful put into a boiled suet pudding is a great improvement, as it makes the pudding very light. Another good way is to put all your crusts into a pudding dish, soak them in milk until soft, then add a well-beaten egg, a small piece of butter, and a little sugar, beat altogether very fine, and bake in hot oven until light brown. Serve hot with jam or stewed fruits.

Useful for promoting the appetite and clearing the complexion. Ingredients: 2 ozs. Epsom salts, 1 oz. cream of tartar, 2 lemons, 1 quart of water. Mode: Mix the Epsom salts and cream of tartar, pour a quart of boiling water upon them, and add the lemon juice. Let it stand till cold, bottle it, and take a wineglassful every morning.

Generally speaking, you are perfectly safe from lightening anywhere within twenty feet of a properly insulted lightning-conductor.

HOW ARTIFICIAL TEETH ARE MADE.

Once upon a time every dentist made his own supplies of false teeth, but now nearly all artificial masticators are manufactured in great factories. The growth of the artificial teeth industry is one of the most important of scientific advances. At one time teeth were made from various ivories—elephant and hippopotamus tusk being the favourites—from the teeth of some animals, and also from human teeth. None of these were satisfactory. The ivory of the elephant and hippopotamus tusk was not impervious to the action of the decomposing agents, and soon became objectionable. The human teeth were better protected by enamel, but the more thought of using such teeth was enough to make one shudder. In time from this crude beginning the porcelain—or, as it was sometimes called, the "incorruptible"—tooth was evolved, and this is in use today.

With the invention of porcelain, makers were enabled to do that which they never could with the old ivory teeth, namely, to colour them to match the real teeth, and thus diminish the chance of their detection in the mouth. In the great factories where teeth are now turned out by the million labour of the most skilled kind is employed to make the teeth, match them, and assemble them properly for the use of the customer. Women perform an important part of this work, for their keen sense of touch enables them to quickly detect flaws in the finished article and their superior education in the matter of matching colours makes it possible for them to detect a variation of the slightest shade in the teeth, so that teeth that to a man may seem perfectly matched will to a woman's eyes show slight differences that are sufficient to impair their value.

But before the finished teeth are submitted to the keen eyes of the girl examiners for the final test they have to pass through a succession of processes. Porcelain teeth are composed of two parts, one being the body and the other the enamal.

The first step in the making of the tooth is the mixing of the ingredients for the porcelain. This is done by experienced chemists, for the material must be flawless. The body comprises various components, for each manufacturer has his own formula, and these, of course, are factory secrets. Broadly, however, it may be said that the "body" of the artificial tooth is made from feldspar (usually called spar), silex, and kaolin. The enamel is made from feldspar with a little silex and colouring matter.

For the information of the exacting reader it may be said that the feldspar is composed of silica, alumina, potash, lime, and oxide of iron. Kaolin is merely the Chinese name for porcelain clay. It is formed by the decomposition of the feldspar of granite hills, which washes down into the valleys below. It can be obtained in various parts of the country.

The colouring materials used in the making of the teeth are gold and its oxides; purple of Cassius, oxide of manganese, oxide of cobalt, platina sponge or filings, oxide of titanium, oxide of silver, and oxide of uranium.

The material for the body of the teeth is first heated to a white heat and thrown into cold water. It is then broken into small pieces, freed from impurities, and ground in a mortar till it will pass through a sieve of No. 9 bolting cloth. When the material has been finally treated and fused and mixed with silex and kaolin, it is of a semitranslucent appearance. With this material the skilled workers in the factory mould the teeth to the desired shape. When new teeth are ordered—and there are fashions in teeth as well as in every other line of commerce—it is necessary first to make a mould. The greatest care is taken by hand workers in the preparation of these moulds, which must be shaped and tooled with the utmost precision, in order that the teeth may conform to the style desired.

When the composition for the body of the tooth has been placed in the mould the cover is shut down, and it is put aside in readiness for firing. Workmen are busy all day long in rows, filling the moulds with composition, and placing them aside for the men who go around collecting them for the ovens. The operators at the ovens bake the composition to the proper hardness, and then send them to the trimming department. Here workmen take the hundreds of moulds that pass through the ovens daily, turn out the hardened teeth, trim off the rough edges, and shape them for the second baking. When taken from the furnace, where they receive a final and prolonged baking at a tremendous heat, the teeth are ready for examination and the last touches by the women workers. After examining for defects and discarding the teeth that show to their practiced touch and quick eye the presence of some slight flaw, the girls polish and finish the teeth.

FROM THE SUDAN.

Lord Balfour of Burleigh tells an amusing story, illustrative of the necessity for precise instructions. It had relation to the Sudan Railway. To an official, he said, there came the telegram from an outlying station, "Stationmaster has died. Shall I bury him?" The reply was sent, "Yes, bury stationmaster; but please make sure he is really dead before you do so." In due time back came the message, "Have buried stationmaster. Made sure he was dead by hitting him twice on the head with a fishplate."

ANTI-GOUT TEA.

The best and only satisfactory substitute for tea, coffee, and cocoa is Apple Tea, which is not only free from poisons these are said to contain, but has the wonderful advantage of purifying and discharging the uric acid from the blood. It has also a most beneficial effect on the digestive system.

The apple contains the most important nutritive salts which we require to build up a strong and sound nervous system. On account of its salutary qualities, the apple is the most valuable and distinguished of all fruits. The nutritive salts are contained in the peel of the apple, therefore an apple should never be peeled.

Apple Tea is of a most agreeable taste and bears a striking resemblance to China tea; it is thoroughly enjoyed also by children, and is obtainable all the year round.

DOGS THAT LIVE LIKE LORDS.

Exactly seventy years ago—in 1836 that is to say—the then proprietor of the Waterloo Hotel, Liverpool, put up a silver goblet to be competed for by eight greyhounds belonging to as many coursing customers of his. This constituted the beginning of the now world-famous "Dog Derby," the "Blue Riband of the Leash," officially known as the Waterloo Cup.

Nine years prior to this inauguration, however, there had come into existence an institution known as the Altcar Coursing Club. It took its name from Lord Sefton's Altcar estate, near Liverpool, and it took over, almost immediately, the management of the newly established fixture.

Slowly, year by year, the number of entries increased, and the stakes grew in value. At first anybody

COULD ENTER HIS DOG

by paying the stipulated fee. But this, in time, was found impracticable; and to-day the number of entries is limited to sixty-four, the nominations which confer the right to compete being arranged, usually about three months in advance, by a special committee of the club.

Owners pay an entrance fee of £25 per greyhound, and in addition to the cup there is a Waterloo Purse and a Plate. To win, a dog must beat six opponents; but he usually, or at least frequently, has to run more than six courses, owing to the fact that it often happens that the number of points scored by two competing dogs is exactly equal, or that a "no course" is declared by the judge, in either of which eventualities the heat has to be run over again.

In explanation of the above it may be as well to state that winning points are awarded, not for actually having killed the quarry, but for having done most towards achieving that end; while in the event of a

TOO SPEEDY KILL

or an accident, a "no course" is proclaimed by the judge on the grounds that he has not seen enough of the performances of the two rivals to enable him to properly adjudicate upon their respective merits.

All this is done in public, and is to a certain extent public property. Equally interesting, but less well-known, is the preparation which goes on prior to the race; the training of the dogs for the ordeal, their selection, etc., everything relating to which is of course, a subject of anxious care and deliberation.

A dog destined to run at Altcar must necessarily be so destined from his birth, for it is a fundamental rule of the National Coursing Club that no greyhound can compete whose name and pedigree does not appear in the "Stud Book." In this Almanach de Gotha of racing dogdom, therefore, the future "Fullerton" (as his owner hopes) is entered almost ere he has had time to open his eyes, and from that moment he has more care and attention lavished upon him than falls to the lot of nine-tenths of the human babies born into this world of sin and suffering.

And here it may be explained that the age of a coursing dog, like that of a race-horse, counts, not from the day of his birth, but from the year. Thus, all greyhounds born in either February, March, or April of any given year are classed indifferently as "Whelps," and so continue up till the following September, when they become "saplings," and are eligible to compete in sapling stakes.

When the next September comes round, the "sapling" becomes a "puppy," and can enter for the various puppy stakes; but it is not until the September after that he is reckoned a full-grown greyhound, eligible to run for the "blue riband" at Altcar.

To this crowning achievement every incident of his brief life has been subordinate. He has been studied, fed, tended, looked after day by day, and night after night, with unwearying patience. His idiosyncrasies have been carefully noted, his habits analysed, his temper and disposition discussed and re-discussed in season and out of season.

But chiefly he has been trained; and in this, it is generally admitted, lies the main secret of ultimate success. Different trainers have different methods, and all trainers modify their methods to suit the different dogs with which they are dealing. It is, therefore, difficult to lay down any hard and fast rule, but it may be stated generally that the disposition to-day is to abandon the old "heroic" training in vogue fifteen or twenty years ago (when dogs were "galloped" to the verge of exhaustion behind fleet horses, and made to run "experimental courses" three and even four times a week), for a less drastic and more scientific regime.

Usually the "Dog Derby" candidate of to-day is simply taken for a brisk walk—which, however, may extend to ten, twelve, or even fourteen miles—every morning and vigorously massaged during each afternoon and evening. Twice or thrice a week only is he indulged in a "gallop," and then but for a few hundred yards.

Not until within a few weeks of the eventful date is

THE "CUP" CANDIDATE

permitted to run a trial course or two, and some up-to-date owners even prefer to dispense with this preliminary test altogether, rather than face the risk of allowing outsiders to become acquainted with the animals style and paces.

Underdone beef of the very finest quality, soup, wholemeal bread, and biscuits constitute the staple diet of a coursing greyhound, and his trainer is careful to weigh or measure each out in due proportions at every meal. In addition, too, practically every trainer has some private preparation of his own, constituting an adjunct to the menu to be used on special occasions, and in the efficacy of which he possesses a faith that is as unfounded as it probably is unfounded.—"T.A.T."

"I fear he yielded to the temptation to enrich himself at the expense of the share-holders."

"That wasn't a temptation," replied the cold-blooded financier. "That was an opportunity."

Johnnie: "Pa, won't you please buy me a microbe to help me with my arithmetic?"

Papa: "What good will a microbe do you?"

Johnnie: "I just read in this paper that they multiply rapidly."

INSURING AGAINST "SIX MONTHS HARD."

When the up-to-date burglar goes a-burgling nowadays, it is quite possible that he carries in his heart the serene consciousness of being protected against the most trying contingencies of his calling.

How?

Let the proprietor of the "Criminals' Protection Association, Limited," explain matters for himself. But first let me premise that the name I have used is fictitious. The real appellation of this strange business is a harmless-sounding title, and the business itself is mainly transacted in an office situated in one of the busiest parts of East London.

"You must understand," said my informant, "that the present-day professional criminal is essentially a product of the times. He is altogether distinct from the casual or amateur criminal, whose career in this direction is usually both short and inglorious. My clients follow their calling in the same matter-of-fact manner as the skilled artizan works at his trade.

"These men are very successful in evading capture, for they take every possible precaution before bringing off a coup. But accidents will happen in spite of every care, and that's why my business came into existence.

"The hardened criminal does not fear capture so much as he does the consequences which follow a term of imprisonment. In the ordinary way, he comes out of prison penniless, and with the knowledge that he is a marked man. The eyes of the police are upon him, and all future operations are invested with tremendous risk. He wants, therefore, to be able to get away to some distant part of the country, where he can lie low for a few months, till he has evolved a new identity, and thrown the enemy off the track. This once accomplished, he can devote his thoughts to fresh enterprises with an easy mind.

"Briefly, it is my business to enable him to accomplish this. I insure him against imprisonment, or rather against the consequences of imprisonment, in return for a certain sum paid monthly or weekly, as arranged. Should he be arrested while his name is on my books, I undertake to supply him with money enough to cover up his tracks, in the way I have described, when his 'term' has expired. I also guarantee to obtain the service of a first-class mouthpiece (counsel) at his trial, and I generally manage to arrange for a friendly witness or two where there is the possibility of an alibi.

"Officially I am in ignorance as to the callings followed by my clients. In my books the most lynx-eyed 'tec could discover nothing incriminating. He would see, for instance, that on such and such a date William Brown, journeyman tailor, contracted to pay me a certain sum per week for a set period of years, in return for which the said William Brown was to be indemnified against any accident which might befall him while pursuing his occupation. The fact that William Brown is a skilled cracksman does not transpire in any written records.

"Needless to say, I am practically circumspect in my acceptance of a prospective client. Like every other insurance office, I bar "bad risks" and I take only men of skill, caution, and experience.

"It will probably astonish you to learn that I have nearly fifteen hundred clients on my books, representing the whole gamut of knavery. Burglars, pickpockets, cardsharpers, confidence trick men, jewel thieves and embezzlers, have figured among those who I have been called upon to assist.

"Of course, the key-stone of my business is confidence. My clients have implicit trust in me, and they come to me usually as the result of a brother criminal's recommendation.

"You may imagine how difficult it is to trap this kind of man, for he has taken to crime with cold-blooded deliberation, and throws all his talents and energies into the pursuit of his self-chosen avocation. If by mischance he is arrested, he takes his fate as the modern merchant accepts the failure of a debtor. He knows that with my assistance he can start afresh when he has served his sentence, and a disaster only makes him all the more wary in the conduct of future operations."—"T.A.T."

WHEN THE BANK OF ENGLAND SUSPENDED PAYMENT.

The great war which England commenced against France in 1793 had added in less than four years, two hundred millions sterling to the national debt.

Much of this, in coin and bullion, had gone abroad, either as payment to the troops or in shape of subsidies to our allies; as a result in the beginning of the year above mentioned the Bank of England found itself practically empty as regards current coin of the realm.

On February 25th, the directors were only able to keep the doors open by paying out in sixpences, and on the morning of the day following, on the urgent appeal of the money magnates, an Order in Council was issued decreeing that hence-forth Bank of England notes should be accepted as legal tender.

The immediate effect of this inprecedented step was to send up the nominal price of all articles, and to derange all reckonings between debtor and creditor. Yet at the time it was deemed absolutely indispensable in order to avert national bankrupcy.

The measure, it was urged, was only a temporary one; but, as a matter of fact, King Paper reigned for twenty-two years, and during the greater part of that time a five-pound note bought less than four pounds' worth of goods, and the commerce of the world was disarranged.

NOT ON THAT ROAD.

When at church, Simkins invariably fell asleep during the sermon, and he took no means to avoid doing so. The parson who was an inveterate smoker, was much annoyed at the fact, and happening to drop across him the other day, he sought to administer a gentle admonition. Taking his cigar from his mouth, he remarked:

"You must remember, friend Simkins, there are no sleeping-cars on the road to heaven."

"Nor smoking-cars either, I reckon," responded the now wide-awake offender.

MOST ENORMOUS BIRD OF ALL.

AS BIG AS A TRAMCAR.

Yale University has just come into possession of a curiosity, which, in its way, may be regarded as the most remarkable discovery by science within recent years. It is a "pteranodon" a flying reptile of great size, which, when the creature was alive, in the far-off days of the Cretaceous Epoch, 6,000,000 or 7,000,000 years ago, must have had a spread of about 25 feet from wing-tip to wing-tip.

The animal, or rather its skeleton, was dug out of a chalk cliff in Western Kansas, and was put together at the Peabody Museum, in New Haven. Its head alone must have been fully 6 feet long, including an enormous beak and a curious crest.

Being provided with a pouch like that of a pelican, it has an astonishing swallowing capacity, and as it soared over the sea after the manner of a modern fish-hawk, it would probably swoop down at intervals and scoop up its finny victims by dipping its lower mandible into the water and gathering them in as a locomotive takes its supplies of steam-making fluid aboard while going at full speed.

It is supposed that all of the pterodactyls—an order of winged reptiles to which the pteranodon belonged—sought their food in this fashion, being veritable lizards of prey. They had no tails, however, and their wings resembled those of bats; yet they seem to have been more nearly related to crocodiles than to any other animals now surviving on the earth.

A veritable zoological paradox was this type of creature, which was contempory with the ancient toothed birds. Such as the icthyornis. Apparently Nature made experiments with two kings of flying things simultaneously—the bird and the bat-winged reptile, their wings being constructed on entirely different anatomical and mechanical principles. One proved better than the other, and the pterodactyl, in obedience to the law of the survival of the fittest, became extinct.

Pterodactyls have been found in considerable numbers in both the Old and the New World's, but none of them approaching the size the monster specimen discovered in Kansas. Up to now, indeed, it was not imagined that any of them ever grew to be anything like so big.

ACTIVE BUT STUPID CREATURES

At the same time it must be owned that they were extremely stupid creatures. Though so alert and active, they could not have had much more intelligence than modern aligators, their near relatives—a fact inferred from the circumstance that the brain of even so gigantic a specimen as that at Yale, judging from the size of the skull capity, was no bigger than a New England chestnut.

In regard to pterodactyls in general a great deal more has been ascertained recently than was hitherto known. Their anatomical structure has been figured out in detail, and even their habits have come to be pretty well understood. Undoubtedly, they laid eggs as birds do, but the eggs of the pteranodon must have been surprisingly small, judging from the size of the pelvic aperture. Indeed, their diameter could not have been much greater than that of a lead pencil. How strange that seems when one reflects upon it! Just think of hatching from a egg less in size than a boy's marble a reptile destined to have a wing-spread of 25 feet.!

LOOK OUT FOR THE DANGER SIGNAL.

A well-known physician is of opinion that up to a certain point every person should learn how to take his temperature.

This can be easily done, he points out, with a clinical thermometer, which, placed in the mouth, registers the heat of the body.

It should show, if the heat be normal, 98.6 degrees. If it runs up to 99 keep an eye on yourself. If to 100, you know that there is something wrong, and you should lie up for a day or two.

If it should continue to rise, and reaches 101, a doctor should be sent for immediately, for you are in danger. Few people live long with their temperature above 104, which is highly dangerous.

The heat generated in the body goes off by way of prespiration. Thus, when something heightens the temperature, it gives the danger-signal of disease at once.

A CHEAPLY-MADE WATER FILTER.

This household necessity can be made very cheaply as follows:—

Get a large clean flowerpot, and lay in the bottom a piece of sponge, so as to cover the hole. Upon this put a few smooth, clean pebbles, to keep the sponge in its place, then fill up the pot to within two or three inches of the brim with a mixture of one part powdered charcoal and two parts of fine, sharp sand. Then cover the top of the pot with a piece of clean white flannel, tied tightly round the rim with twine, but so as to sink down a little in the centre. set the flowerpot in a pan or tub, and pour the water requiring filtering into the flannel, letting it filter through the charcoal, etc. By the time it reaches the sponge and comes out at the bottom it will be clear. Clean the filter out occasionally as it gets clogged.

The fascination for remarkable athletic feats is more characteristic of our young people of to-day than obtained a few years since. A singular contest took place near Birmingham recently. Stones were placed a yard apart for a hundred yards, and a local butcher had undertaken to pick each one up separately and return it to a basket at the end of the line. The time allowed to accomplish this performance was 55min., but the butcher succeeded in finishing in 48min. The task is not so simple as it first appears, for when in the seventies he was running something like 150yds. for each stone, which was increased to 200yds. at the finish. In this way he covered a considerable distance; it is estimated between five and six miles.

TO POLISH WINDOWS.

It is perhaps not generally known that nothing renders glass so clear as a rubbing after cleaning with soft paper. It is no exaggeration to say that glass treated in this way wears an absolute and veritable polish.

"COLD FEET."

THE CAUSE AND THE CURE.

The same pair of boots or shoes worn every day are frequently the cause of cold and clammy feet, even if the possessor of them, taught from experience, has taken the precaution to place inside of them a couple of felt or cork soles. The reason is that the shoes and soles become saturated with perspination, and the person having a tendency to cold feet will find them always cold and clammy.

All inner soles, whether of felt or cork, should be changed frequently, for they absorb the dampness of the feet and store it up in the shoe, so that when putting on the shoes again, unless they have been thoroughly dried and aired over night, they are in the same condition of dampness as when taken off.

If one does not wish to wear cork or felt soles, a very good substitute is found in thin cardboard. These can be cut out for one's self, and should be changed daily. Heavy brown paper will do well, too, and will help keep the feet warm.

Stockings are usually changed more frequently in summer than winter, but people having poor circulation should pay even more careful attention to this in winter than in summer, and should change the stockings every morning, or turn them and dry well at night, as both cotton and woollen stockings retain the dampness.

A good habit to cultivate is to change the stockings before putting on slippers or house shoes. It is just as important to change the stockings as the shoes where the feet are always cold, and the size of the stockings is quite as important as the size of the shoes, for a stocking too short or too long, and too narrow, will affect the feet, and is quite as likely to hinder the circulation as a tight shoe.

A hot bath for the feet of two or three minutes' duration, then a cold sponge, a quick rub with a coarse towel and a massaging with a little alcohol is good for stimulating the circulation when the feet are cold, but a steam bath is even better.

SALT FOR TOILET PURPOSES.

Salt as a tooth powder is better than almost anything that can be bought. It keeps the teeth brilliantly white and the gums hard and rosy. The salt for this purpose should be highly pulverised. If after having a tooth extracted the mouth be filled with salt and water, it will allay the danger of having haemorrhage.

If the feet are tired or painful after long standing, great relief can be had by bathing them in salt water. A handful of salt to a gallon of water is the right proportion.

Have the water as hot as can be comfortably borne. Immerse the feet, and throw the water over the legs as far as the knees with the hands. When the water becomes too cool, rub briskly with a flesh towel. This method, used night and morning is most beneficial to the feet.

GENERAL INFORMATION.

Proof spirit is a mixture of 49.24 of alcohol and 50.76 of water.

Earthquakes are rather more common at full moon than at any other time.

Russia has within her empire fifty-six thousand miles of navigable rivers.

The word "Jew," strictly speaking, means a member of the tribe of Judah.

Iron was used for paving in Leicester Square, London, about eighty years ago.

Japanese fashiones in dress have hardly changed in the past twenty-five centuries.

Bees do more towards helping plants to live than any other insect. Blue flowers are especially attractive to bees.

A carefully greased needle will float upon water, though of course, the steel is much heavier than a similar bulk of water.

The chief objection to liquid air as a power is that the intense cold renders the metal containers brittle. The only way to obviate this would be to use gold, which cold renders pliable instead of brittle.

One is scarcely surprised to learn that America sounds the biggest whistle on record. It has been constructed for the East St. Louis Electrical railroad, and is as tall as a man. It sounds four times a day, and, being connected with an electric clock, announces at seven in the morning, at noon, at one o'clock, and at six in the evening the correct time to everybody within ten miles of it.

Experiments at Cornell University are said to show that plants can be forced to grow with the aid of drugs. They are fed on ether or other potions for twenty-four or thirty-six hours until they are thoroughly permeated with the fumes. They then grow with the greatest rapidity. Easter lilies treated thus have put out magnificent blooms in a night, and narcissus flowers have doubled their size after a few hours' treatment.

One of the most curious clocks in the world, is, perhaps, that which tells the time to the inhabitants of a little American town. The machinery, which is nothing but a face, hands, and lever, is connected with a geyser which shoots out an immense column of hot water every 38 seconds. This spouting never varies to the tenth of a second. Every time the water spouts up it strikes the lever and moves the hands forward 38 seconds.

The latest "freak" dinner is a baby dinner, which took place recently at Baltimore. The men guests came in knickerbockers, the women in short frocks. The hostess's daughter, who had just "come out," entered sitting in a perambulator, wheeled by a friend in the get-up of a negro nurse. After tiring of dragging wooden horses and stuffed woolly lambs about the room, wheeling hoops, playing with mechanical toys, and blowing tin trumpets, the company revelled in "Here we come gathering nuts and may" and other juvenile songs and games.

WIT AND HUMOUR.

"Don't you think the conversation of many society people are very unconventional?"

"Sometimes," answered Miss Keen; "but not as nonsensical as the comments of those people who amuse themselves by imagining how society people amuse themselves."

A gentleman, who was stopped by an old man begging, replied, "Don't you know, my friend, that fortune knocks at every man's door?"

"Yes," replied the old man, "he knocked at my door once, but I was out, and ever since he has sent his daughter."

"His daughter!" replied the gentleman. "What on earth do you mean?"

"Why, misfortune!"

A small boy had been told repeatedly that he must never ask for anything at table, but should wait patiently till he was served. One day, while dining at a neighbour's with his mother, the little fellow was accidentally overlooked. Patience finally ceased to be a virtue, and in an audible whisper he asked, "Mother, do little boys go to Heaven when they starve to death?"

Mark Twain tells a story of a man who, when on one occasion he came home tipsy, explained to his wife that his condition was due to the fact that he had mixed his drinks.

"John," his wife advised, "when you have drunk all the whisky you want, you ought to ask for sarsaparilla."

"Yes," retorted the husband, "but when I had drunk all the whisky I wanted I couldn't say sarsaparilla!"

"I never waste words on a fool," said the pompous person.

"That doesn't correspond with your wife's statement," replied a sceptical hearer.

"What did my wife say?" queried the pompous person.

"That you were in the habit of talking to yourself," answered the other.

Leading Lawyer: "Look at me. I never took a drop of medicine in my life, and I'm as strong as any two of your patients."

Leading Doctor: "Well, that's nothing. I never went to law in my life, and I'm as rich as any two of your clients put together."

Why is a dog like a tree?—Because when it dies it loses its bark.

Why is a shoemaker a most industrious man?—Because he works to the last.

Why is a promising cricketer like flour and eggs?—Because he's calculated to make a good batter.

POINTS OF SIMILARITY.

"Well, John," said the eminent personage, who was now an invalid, "who is it wishes to see me now? My biographer?"

"No, your Excellency," replied the butler; "your physician."

"Ah! almost the same thing. He's at work upon my life, too."

AT THE PHRENOLOGISTS.

Dr. Bumps, a phrenologist: "This boy, ma'am, will never die in prison."

Mrs. Gimlet: "I'm sure we ought to be thankful for that!"

Dr. Bumps: "Yes; the bump of longevity is highly developed. He will live to serve out his time."

NOT A BEEHIVE.

One afternoon, during a lull in the bathing demands on a certain Transatlantic liner, the youth who had charge of the five bathrooms used by the saloon passengers thought he would take a bath, so he locked himself in one of the gentlemen's rooms. Suddenly he was disturbed by a rap at the door, and heard a woman's voice say, "Honey, Honey, are you there?"

No reply being forthcoming, the lady spoke again. "Honey, are you there?"

Silence being no longer possible, the youth spoke.

"Beg your pardon, lady, but this isn't a beehive—this is a bathroom!"

EQUALLY AS GOOD.

A clergyman was once advocating a more liberal loosing of the purse-strings, and told his audience that several years ago he sent an article to a paper, in which he said:—

"We pray too loud and work too little."

The compositor, however, had his own opinion as to what was meant, and when the article appeared it read:—

"We bray too loud and work too little."

"I let it go at that," said the clergyman. "The fact is, I believe the printer was right, but I never ventured to correct him."

ONE THING HE REFUSED.

"Excuse me, sir," said the thin passenger, "but I judge from your conversation that you are the Human Hercules?"

"Yes, sir, that's who I am," answered the strong man, proudly.

"You can lift two tons in harness?"

"Yes, sir; that's my record."

"You can hold 500 lb. weight at arm's length for fifteen seconds?"

"Yes, sir."

"And put up 900 lb. with one arm?"

"Yes, sir."

"And 1800 lb. weight with two?"

"Yes, sir."

"Well, then, would you kindly raise the carriage window for me? It's stuck a little, and I have an injured hand."

"You'll excuse me, sir," said the strong man stiffly, "but my manager makes all arrangements for my tests of strength and endurance; and besides"—and it was noticed that the modern Samson was ill at ease—"I'm not in training."

WORTH TRYING.

It was at the theatre, and the young man had seen the play before. He let everybody for five seats round know that, and he kept telling them what was coming, and just how laughable it would be when it did come. He had a girl with him, and he was trying to amuse her, and succeeded in making himself a nuisance to everyone else. At last he said:

"Did you ever try listening to a play with your eyes shut? You've no idea how funny it seems."

A middle-aged man, with a red face, sat just in front. He twisted himself about in his seat, and glared at the young fellow.

"Young man," said he, "did you ever try listening to a play with you mouth shut?"

The following district sales are reported at the Ballarat live stock market on Tuesday:—By Ben Dowling and Sons—10 selected merino rams, Messrs Beggs Bros., Eurambeen, Beaufort. By S. G. Valentine and Co.—23 bullocks for Admiral Bridges, Trawalla Estate, to £15 2s 6d, averaging £13 11s 9d. By Hepburn, Crawford, and Seymour—101 sheep, Mr James Hannah, Stockyard Hill, crossbred wethers, £1 2s 3d to 19s 11d; comeback wethers, 19s 9d to 16s; averaging all round £1 0s 1d; merino wethers, 17s 11d to 16s 9d, averaging 17s 3d.

NOTABLE EVENT.

The Arrival Of Spring,

And with it, Our Spring Millinery.

Pretty HATS and BONNETS, with all the grace that TASTE and ART can put into them, are here ready for you.

Stylish HATS from the Fashion Centres, bought in the best Markets, are also HERE....

Come, and bring your Friends, Buyers or not.

Every Article is marked at the Lowest Price possible, and at Prices that will at once commend themselves to you.

WOTHERSPOON & CO.,

UNIVERSAL PROVIDERS,

BEAUFORT & BUANGOR.

Leasing Lake Goldsmith Reserve.

At the Ripon shire Council meeting on Monday, the standing orders were suspended, on the motion of Crs. Douglas and Stewart, to hear a deputation, comprising Messrs R. Boyle, W. Lynch, T. Ward, R. Ward, and A. Andrews, who appeared to ask the council to protest against the proposed leasing of the Lake Goldsmith Reserve.

Cr. Flynn asked if there was a petition, and the secretary said he had not received it so far.

Mr Boyle then presented the petition.

Cr. Sinclair said there was a letter from the Government, which might be read, and he would introduce the deputation.

Cr. Flynn said that if Cr. Sinclair was going to introduce the deputation he had better sign the petition.

Cr. Sinclair—I can do that; I suppose it isn't a matter of life and death.

The petition (which was endorsed by Cr. Sinclair) was from Robt. Ward and four ratepayers, asking the council to strongly protest against the proposed leasing of the Lake Goldsmith Reserve.

A letter was read from the Department of Lands and Survey, intimating that in view of a report obtained the Hon. the Minister of Lands has decided to invite tenders for the right to depasture the Lake Goldsmith Reserve, parish of Yangerabwill, and stating that action is proceeding accordingly.

Mr R. Boyle stated that the deputation had appointed Mr A. Andrews to speak on their behalf, and a messenger had gone for him. He did not know if it were right to ask the council to wait for him. There being no response, Mr Boyle continued. As residents of the neighbourhood, they asked the council to emphatically protest against the reserve being leased. The council was conversant with the fact that the reserve was used as a common and was self-supporting, but they felt that the Government was snubbing the council and the ratepayers of the district. On behalf of himself and others who owned less than 200 acres of land, he said they looked on the reserve as being of some value, and were prepared to pay for it. They knew that a very small portion of it belonged to the council, although the council had paid thousands of pounds in constructing roads there. He knew it had been threatened that a big price would be given for the reserve, and that the roads would be blocked, which meant that the money spent would be thrown away. They came to protest against it, and to ask the council to oppose the scheme and appoint a deputation to lay the case before the Minister of Lands. Some of the residents were prepared to accompany the council's delegates if the deputation could be arranged this week—show week. He was certain the Minister had been misinformed, and had heard rumours that it was intended by the Government to cut up the reserve for closer settlement purposes, which showed their ignorance of the case, as the land was not suitable in any way for that purpose.

Present Slater said he would like to point out that there was a deficiency of nearly £40 from the beginning of the year from the reserve.

Mr Boyle said he was not aware of that.

The secretary said that from January to date the expenditure had been £81 0s 6d, with £10 2s 4d on the pay-sheet to-day, making a total of £91 2s 10d. Against this the receipts had amounted to £53 16s, leaving a deficiency of £38 6s 10d. There was still a small amount of fees to come in. In answer to Mr Lynch, Mr Carroll said under the old scale the fees were about £25 and under the new about £28.

Mr Boyle said the loss in fees was not so important as the loss of the roads, upon which he understood £5000 had been spent.

The President said the public would have the right to travel over the roads just the same.

Mr Andrews said they were not gazetted; it was only a reserve.

The President said the council would look out and protect the interests of ratepayers.

Mr D. Cameron, herdsman, anticipated that another £4 or £5 would be collected in fees. The next half-year would be better.

The secretary informed the President that 150 head of stock had been paid for during the half-year ending July; Mr Cameron adding that for the previous half-year there were 130 cattle and 30 or 40 horses. The winter time was the dull portion of the year on all commons.

Mr A. Andrews pointed out that this reserve had been in the hands of the council for the last 40 years, and something like £5000 had been spent on its roads. It was of great convenience to the public to have it kept as a reserve. During this half-year, for the first time, the fees were increased, and perhaps owing to a little friction on that account the fees had not come in as well as might be expected in the future. A very heavy expenditure had been incurred in the destruction of rabbits, but the reserve was in a better state now than it had been for years. It must be remembered that the bulk of the rabbits destroyed had not been bred on the reserve, but it was a harbour for those bred on surrounding properties. The council had had an experience with Mount Emu as to the cost of destroying rabbits when it was leased. The roads around the reserve had never been proclaimed, but that could be provided for. As this council had been the trustee of the reserve for so long, it was unjust, and a breach of trust, for the Government to step in and take it away. He urged the council to enter its strongest protest against it. They could raise the fees to make the reserve pay for itself, and if the people would not pay them it would be time enough then to think of disposing of it. There were very few reserves left, and it was the duty of the council to see that this one was not tampered with. Quite recently an attempt was made to take the waters from Lake Burrumbeet, and this council had protested against it. This was a much better case. He asked the council to arrange a deputation to the Minister for Lands to have the matter definitely settled. A private letter had been received from Mr Oman, stating that the matter of leasing the reserve had been suspended for one week. If action was not taken at once the people would lose the reserve.

Cr. Sinclair said that would not be done.

Mr. Andrews maintained that no other interpretation could be placed upon it.

President Slater said the difficulty was that the Lake Goldsmith Reserve was not self-supporting. No councillor would like to see it retained more than he, but there were a great many ratepayers further down who objected to so much money being spent in killing rabbits on the reserve. He assured them that he would like to see the farmers have the use of the reserve, for as far as he could see it would not be of very great advantage to anyone who leased it. His idea was to write to the Government and ask them to stay their hand for 12 months to see if the reserve can be made self-supporting.

Mr Andrews thought they should not ask for a time limit; it was for the council to fix that if they found they could not keep it on.

President Slater said if the Government stayed their hand for 12 months it would give the council the opportunity of seeing how it worked.

Mr Boyle agreed with Mr Andrews. Twelve months ago it was rumored the lake was to be let, and no notice was being taken to keep down the rabbits, with the result that it had cost more to destroy them. Now the work had been well done and the place was practically free of rabbits. If they went about it in a practical way the rabbits could now be kept down at a very small expenditure, and if people knew they were likely to lose the reserve they would not let the rabbits increase. He would not mention the name of the man, but it had been sworn to him that the lake would be taken away from the ratepayers. This man had great influence at headquarters, as they could see by the letter to-day. It was purely a matter of spite.

Cr. Sinclair thought it was a matter for the West Riding members to satisfy's recommendation.

Cr. Stewart said the great trouble was that the lake was not self-supporting. There would be no trouble but for that. He agreed with Mr Boyle that the rabbits had been neglected, and felt certain they would not reel so much in future. He was the main one to raising the fees. The residents did not like it, but it was for their own good; and if the fees were not sufficient they would have to further raise them.

Cr. Sinclair said that would have no influence on the Government.

Cr. Stewart thought it would. The people of Beaufort and Skipton, who were poorer, made their commons self-supporting; and there was far better feed on Lake Goldsmith Reserve. He only hoped that they would have to guarantee to the Government that it be self-supporting. At one time people had roads for nothing, but the order of things had changed, and the Government made them pay for everything.

Cr. Sinclair considered that if they asked the Minister to hold his hand for 12 months they might get something.

Mr Andrews referred to the Minister's assurance that Lake Burrumbeet would not be interfered with without the consent of the councils and the deputation was asking the council to do the same with Lake Goldsmith. There was no difference between the two reserves.

Cr. Sinclair said that statement was incorrect.

Mr Andrews, with due deference to Cr. Sinclair, had taken the trouble to look the matter up, and knew there was no difference.

President Slater and Cr. Flynn disagreed with this opinion, and after further discussion, the secretary informed Cr. Beggs that the council held title deeds for Lake Burrumbeet, but were only managers of Lake Goldsmith.

Cr. Beggs remarked that as a member of the North Riding he was rather pleased to see that the Government was taking over this reserve. Ever since he had been in the council—about 20 years—there had been trouble over this reserve. It was kept for the benefit of farmers who, he was glad to say, were well-to-do. It was not like keeping a common for people who had no land, but as it was kept for the benefit of well-to-do farmers, he did not see why the council should go on year after year spending money on the reserve. He had no objection to the West Riding members going on a deputation and taking over the reserve in any way they liked, so long as the North Riding was not brought into it, for it was only within the last few months that the North Riding had ceased to pay money towards that reserve. For the reason that the West Riding had undertaken to spend their money on it he had taken no active part in it. There was no comparison between Lake Burrumbeet and this Lake Goldsmith being a grazing reserve. He was heartily in accord with the Government scheme, but if the West Riding members chose to go on a deputation with these gentlemen here he was not opposed to that.

The President did not think the West Riding councillors should take that responsibility, but a vote of the whole council should be taken as to whether they were to fight it out or not.

Cr. Reddis was in favor of keeping the reserve for the people, but had no objection to the West Riding paying money towards it. The West Riding should give the reserve a trial under the new conditions. He would like to see the deputation from the council wait upon the Minister.

Cr. Sinclair moved that this council ask the Government to hold their hand for 12 months, and that a deputation, accompanied by Mr Oman and Sir Alex. Peacock, M.L.A., and residents of Lake Goldsmith, wait on the Minister of Lands and make this request.

Cr. Beggs called attention to the small number of signatures (five) to the petition, and said there must be numbers who had not expressed an opinion on it, and might wish the lake taken over by the Government.

Cr. Sinclair said it was got up hurriedly that morning; Mr Andrews adding that they only heard of it on Saturday, and thought that only by presenting the petition would they be entitled to be heard.

The motion was seconded by Cr. Reddis, and carried by five to three; Crs. Sinclair, Douglas, Reddis, Flynn, and O'Shaughnessy voting for, and the President and Crs. Stewart and Beggs against.

Surprise was expressed at the two West Riding members present opposing the motion, and in view of the fact that control of the reserve had been handed over to the members of that riding, several councillors regretted having outvoted them; Cr. Flynn asking for the vote to be taken again. The reason given by Cr. Stewart for so voting was that there was no guarantee that the reserve would be self-supporting.

Crs. Flynn, Lewis, and Stewart were then appointed as the deputation to wait upon the Minister of Lands, on the motion of Crs. Sinclair and Douglas.

Mr Andrews thanked the council, and the deputation from the ratepayers withdrew.

As the Lake Goldsmith Common in the Beaufort district has not been put to much use, according to the Lands Department authorities, the department announced its intention to let it by tender. On Wednesday, however, a deputation, accompanied by Sir A. J. Peacock and Mr Oman, M.L.A., waited on the Minister of Lands, and asked that the common be left as at present. The deputation stated that they had raised the commonage fees, and hoped shortly to make it self-supporting. The land was a great harbor for rabbits, and unless they were thoroughly kept down, they would become a serious pest. The Minister promised to obtain a further report on the matter. Mr Murray, when Minister of Lands, had said that it must not longer be used as a common. While admitting that there were strong reasons for Mr Murray's decision, Mr Mackey conceded that he would act with reluctance in depriving a municipality of its common. The area of the common is 20,500 acres.

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

Rifle Shooting.

The following are the scores of the first competition for the trophy (a handsome silver sugar scuttle) presented by Mr J. Adamthwaite; to be won by the highest aggregate shoot in two matches, to be shot on the fourth Wednesday in August and September. Conditions same as the Bridges' trophy. J. Day (17), 56; L. Bravo, (14), 56; A. McDonald, (14), 53; A. Dawson, (12), 51; —. Halpin, (20), 51; F. Prince, (14), 50; F. Carter (18), 50; J. McKeich (5), 50; T. Thomas (20), 50; G. Cuthberteon (12), 49; L. Jaensch (11), 49; A. Ramsay (7), 48; F. Troy (3), 47; J. B. Prentice (20), 46; G. Wilson (16), 46; A. Collins (9), 46; T. Sands (4), 46; F. Cheeseman (14), 46; W. Pedder (12), 44; G. Whitehead (20), 44; E. Buchanan (5), 42; H. Trompf (4), 42; R. Welsh (17), 41; A. E. Starkey (3), 41. The range was 200yds.

Mining News.

The following are the reported yields for the week ending Saturday, September 1st.:—Adamthwaite and party, 2oz. 2dwt.; Last Chance, 5oz. 12dwt.; Martin's Reward, 3oz. 18dwt. 16grs.; sundries, 8oz. 13dwt.

Yam Holes Sluicing Company.—Machinery almost completed; contractors expect to finish up on Friday next; all details well in hand.

Trawalla Leads G.M. Co.—Shaft bottomed at 135ft. on S. reef, on mullocky wash, giving nice sample of gold; full depth, 142ft. Tenders called for a winding plant.

Morris and party.—Yield for week, 28oz. 17dwt.

Sons of Freedom A1 Co., Raglan—Shaft deepened for the week 20ft. Total depth, 116ft.

Presbyterian Church.

THE VISITATION by Members of BALLARAT PRESBYTERY will take place on WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock. All Members and Adherents are urged to attend.

Sparrow Shooting.

15cr. GOLD CHAIN, WITH MEDAL, FOR COMPETITION.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 19, 1906.

DISTRICT SHOOTERS ONLY.

Entry, 5s.; Close 15th inst. To be Won Twice.

T. E. LYONS, Secretary.

"RIPONSHIRE ADVOCATE."

Notice to Advertisers.

OWING to the inconvenience caused by Advertisements being received after the appointed time, we beg to notify that unless ALTERATIONS TO STANDING ADVERTISEMENTS reach us by WEDNESDAY Morning, such alterations will not be made till the following issue.

In future this rule will be strictly enforced, in fairness to our employees.

Correspondents are also requested to send reports by Thursday.

A. PARKER, Proprietor.

IMPOUNDED at Beaufort—Red and white Heifer, like M I near rump; strawberry Steer, like V B off rump; strawberry Steer, no visible brands, both ears notched; red and white Heifer, no visible brands, both ears notched. If not claimed and expenses paid, to be sold 20th September, 1906.

W. G. STEVENS, Poundkeeper.

ONE POUND REWARD.—Strayed from Stockyard Hill, eleven (11) head of young CATTLE, about 2 years old, branded F K near rump, and notch in ear. The above reward will be paid on recovery of above.

MRS. R. KIRKPATRICK,
Stockyard Hill Hotel.

A Reminder.

ANYBODY CAUGHT on my Premises with the intention of OBTAINING GOOD VALUE Will be AMPLY REWARDED.

GOLDEN AGE HOTEL, Beaufort

W. O'JONES, Proprietor.

Best Accommodation. Horses and Buggies for Hire.

"The Melotte" CREAM SEPARATOR,

ON VIEW AT

Troy Bros.' Store.

HIGHEST Honors have been gained by "MELOTTE" Cream Separators at important Exhibitions and Trials throughout the world. They have beaten the Alfa-Laval 16 times in public competition.

"THE MELOTTE" costs £2 less than the Alfa-Laval.

1905—Bombay Agricultural Exhibition, Gold Medal (highest award).
1905—Port Elizabeth Show, First Prize.
1905—Pietermaritzburg Show, First Prize.
1905—Durban Show, First Prize.

AGENT FOR THE DISTRICT—

DAVID F. TROY,

COMMISSION AGENT,

BEAUFORT.

AN ILLUSTRATED LECTURE, "The Bible in the Far East," will be given in the SOCIETIES' HALL, BEAUFORT, on THURSDAY NEXT, at 8 p.m., under the auspices of the British and Foreign Bible Society, by MR. FRED. G. BARLEY, Organising Secretary for Victoria.

ADMISSION FREE. COLLECTION.

SCHEDULE A.—[CLAUSE 4 (b).]

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 Warden at 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—W. C. Jones; "Imperial G.M. Coy."

Full address of each applicant—Havelock street, Beaufort.

Supposed extent of ground applied for, and whether on or below the surface, or both, or alluvial—About 70 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—Poverty Point, Beaufort.

Term required—Fifteen years.

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—Council dam included in lease; and 10 acres or thereabouts private property.

Nature of proposed mining operations. If boring, sinking, or mine-opening operations proposed, state time each stage is likely to occupy, and estimated expenditure under each head—Nil.

The metals or minerals for the winning of which this application will be made are—Gold.

If for gold, state whether it is intended to work in quartz or alluviums.—Quartz and alluviums.

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

General remarks—Nil.

Place and date—Beaufort, September 3rd 1906.

Signature of Applicant—W. C. JONES.

SEED! * SEED!

On account of the Early Rains.

This is the proper time to sow your Seed and obtain the best results.

REMEMBER, the best and most reliable are Geo. Smith's, BALLARAT. Being raised in our own district, you can depend on Splendid Returns.

GEO. PRINGLE,

LOCAL AGENT,

NHILL STREET.

HAWKES BROS.,

THE IRONMONGERS,

OFFER FOR ONE MONTH

THE FOLLOWING

"EVERYDAY" LINES.

The Prices tell with conviction their own story.

Axes, Kelly's or Plumb's, 4s 6d each.
Axe Heads (only) for ¾ handles, 3s 9d each.
Bran and Pollard, 1s per bushel.
Blacking, "Nugget," 4d per tin.
Cartridges, Eley's or New Club, 1s 9d per pkt.
Charcoal, 1s 3d per bag.
Carbide of Calcium, best Swedish, 22s 6d per cwt.
Kerosene, American "White Rose," 8s 4d per case.
Kapok, best Samarang, 8d per lb.
Phenyle, good and soluble, 4s 6d per gal.
Do. in bottles, 4½d & 9d each.
Rock Salt, Best English Red, 60s per ton.
Wire, No. 8 Black German, 10s 3d per cwt.

We never sacrifice QUALITY for QUANTITY

Keep a keen eye on future advts., for we intend to secure your trade by the power of SMALL PRICES.

HAWKES BROS.,

THE IRONMONGERS,

BEAUFORT

Election of Shire President.

LIVELY PROCEEDINGS.

At the adjourned statutory meeting of the Riponshire Council on Monday, all the councillors being present except Cr. Lewis; Cr. Sinclair being voted to the chair.

The secretary reported that Crs. Flynn, Douglas, and Slater, for the North, East, and West Ridings respectively, had been returned and had made the necessary declaration as councillors.

The chairman, on behalf of the council, extended a hearty welcome to them, and congratulated them upon their return.

Cr. Flynn moved that the president's allowance be £35. Seconded by Cr. O'Shaughnessy. Cr. Flynn said that in doing so he wished them to understand that he was totally in the dark as to which councillor was likely to be chosen as president, and consequently no one could charge him with having any personal feeling in the matter. He thought £35 was quite sufficient for the maintenance of the position in ordinary circumstances, and if special cases arose he had no doubt the council would reimburse the president. He had been jotting down a few shires with an equal or higher revenue than theirs, whose presidental allowance was less, so as to be able to give evidence to meet his statement that Ripon's allowance was rather high. The Shire of Beechworth, with a revenue of £5300, gave an allowance of £40; Benalla, revenue £9172, allowance £40; Colac, revenue £13,579, allowance £25; Dandenong, revenue £4960, allowance £10; Dunmunkle, revenue £6102, allowance £30; Glenelg, revenue £7223, allowance £30; Hampden, revenue £18,829, allowance £40; Heidelberg, revenue £5828, allowance £40. Unfortunately these figures were not nearly complete, as he happened to mislay some notes he had at home, and had to refer to the directory this morning. But these figures were sufficient to show any councillor that retrenchment should start with themselves. The roads were in a deplorable state, and even if they only saved £10 it would show that they took an interest in cutting things as fine as possible, and in putting things in a more satisfactory position. He considered £25 for the caterer and £10 for the cupboard was enough.

Cr. Stewart moved as an amendment that the allowance be £50. He did not agree with Cr. Flynn, and thought that in serving the ratepayers the president should not be called upon to make up any difference. When he was president the allowance was more, but yet was not enough, and although he did not care if he paid the lot, yet there were other councillors who were not in a position to do so.

Cr. Slater, in seconding the amendment, said that Cr. Flynn had taken notice of the very small allowance by those shires enumerated, but he would point out that they had no refreshments. He thought the least the ratepayers could do was to pay for a lunch for the shire councillors. Cr. Flynn had picked out all the small amounts.

Cr. Flynn asked Cr. Slater if he was in a position to prove his statement.

Cr. Slater said he was not, but he knew the councillors did not have lunch in Camperdown.

Cr. Sinclair said his allowance as president last year was £52, and he had a statement as to how the money was spent to show that he had not been extravagant in any way. As to reducing it to £35, the saving would be very little when divided amongst the three ridings. Cr. Flynn had been very careful to point out those shires whose allowance was small, but he did not mention the many others who took so much per cent. of their revenue for the president's allowance. Under this system Ripon was entitled to a presidential allowance of £150. He thought £50 a fair average amount, and was little enough, considering that the lunch cost £26.

The secretary then read the statement referred to, showing 2s 10d carried forward from last year and an allowance of £52, or a total of £52 2s 10d. The expenditure consisted of—Fee to Solicitor-General for appointment as J.P., £1 10s; refreshments, £18 12s 6d; donations to various local institutions, £5 5s; luncheons, £26; hire of hall for public meeting, 10s; cheque book and bank charge, 12s; interest, 2s 6d; total, £52 12s. There was really an overdraft of 9s 2d, but the President had refunded 10s, leaving a credit balance of 10d.

Cr. Douglas said he had acted as their chairman for two years when the allowance was £52, and whilst he did not think he had been in any way extravagant, he had found when his term of office expired that there was very little to the good. It would be a mistake to reduce the allowance to £35, because it meant that only a certain class of men sitting at the table could act as president. He for one would refuse to act, and thought others would also when they found they would have to make the allowance up out of their own pockets. He felt that for anything which was done for the ratepayers councillors should not suffer. He thought that anyone sent by the ratepayers to represent them should be qualified to act as president, and should not be called upon to pay money out of his own pocket.

Cr. Roddis quite agreed with the remarks of Cr. Flynn that the roads could do with more money. He did not know what Cr. Flynn meant by saying he was in the dark as to who was to be president. He himself did not know that.

The chairman said he also was in the dark in that respect, and had not the slightest idea who was to be president. He thought such insinuations should be dropped.

Cr. Roddis also agreed with Crs. Stewart and Douglas that some councillors were not in a position to take it, and if he had to lose £7 10s by it he also would decline. He would like to agree with Cr. Flynn, but on thinking over it he thought £50 was little enough.

Cr. Stewart said he paid the donations out of his own pocket, and had £9 over, which he divided amongst institutions in each riding.

Cr. Flynn contradicted the statement that he had been careful to give only the smaller amounts. He had only gone through a few, and consequently could not pick out the smallest, but had he had time he could have mentioned a great many more.

The chairman said he was very glad he didn't, as he did not want to listen to the lot.

Cr. Flynn retorted that Cr. Sinclair sometimes listened to things which were more frivolous. He was as good a judge as Cr. Sinclair as to that, and considered £35 a fair thing. He did not want to go into personalities or he might put it plainer; but he would leave it to councillors to show their sincerity by making the reduction. If only £1 were saved it should be done to spend on the roads.

Upon the amendment being put, only Crs. Flynn and O'Shaughnessy voted against it; Crs. Sinclair, Slater, Douglas, Roddis, Beggs, and Stewart voting in favor of the allowance being fixed at £50, which was accordingly carried.

Cr. Stewart then moved that the system of choosing the president from the different ridings by rotation be discontinued, considering there would be more honor in being elected from the table than by rotation. It would not debar any man from being selected to fill the position, but there would be more honor in it than there had been in the past.

Cr. Flynn asked if the motion was in order without notice being given, and the Chairman ruled that it was, as the statutory meeting had been called for the election of president.

Cr. Beggs seconded the motion. The election should not be by rotation, but the correct way to do it was by a vote of the council, who might see fit to appoint the same man several times.

Cr. Stewart said that some shires appointed the same president several years in succession.

Cr. Flynn said that before they introduced that question councillors should think it over well. The system, if carried out fairly and on its merits, would no doubt be a good one; but he was afraid it would lead to the introduction of log-rolling and popularity-hunting. No man could speak his mind if he wanted to be a candidate for the chair; but he would have to play his cards well, and would need to be "the white-haired boy" to be successful. He would admit that a certain amount of ability would be required with it. As far as he knew the system in vogue in Ripon for the last 20 years had worked well, and would still have worked well if there had not been intrigue and underhand work.

The Chairman (Cr. Sinclair)—You're insinuating that there has been intrigue and underhand work.

Cr. Flynn—I'm talking to the council, and not to please you. If you want me to make a speech to please you, you had better write it down.

Cr. Stewart said it was no use beginning the year by starting a row again.

Cr. Flynn repeated that he was speaking to the council.

Cr. Stewart—You don't know what you are talking about.

Cr. Flynn replied that he was speaking against a system that would lead to continual rows and trouble all the way through, and wanted to put the council on their guard against carrying such a resolution. If they did it, it would be with their eyes open.

Cr. Sinclair did not like to hear it insinuated that councillors had been intriguing, as it was a reflection on all of them. Why doesn't Cr. Flynn speak right out and hit straight from the shoulder?

Cr. Flynn—If the bonnet does not fit you, why do you put it on?

Cr. Sinclair—Oh, it doesn't fit me! The best man at the council table should be elected as their president, and he could not see why this should cause any rows. This time the election was being conducted in open council, and not in committee. The idea was to do away with the rotation system, and he thought it was the best plan to elect the best man in the council.

Cr. Roddis believed in the rotation system. Ratepayers of a riding looked upon it as an honor to have one of their representatives selected for the position, which he thought should go to each riding. He did not wish them to think he was referring to himself, but they might have a young man who bye-and-bye might be the best man in the council, and why should he be kept back?

Cr. Sinclair said if a young man had the brains he would soon come out on top.

Cr. Roddis said he might not get the chance. The choice should fall to the riding whose turn it was.

The motion was carried by five to three; Crs. Stewart, Beggs, Douglas, Slater, and Sinclair voting for, and Crs. O'Shaughnessy, Flynn, and Roddis against.

Cr. Douglas then moved that Cr. Slater be elected president for the ensuing year. Seconded by Cr. Beggs.

Cr. Stewart, who replied to the chairman that he did not wish to propose anyone else, said he was going to oppose the motion, and gave his reason that the council had just carried a motion to do away with the rotation system, and by electing Cr. Slater would be going back to it.

Cr. Flynn did not know if Cr. Lewis would accept the position, but as an old councillor he was sure he would carry out the duties with dignity and with credit to himself and the council. If he would take it, it would be a graceful act in his absence for the council to appoint him. The presidency belonged to the West Riding, and he did not think they were justified in passing it over. He had no communication with Cr. Lewis about it, nor had he got his consent, not having seen him since last meeting. But he knew that as one of the oldest councillors he could have had the position several times if he would have accepted it. In his absence he (Cr. Flynn) would like to see the council unanimously elect Cr. Lewis.

Cr. Stewart said he knew that Cr. Lewis would not accept the position, as he had too much on hand to do. He would have voted for him.

There being no other nomination, the motion was put and carried, only Cr. Stewart voting against.

Cr. Sinclair congratulated Cr. Slater upon his election as president, and trusted he would have a successful year of office. He had a pretty good team, but he would find that some would kick over the traces, and he would have to put the whip on them and keep them up to the collar. If he did that he had no doubt he would have a successful year.

Cr. Slater thanked the council very much indeed for the honor conferred upon him, and trusted that, with the assistance of councillors, he would have a fairly good time. He wished to congratulate the retiring president upon the way he had conducted the business of the past year so successfully. He had left nothing undone. He (Cr. Slater) only trusted he would be able to carry out the business as efficiently as Cr. Sinclair had.

Cr. Sinclair moved that Crs. Flynn, Douglas, and Slater, the newly-elected councillors, be appointed returning officers for the North, East, and West ridings respectively. Seconded by Cr. Roddis, and carried.

Cr. Flynn drew attention to the fact that the motions and amendments had not been put, and that the business done was illegal.

Cr. Sinclair rose to a point of order. He had put the questions for and against, and all that he had done was done legally. "Why," he said, addressing Cr. Flynn, "you voted against it?"

Cr. Flynn repeated that the motion and amendment had not been put in legal order.

Cr. Sinclair thought he knew as much as Cr. Flynn about conducting the business.

Cr. Stewart (to Cr. Flynn)—You think you know a lot.

Cr. Flynn—You mind your own business.

Cr. Stewart—I shall speak when I like.

Cr. Flynn—You're a great authority in your own estimation.

Cr. Stewart—Oh, go on with the next business; its no use taking any notice of him.

Cr. Flynn—We've got two presidents now.

Bonnington's Irish Moss
The Universal Remedy for Colds, Bronchitis and Influenza.

QUITE A LIFETIME.

For 35 years "BONNINGTON'S IRISH MOSS" has held premier place as a Cough Remedy. It may always be relied upon to effect a speedy cure. Sold everywhere.

FACTS IN FITZROY.

The Proof by Others Tests

The Case of Mr. G. J. FIELD.

(By a Melbourne Reporter.)

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."

"Is it so long as that since you made the recovery I've heard mentioned?" enquired a reporter.

"Quite," was Mr. Field's brisk reply, "and for that very reason I ought to be all the more thankful, as all these 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-a-pound exactly, so imagine what a wreck I was, and, strange to say, although I was so weary always, I could not rest when I turned in, for I seldom dosed 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 what a nasty, heavy, suffocating feeling affected my chest. The pains across my loins and between my shoulders fairly crippled me, and my life was made quite dismal by the intensity of my headaches. If 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 have you remained 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, but Clements Tonic was the only medicine which brought entire relief, which, after all the unavailing 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 was remarkable. 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."

STATUTORY DECLARATION.

I, George James Field, 48 Atherton st., Fitzroy in the State of Victoria, do solemnly and sincerely declare that I have carefully read the annexed document, consisting of four folios, and consecutively numbered from one to four, and that it contains and is a true and faithful account of my illness and cure by Clements Tonic, and also contains my full permission to publish in any manner my statements—which I give voluntarily, and without receiving any payment; and I make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing the same to be true and by virtue of the provisions of an Act of the Parliament of Victoria rendering persons making a false declaration punishable for wilful and corrupt perjury.

George J Field

Declared at Fitzroy, in the State of Victoria, this 26th day of January, 1904, before me, W. R. BENNETTS, J.P., a Justice of the Peace in and for the Central Bailiwick of the State of Victoria.

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

WM. C. PEDDER,

Wheelwright and Blacksmith,

Begs to thank the public of Beaufort and surrounding district for their patronage during the last 15 years, and to intimate that he is still carrying on business at the same old address,

NEILL STREET, BEAUFORT,

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

HEARNE'S BRONCHITIS CURE

£9,600 WORTH IN ONE ORDER

ELLIOTT BROTHERS, LIMD.
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS AND DRYSALTERS.

Eagle Street.
Brisbane July 24th, 1906.

Mr. W. G. Hearne.
Chemist, GEELONG.

Dear Sir.

We have much pleasure in enclosing to you herewith our order for £9,600 worth of HEARNE'S BRONCHITIS CURE.

Our sales for this remedy have always been large, but at no time has the demand been so phenomenal as at present. We believe this forms the largest straight-out order for any Chest Medicine in Australia.

We heartily congratulate you on the splendid reputation and enormous sale which Hearne's Bronchitis Cure enjoys.

We are, dear Sir,

Yours faithfully,

Elliott Bros Ltd

Those who have taken this medicine are amazed at its wonderful influence. Its healing power is marvellous. Sufferers from any form of Bronchitis, Cough, Difficulty of Breathing, Hoarseness, Pain or Soreness in the Chest, experience delightful 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.

HEARNE'S BRONCHITIS CURE, Small Size, 2/6; Large Size, 4/6, is sold by Chemists and Medicine Vendors, and by the Proprietor, W. G. HEARNE, Chemist, Geelong, Victoria.

SOLD WHOLESALE AND RETAIL BY J. W. HARRIS, CHEMIST, BEAUFORT.

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. Sands), and hopes by strict attention to business and by keeping the Primest Meat, to merit a fair share of public patronage. Small Goods a Speciality.

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, exchanged.
Repairs neatly and promptly executed.
Also Cash Buyer of Hides, Horse-hair Beeswax, Furred Skins, &c., &c.

Rheumatism	**Indigestion**	**Gravel**
Gout	**Anæmia**	**Stone**
Neuralgia	**Blood Disorders**	**Bladder Troubles**
Backache	**Biliousness**	**General Debility**
Sciatica	**Jaundice**	**Sick Headache**

All of these complaints are caused by the presence in the body of urinary and biliary poisons, due to ineffective action of the kidneys and liver. A realisation of the work performed by these vital organs enables us to understand why, when they fail, we necessarily suffer.

THE KIDNEYS.

By a process akin to filtering, the kidneys remove the excess of water from the blood in the form of urine. The kidneys of the average man filter and extract about three pints of urine every day. In this quantity of urine are dissolved about an ounce of urea, ten to twelve grains in weight of uric acid, and other animal and mineral matter varying from a third of an ounce to nearly an ounce. Now all these are solid matter, which, when the kidneys are working healthily, is dissolved in the urine and leaves the body in complete solution. When the kidneys fail, a proportion of the solid matter remains in the blood, and, becoming actively poisonous, produces the various disorders due to urinary poisoning, such as **Rheumatism, Gout, Neuralgia, Backache, Sciatica, Gravel, Stone** and **Bladder Troubles. Sick Headache** and **Anæmia** are also generally attributable to the same cause.

THE LIVER.

The health of the liver and of the kidneys is closely related. It is almost impossible for the kidneys to be affected and for the liver to remain healthy, and vice versa. In the liver various substances are actually made from the blood. Two or three pounds of bile are thus made from the blood daily. The liver takes sugar from the blood, converts it into another form, and stores it up so as to be able to supply it again to the blood as the latter requires enrichment. The liver changes uric acid, which is insoluble, into urea, which is completely soluble, and the liver also deals with the blood corpuscles which have lived their life and are useful no longer. When the liver is inactive or diseased, the blood becomes laden with biliary and urinary poisons to such an extent that it is not in a condition to take up nutriment from the food we eat, red corpuscles are no longer formed, and it is these red corpuscles which nourish the nerves. In other words the blood is vitiated and starved, and we are bound to suffer in consequence. **Indigestion, Biliousness, Neuralgia, Anæmia, Sick Headache,** and **Blood Disorders** are but Nature's signs that the liver is not doing its duty.

Warner's Safe Cure.

It is nearly thirty years since scientific research, directed specially to diseases of the kidneys and liver, was rewarded by the discovery of the medicine now known throughout the world as Warner's Safe Cure. At the outset of the investigation it was realised that it was necessary to find a curative agent which would act equally upon the kidneys and upon the liver, these two organs being so intimately associated in removing the waste products of the body. Warner's Safe Cure possesses the desired property in its fullest degree. It acts beneficially alike upon the kidneys and the liver, restoring them to their original activity, and enabling them to rid the body, by natural means, of all urinary and biliary poisons. This is the reason why there is no necessity for anyone to suffer from **Rheumatism, Gout, Backache, Lumbago, Sciatica, Persistent Headache, Neuralgia, Gravel, Stone, Bladder Troubles, Anæmia, Debility, Indigestion,** or **Torpid Liver,** provided Warner's Safe Cure is taken as directed. Even **Bright's Disease** yields to treatment by Warner's Safe Cure.

A Simple Test to make is to place some urine, passed the first thing in the morning, in a covered glass, and let it stand until the next morning. If it is then cloudy, shows a brick-dust like sediment, if particles float about in it, or it is of an unnatural colour, the kidneys are unhealthy, and no time must be lost in taking Warner's Safe Cure, or **Bright's Disease, Diabetes,** or some less serious but more painful manifestation of their inactivity will result.

TO STAND AT MAWALLOK, Near BEAUFORT.

BERRIEDALE

(Brother to Independence and Red Streak),

By Wallace from Blair (imp. dam of Reliance), by St. Simon. Berriedale represents the celebrated Musket and St. Simon cross.

TERMS, 7 GUINEAS.

Apply T. Chapman, stud groom, Mawallok, Beaufort; or W. C. Yuille and Co., Melbourne.

THE TROTTING PONY STALLION,

TOMBOY,

Will stand at WATERLOO HOTEL

And travel the Surrounding District.

TOMBOY is a brown or black pony, stands 14 hands high, with flowing mane and plenty of bone, also is a fast trotter in saddle or harness. His sire, Brigham Young, is a jet black with a long flowing mane and tail; stands 13¾ hands high, is possessed of great strength, and is a very fast trotter. He has taken over 100 first prizes, including the Grand Champion prize of Australia at the Melbourne Exhibition, also the Grand Champion prize at the Geelong show. Tomboy's dam, Maggie, was by St. George, the well-known pony of Mr Bell's, late of Healesville. St. George's ponies fetch the highest price of any sire coming to Melbourne. Tomboy's grand dam was by a Welsh pony owned and bred by Mr Ware, of Barwidjie.

All mares removed or sold to be paid for as if in foal. Mares paddocked from a distance.

Terms—£2 2s; £1 1s to be paid at time of service; and £1 1s when mare proves in foal. Guarantees as per agreement.

A. PALLING, Waterloo.

TO STAND AT MIDDLE CREEK THIS SEASON,

And Travel the Surrounding District,

The Celebrated Roadster Stallion,

"BLARNEY STONE."

Stands 16 hands 1in. high. Is a very fast Trotter.

BLARNEY STONE'S dam, Talkative, by Talk of the Ring, by Lucifer, dam, Mermaid, by Fisherman; Talkative's dam, Nanny the Knitter, by The Peer, dam, Vixey, by War Hawk.

BLARNEY STONE'S sire, Treaty Stone, bred by Mr. Heggy, Tipperary, Ireland, imported by Mr. Rea, by the celebrated Old Victor; dam by Uncas, one of the best sires in England. Bachusan, by Uncas, was the best hurdle racer of the year in 1887, winning the Welter Race at Curagh. Treaty Stone took first and Champion at Tatura Show, and first at Numurkah and Nathalia Show in 1890. In 1891 he was again awarded first prize at Numurkah and Nathalia Show. Treaty Stone has obtained numerous prizes since at various shows.

BLARNEY STONE has proved himself a sure Foal-getter, and his stock in this district show to be of real good quality.

Terms—£2 10s. Cash; or, Guarantee, £1 Cash and £2 5s. when Mare proves in foal.

For further particulars apply—

J. McDONALD, Middle Creek.

GEELONG WOOL SALES.

SEASON 1906—1907.

GEORGE HAGUE & Co.

Will hold Weekly Wool Sales as usual during the Coming Season. They would call special attention to their

EXTENSIVE WAREHOUSES,

built expressly for the Storage of Wool.

SHOW ROOMS

splendidly lighted, and unequalled in the Colony for the proper display of Wool.

☞ Railway and Shipping right at the doors.

FARMERS CLIPS

receive special personal attention, and a 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.

☞ *Forty-two years'* practical English, Continental, and Colonial experience of the Wool trade.

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

Public Notice.

J. H. ROBERTSON

(Late with Hawkes Bros.),

WISHES to intimate to the Residents of Beaufort and Surrounding Districts that he has commenced Business as a PLUMBER and TINSMITH, and trusts, by strict attention to business, to receive a fair share of public patronage.

Tanks, Baths, Troughs, Acetylene Gas Machines, Made to Order. Windmills Erected.

Electric Bells and Telephones Fitted. Estimates Given. Satisfaction Guaranteed.

Address—NEILL-STREET, BEAUFORT.

Orders left at Mr. J. B. Cochran's will be promptly attended to.

A SURPRISE TO BEAUFORT.

J. B. COCHRAN is now prepared to supply good sound FIREWOOD, Sawn, in 18 lengths, at Reasonable Prices, delivered or arranged or at the Mill, Raglan Road, Beaufort.

Orders left at the Shop will be punctually attended to.

Printed and published by the Proprietor, ARTHUR PARKER, at the office of *The Riponshire Advocate* newspaper, Lawrence street, Beaufort Victoria.

No 1503

COAGULINE. Tra... brok...

POST AND TELEG...

For the information o... Herewith Publish t...

RATES FOR PLACE...

Letters—Half ounce ... For every ... Urgent Letters—For ... in addition to ordina... Late fee ... Packets—Commercial... ed papers, maxim... 5lb., dimensions no... 2ft. in length, 1ft. ... width; for every 2... tion thereof ... Patterns and sam... ets of merchandise... mum weight 1lb., ... not to exceed 2ft. ... 1ft. in depth or wid... postage for every 2... tion thereof ... Books—For every 4o... up to 5lb. ... Newspapers—For ea... paper ... Newspapers, mag... publications not p... the Commonwealt... Post Cards—each ... Reply Post Cards—... Letter Cards—2 for... Registration fee ... Parcel, 1lb. or unde... Parcel, each extra lb...

PACKET... Preparation... Packets may be ... post without a cove... ed with anything ... gum, postage sta... etc.); in a cover en... end or side (if t... the opening must ... tent of the end or ... tents must be eas... The cover may bear... and address, and th... "sample" or "pattern... may be, "only." Pa... with string, but o... partment may cut ... amine the contents, ... up again. Samples... etc., which cannot ... packets, may be en... boxes, fastened so ... done and re-fastene... places in the Unit... they may be sent i... ent bags. Note.—If the ab... not complied with, ... ed as insufficiently ... charged accordingly...

TO ALL THE AUS...

Letters—For every ... der ... Post Cards—Stamp... Letter Cards to ... Wales, South Au... mania, Queensl... Australia, New Z... Fiji ... Post Cards, Reply ... Packets, Books, ... Registration Fee ... Parcel Post—For e... of 1lb. or under ... Each additional ... der (up to ...

RATES TO THE U... AND FOREIGN...

Letters to United ... For every ½oz. ... Letters to Foreign ... For every ½oz. ... Post Cards—each ... Reply Post Cards—... Newspapers—4oz., ... Each additional ... Commercial Pape... 4oz. 3½d., 6oz... 4½d., 10oz. 5d., ... oz. to 5lb. 1d. ... Printed Papers ... newspapers)—F... or under up to ... Patterns and sa... every 2oz. or u... 12oz. ... Registration Fee ... Acknowledgment ... of a registered a... Parcels Post (who... For each parcel ... der ... Each addition...

PARCELS POST ... Limit weight 11... tia, in length, o... length combined. ... paid by stamps).—... each extra lb. 3d... affixed to an adhe... tainable at any po... will be attached t... postal receiving ... ascertained the ... will be accepted u...

RATES OF ... Money Orders ... —Any sum not ov... but not over £10... not over £15, 1s. ... not over £20, 2s. ... Orders payable ... Queensland, South ... ia and Western ... £2, 6d.; not over ... £10, 1s. 6d.; not ... not over £20, 3s. ... Orders Payable ... not over £2, 6d. ... not over £7, 1s. ... 2s.; not over £1... £15, 3s., not ove... over £20, 4s. ... Money Orders ... New South Wales ... Australia, Tasman... tern Australia): C... in addition to abo... Money Orders ... and other Britis... Foreign Countries-... fraction of £1.

POSTA... Postal Notes ma... Post Office in Vict... ment—10 a.m. to ... The following ar... of the notes, and t... charged for them... 1s.; 2s., 1d.; 2s... 3s. 6d., 1d.; 4s., 1... 1½d.; 7s. 6d., 2d. ... 1d.; 15s., 3d.; 20s...

PUBLIC LIBRARY 17 SEP 06

The Riponshire Advocate.

No 1503. { Registered at General Post Office, Melbourne, for transmission by post as a newspaper. } BEAUFORT, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1906. PRICE THREEPENCE.

COAGULINE. Transparent Cement for broken articles.

POST AND TELEGRAPH RATES.

For the information of our Readers we Herewith Publish the New Rates.

RATES FOR PLACES IN VICTORIA

	s.	d.
Letters—Half ounce or under	0	1
For every ounce	0	2
Urgent Letters—For each letter in addition to ordinary postage	0	6
Late fee	0	1
Packets—Commercial and printed papers, maximum weight 6lb., dimensions not to exceed 2ft. in length, 1ft. in depth or width, for every 2oz. or fraction thereof	0	1
Patterns and samples, packets of merchandise, etc., maximum weight 1lb., dimension not to exceed 2ft. in length, 1ft. in depth or width; rate of postage for every 2oz. or fraction thereof		
Books—For every 4oz. or under, up to 5lb.	0	1
Newspapers—For each newspaper	0	0½
Newspapers, magazines and publications not published in the Commonwealth, 2oz.	0	0½
Post Cards—each	0	1
Reply Post Cards—each	0	2
Letter Cards—2 for	0	2½
Registration fee	0	3
Parcel, 1lb. or under	0	6
Parcel, each extra lb. or under	0	3

PACKETS, Etc.

Preparation for Post.

Packets may be sent through the post without a cover (but not fastened with anything adhesive, such as gum, postage stamp, sealing-wax, etc.); in a cover entirely open at one end or side (if the cover be slit, the opening must be of the full extent of the end or side, and the contents must be easy of withdrawal) The cover may bear the sender's name and address, and the words "packet," "sample" or "pattern," etc., as the case may be, "only." Packets may be tied with string, but officers of the department may cut the string to examine the contents, and tie the packet up again. Samples of seeds, drugs, etc., which cannot be sent in open packets, may be enclosed in bags or boxes, fastened so as to be easily undone and re-fastened. If addressed to places in the United Kingdom only, they may be sent in closed, transparent bags.

Note.—If the above conditions be not complied with, packets are regarded as insufficiently paid letters, and charged accordingly.

TO ALL THE AUSTRALIAN STATES

	s.	d.
Letters—For every ½oz or under	0	2
Post Cards—Stamped on cards	0	1
Letter Cards to New South Wales, South Australia, Tasmania, Queensland, West Australia, New Zealand and Fiji	0	2
Post Cards, Reply Post Cards, Packets, Books, Newspapers, Registration Fee same as for places within Victoria		
Parcels Post—For every parcel of 1lb. or under	0	8
Each additional 1lb. or under (up to 11lb.)	0	6

RATES TO THE UNITED KINGDOM AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

	s.	d.
Letters to United Kingdom—For every ½oz. or under	0	2
Letters to Foreign Countries—For every ½oz. or under	0	2½
Post Cards—each	0	1
Reply Post Cards—each	0	3
Newspapers—4oz., each	0	1
Each additional 2oz.	0	0½
Commercial Papers—2oz. 3d., 4oz. 3½d., 6oz. 4d., 8oz., 4½d., 10oz. 5d., then every 2 oz. to 5lb. 1d.		
Printed Papers (other than newspapers)—For every 2oz. or under up to 5lb.	0	1
Patterns and samples—For every 2oz. or under up to 12oz.	0	1
Registration Fee	0	3
Acknowledgment of delivery of a registered article	0	2½
Parcels Post (wholly by sea)—For each parcel of 1lb. or under	1	0
Each additional 1lb	0	6

PARCELS POST WITHIN VICTORIA

Limit weight 11lb. Limit of size, 3ft. 6in. in length, or 6ft. in girth and length combined. Postage (to be prepaid by stamps).—1lb. or under, 6d; each extra lb. 3d. The stamp to be affixed to an adhesive label to be obtainable at any post-office, which label will be attached to the parcel by the postal receiving officer after he has ascertained the weight. No parcel will be accepted unless fully prepaid.

RATES OF COMMISSION.

Money Orders Payable in Victoria.—Any sum not over £5, 6d.; over £5, but not over £10, 1s.; over £10, but not over £15, 1s. 6d.; over £15, but not over £20, 2s.

Orders payable in New South Wales, Queensland, South Australia, Tasmania and Western Australia.—Not over £2, 6d.; not over £5, 9d.; not over £10, 1s. 6d.; not over £15, 2s. 3d.; not over £20, 3s.

Orders Payable in New Zealand.—Not over £2, 6d.; not over £5, 1s.; not over £7, 1s. 6d.; not over £10, 2s.; not over £12, 2s. 6d.; not over £15, 3s., not over £17, 3s. 6d.; not over £20, 4s.

Money Orders by Telegraph.—To New South Wales, Queensland, South Australia, Tasmania, and Perth (Western Australia): Charge for a message in addition to above rates.

Money Orders to United Kingdom and other British Possessions and Foreign Countries—6d. for each £1 or fraction of £1.

POSTAL NOTES.

Postal Notes may be obtained at any Post Office in Victoria. Hours of payment—10 a.m. to 5 p.m.

The following are the denominations of the notes, and the poundage or price charged for them:—1s. ½d.; 1s. 6d., ½d.; 2s., 1d.; 2s. 6d., 1d.; 3s., 1d.; 3s. 6d., 1d.; 4s., 1d.; 4s. 6d., 1d.; 5s., 1½d.; 7s. 6d., 2d.; 10s., 3d.; 10s. 6d., 3d.; 15s., 3d.; 20s., 3d.

ORDINARY TELEGRAMS

Town and suburban, within prescribed limits, or within fifteen miles from the sending station, including address and signature (not exceeding sixteen words), 6d. Each additional word, 1d.

Other places within the State, except town and suburban, including address and signature (not exceeding sixteen words), 9d. Each additional word, 1d.

Inter-State, i.e., from any one State to any other State, including address and signature (not exceeding sixteen words), 1s. Each additional word, 1d.

On telegrams to and from Tasmania the charges to be those mentioned above, with cable charges added, which at the present time is ½d. per word.

Double the foregoing rates to be charged for the transmission of telegrams on Sunday, Christmas Day, and Good Friday, and for "Urgent" telegrams.

The foregoing rates are exclusive of porterage charges.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," for it *will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair* to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

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

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

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

THROAT AFFECTIONS AND HOARSENESS.—All suffering from irritation of the throat and hoarseness will be agreeably surprised at the almost immediate relief afforded by the use of "Brown's Bronchial Troches." These famous "lozenges" are now sold by most respectable chemists in this country. People troubled with a "hacking cough," a "slight cold," or bronchial affections, cannot try them too soon, as similar troubles, if allowed to progress, result in serious Pulmonary and Asthmatic Affections. See that the signature of JOHN I. BROWN & SON is on every wrapper. Prepared by JOHN I. BROWN & SON, Boston, U.S.A. European Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

J. B. COCHRAN, NEWS AGENT, BOOKSELLER, and STATIONER, begs to announce to the inhabitants of BEAUFORT and district that he is Sole Agent for the *Argus, Age Herald, Star, Courier,* Melbourne *Punch,* Sydney *Bulletin, Riponshire Advocate, Leader, Weekly Times, Australasian, Australian Journal, Sportsman,* 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 agent advertisers save postage. Note the address—Next door to Wotherspoon & Co.

CLARKE'S B. 41. PILLS. A Warranted Cure for all Acquired or Constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back, and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years' success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

SUPPORT

LOCAL INDUSTRY,

AND

SUBSCRIBE

TO THE

LOCAL PAPER,

THE

RIPONSHIRE ADVOCATE.'

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

3s per Quarter

It is obtainable direct from the office regularly.

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

14-Column Supplement

Is presented to Regular Subscribers.

ORDERS FOR

Plain and Ornamental

JOB PRINTING

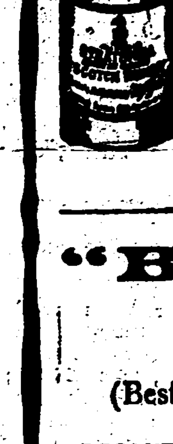
Executed with Neatness and Despatch.

Bear in mind that

ADVERTISING

ALWAYS PAYS.

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



STRATHMILL WHISKY.

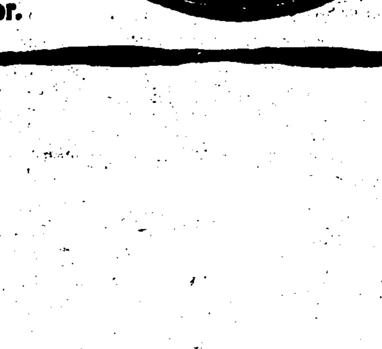
West Australian Government Analyst says:—

"Strathmill is a genuine matured malt whisky."

"Bull Dog" LIGHT ALE

(Best English).

ABSOLUTELY Free from Sediment.



Local Agents:

Wotherspoon & Co.

Beaufort & Buangor.

A Good Appetite

comes only by having a perfect acting liver and good digestion—both can easily be obtained by using

Beecham's Pills.

They are a reliable remedy for the cure of

BILIOUSNESS, LASSITUDE, POOR APPETITE, IMPAIRED DIGESTION, COSTIVENESS, WIND & PAINS IN THE STOMACH, DISCOMFORT AFTER MEALS,

and all other troubles which arise from a disordered liver or stomach.

They cleanse the system, give tone to the digestive organs, and will, if taken according to directions, restore you to sound and vigorous health.

BEECHAM'S PILLS are specially suitable for Females of all ages. Every woman who values health should read the instructions wrapped round each box.

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.

Justices' Fixtures.

The local J's.P. have arranged to attend the Beaufort Courts of Petty Sessions as under:—Second Tuesday.—Messrs F. Beggs, J. R. Wotherspoon, and Rear-Admiral Bridges. Fourth Tuesday.—Messrs M. Flynn, G. Topper, and T. Beggs

STEVENSON BROS.,

BUILDERS

AND

CONTRACTORS,

HAVELOCK STREET,

BEAUFORT.

Estimates submitted for all work in building line.

Say!

Don't it Make you Mad

To find that your Newspaper has not arrived to time? Of course it does.

This does not happen to the clients of

J. B. COCHRAN,

NEWS AGENT, &c., &c.,

BEAUFORT.

Reliability and Promptness; Straight Dealing with Civility and Attention; combined with Large and Well-assorted Stocks of Confectionery, Toys, Books, Garden Seeds, &c., are always to be found here, where the good things are many.

DOEPEL AND CHANDLER,

AUCTIONEERS,

Auditors, Accountants, House, Land, Insurance and Financial Agents,

38 LYDIARD STREET SOUTH,

Opposite Cathedral Church.

EDMOND DOEPEL (26 years with Messrs Cuthbert, Morrow, and Must).

W. H. CHANDLER, Auctioneer and Architect.

AUCTION SALES of LAND, HOUSES, FURNITURE, &c., conducted at the shortest notice. Property for Private Sale or to Let entered in our register free of charge.

Properties Purchased for Clients. Valuations for Mortgage and Probate purposes made by our Mr. W. H. Chandler, official valuator to the Ballarat Diocese, the National Mutual Life Association, and leading investors of the city.

Agents for Absentees. Estates Managed and Wound Up.

MONEY.—Trust and other Moneys to Lend on Mortgage at lowest rates, and first-class Investments found for Capitalists free of charge.

Local Secretaries National Mutual Life Association. Shipping Agents for the Canadian Australian Steamship Company, in connection with Canadian Pacific Railway. Great Tourist Route of the World. Niagara Falls *en route.* Fares to London, £35 to £66.

ARCHITECTS.—Plans, Specifications, and Estimates for all descriptions of buildings prepared by our Mr. W. H. Chandler, who has had a very wide architectural experience.

DOEPEL AND CHANDLER

(Late R. M. West & Co.),

38 LYDIARD STREET SOUTH.

District Representative—JOHN McDONAL "Burnside," Middle Creek.

FUNERAL REFORM.

Established 1860.

A. H. SANDS

(Late Wm. Baker),

UNDERTAKER,

Opposite the State School,

NEILL STREET, BEAUFORT.

Hearse 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.

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 test the value of Clarke's Blood Mixture, the world-famed 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

SCROFULA,	BAD LEGS,
SCURVY,	BLOTCHES,
ECZEMA,	SPOTS,
BLOOD POISON,	BLACKHEADS,
ULCERS,	PIMPLES,
SKIN and BLOOD DISEASES,	and SORES 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 Bones.

NOTE.—This mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, from infancy to old age, and the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give 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. R. Lewis, 48 Bridge Street, Row, Chester, writes:—"Just a line in favour of 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.' I had eczema for seven months, and 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, 1903.

ECZEMA AND IRRITATING SKIN TROUBLE CURED.

Mr W. G. Weston, care of Messrs Knott, of 49, Essex-street, Kingsland-road, N.E., writes:—"Gentlemen,—"I feel it my duty to inform you of the great benefit in 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 after foreign horses. I have had as many as thirty horses under my care, my father being a horsedealer and jobmaster. He (my father) was speaking one day to a friend of mine who mentioned that he was being cured of an ulcerated leg, due to a horse-kick, by 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.' I continued, however, to suffer until April 4 last, when my friend told me he was completely cured. Then I started to take 'Clarke's Blood Mixture' myself, and I am now completely cured, after suffering and being disfigured 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 pleased to answer any inquiries concerning my case."—July 17, 1903.

ANOTHER PERMANENT CURE OF BAD LEGS AND ABSCESSES

Mr James Waring, of Clay Coton Lodge, near Rugby, writes:—"It is with great pleasure that 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 a doctor for five months, and, not getting much better, I went as an out-patient to the local hospital for nine weeks. The doctor then told me I should have to go 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 salve 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,' I am as well to-day as I have ever been in my life. You can make whatever use you like of this letter."—Oct. 15, 1903.

IMPURITIES 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 as a curative agent cannot be too highly estimated, since it cleanses and clears the blood from all impurities, and restores it to its normal condition." This is a good testimonial from the *Family Doctor,* the popular medical 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."

Sold by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

Ask for

Clarke's Blood Mixture,

and beware of worthless imitations and substitutes.

W. EDWARD,

Painter, Paperhanger, and Glazier

NEILL STREET, BEAUFORT.

Dealer in Paints, Oils, Colors, Paperhangings Window Glass, Varnishes, Brushes, etc., etc.

All sorts of Vehicles Re-painted. Estimates given in town and country. All Painter Requisites kept in stock.

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

JOHN HUMPHREYS

COMMISSION & INSURANCE AGENT

ACCOUNTANT ETC.,

Neill Street, Beaufort.

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

Agency Business of all kinds attended to.

J. Holdsworth,

Wholesale and Retail

BUTCHER,

BEAUFORT.

Postal Intelligence.

LOCAL ARRANGEMENTS.

MAIL TIME TABLE.

RAILWAY.

Daily.	Closing Time. a.m.	p.m.
Melbourne	8 and	4.50
Ballarat	8 and	4.50
Geelong	8 and	4.50
Trawalla	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	8 p.m. Sundays,
Middle Creek,	11.50	Tuesdays, and
Murtoa ...	11.50	Thursdays.
Buangor ...	11.50	

Reg. mail and p.p., 20 minutes prior.

English mail notice by telegraph.

COUNTRY.

Daily	a.m.
Raglan	9
Waterloo	9
Waterloo S.,	9
Main Lead, ...	9
Chute ...	9
Reg. mail and p.p., 9 a.m.	
Monday, Wednesday and Friday.	
Nerring	9
Lake Goldsmith ...	9
Stockyard Hill	
Reg. mail and p.p., 9 a.m.	
Eurambeen	12.45
Shirley, ...	12.45
Reg. mail and p.p., 20 minutes prior.	

MAILS INWARD.

Arrive Daily.

From Melbourne, Ballarat, Geelong, and Trawalla.—12.20 p.m. daily and 8.40 p.m. on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday. From Melbourne and Ballarat at 7 a.m. on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

From Ararat, Stawell, Middle Creek, and Murtoa.—5.30 p.m. daily. Ararat, Stawell, and Buangor, 8.30 a.m. daily.

From Waterloo, Waterloo South, Main Lead, Raglan, and Chute.—4.30 p.m.

Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

From Stockyard Hill, Nerring, and Lake Goldsmith.—4.30 p.m.

From Eurambeen and Shirley.—4.30 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 8 p.m. for receiving deposits only.

REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

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

OLD AGE PENSION PAYMENTS.

9 a.m. till 3 p.m.

G. M. CREAGH, Postmistress.

Police Magistrates' 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.

Bungaree—9 a.m., 4th Monday.

Buninyong—3.15 p.m., 3rd Friday.

Carngham—2 p.m., 2nd Wednesday

Linton—2 p.m., 1st Saturday.

Learmonth—12.30 p.m., 1st Tuesday.

Skipton—10 a.m., 2nd Wednesday.

Smythesdale—Noon, 3rd Tuesday.

Sebastopol—3.30 p.m., 2nd Thursday

DONT COUGH.—Relief can be obtained immediately. Use "KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES"—well known as the utterly unrivalled Cough Remedy. Strongly recommended by many eminent physicians. They at once check the cough and remove the cause—without any after effect; the most delicate can therefore take them. One Lozenge alone gives ease—one or two at bedtime ensures rest. Sold everywhere in tins, 13½d. each.

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 every venture is to a more or less extent speculative, but each, whilst aiming at the success of the Promoter, must offer certain returns to those whose support is necessary to achieve certain advantageous results on both sides.

Therefore,

Support Local Industry and Local Enterprise.

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

"Subscribers and Advertisers"

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

'The Riponshire Advocate'

is the Advertising Medium for all Contract et, and notifications of the Shire of Ripon and is the

ONLY NEWSPAPER

That is

Printed and Published within the boundaries of the Shire,

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

The Circulation of the Riponshire Advocate Is Steadily Increasing,

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

"The Advocate,"

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING

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

With every issue of the Paper is given

A FOURTEEN-COLUMN

SUPPLEMENT,

Containing an

Interesting Serial Tale,

Amusing Anecdotes,

Pastoral News,

Poultry Farming

Agricultural Intelligence,

Recipes,

Gardening Items,

Etc., Etc., Etc.

Business Men, Read

It was Benjamin Franklin who wrote—

"What steam is to machinery, advertising is to business."

And another writer has said that—

"He who in his "biz" would rise,
Must either 'bust' or advertise."

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

Arthur Parker,

Printer and Publisher,

LAWRENCE STREET, BEAUFORT.

JOB PRINTING

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

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

PRINTED in FIRST CLASS STYLE

AT MELBOURNE PRICES.

Office:—Lawrence Street, Beaufort

Plain & Ornamental Printing

Of Every description executed at the

"RIPONSHIRE ADVOCATE"

OFFICE.

BOOKBINDING

ON REASONABLE TERMS

MINING SCRIP, CALL RECEIPT DELIVERY BOOKS, &c,

Prepared on the Shortest Notice.

COUGLE'S

Are Now . . .

OPENING DAILY

SPRING & SUMMER NOVELTIES

Inspection Invited.

ALL THAT IS NEWEST IN

MILLINERY, BLOUSES,

DRESS FABRICS, UNDERSKIRTS,

LACES, RIBBONS.

G. H. COUGLE,

THE PEOPLE'S DRAPER,

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.

Agent for best brands Artificial Manures. Special Potato Manure.

W. H. HALPIN has for Private Sale—

2 double-seated Traps; single-seated Buggy; several lines of Cattle from 1 to 3 years old; several lines of Sheep; 60 acres good Land, 1 mile from Beaufort; 76 acres, about 2 miles from Beaufort.

D. McDONALD

DESIRES to intimate to the Public that he solely has Purchased the GROCERY BUSINESS for several years carried on by

H. & R. SCHOFIELD.

With 14 years' experience of local requirements and special facilities for buying in the Open Markets, I am enabled to offer

HIGH QUALITY GROCERIES

At the Lowest Cash Prices.

Prompt Service. Personal Supervision. Low Prices. Best Brands.

D. McDONALD, Next Door to Golden Age.

CAMP HOTEL, BEAUFORT.

The above Hostelry 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.

Only Best Brands of Wines, Spirits and Ales Kept.

FIRST-CLASS BEDS, 1/- Meals a Speciality, at any hour, 1/-

First-class Groom always in attendance. Stabling Free. Horses and Vehicles on hire.

The Proprietress trusts that with every attention, combined with civility, she will receive a fair share of patronage.

—A TRIAL SOLICITED.—

M. HALPIN, Proprietress.

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

A Commissioner of the Supreme Court of the State of Victoria for taking Affidavits.

TRUST and other MONIES TO LEND freehold and other securities.

A Compliment to

RICHARDS & CO.

From Melbourne.

RICHARDS & CO.'S Great Study,

"After Years of Stormy Weather,"

Is being Exhibited, by Special Request, in a prominent window in "The Block," Collins Street, Melbourne.

Crowds are to be seen daily Viewing with Admiration this very fine Picture.

IF you require Goods forwarded, Furniture removed, Parcels delivered, Conveyances for Picnics, 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.; Permewan, Wright & Co.; McCulloch & Co.; Norwich Union Fire Insurance Co.; and National Mutual Life Association Co.

United Ancient Order of Druids.

THE Usual MEETING will be held in the LODGE ROOM, SOCIETIES' HALL, on TUESDAY evening next, at 8 o'clock sharp.

G. WHITEHEAD, Secy.

THANKS.—Allow me to tender my sincere thanks to the Committee and residents generally of Raglan and district for their many proofs of friendship during my period of disablement, and their generous contributions to the fund for my benefit; also the many friends in Ballarat for their kind assistance in my time of need. I can only express my deepest gratitude to all for their practical sympathy.

ADAM PADFIELD, Raglan.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

SUNDAY, 16TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.

Church of England.—Beaufort, 11 a.m.—Lay Helper. Middle Creek, 11 a.m.; Trawalla, 3.15 p.m.; Beaufort, 7 p.m.—Rev. C. Reed.

Presbyterian Church.—Beaufort, 11 a.m.; Raglan, 3 p.m.; Waterloo, 7 p.m.—Mr. R. Thompson. Lexton, 11 a.m.; Waterloo, 3 p.m.; Beaufort, 7 p.m.—Rev. R. McGowan.

Methodist Church.—Beaufort, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.; Main Lead, 1.45 p.m.; Raglan, 3 p.m.—Rev. R. Yeo. Chute, 3 p.m.; Raglan, 7 p.m.—Mr Waldron.

In Memoriam.

IN memory of MARTIN O'BRIEN, who was accidentally killed, September 14th, 1905.

—Inserted by his son Michael.

THE
Riponshire Advocate
Published every Saturday Morning.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1906.

112 points of rain fell at Beaufort on Sunday and Monday.

Mr J. B. Burton, of Stawell, has signified his intention of contesting the Grampians seat, which will be rendered vacant by the retirement to nominate for the Senate by Mr T. Skene.

'LINSEED COMPOUND,' the 'Stockport Remedy' for Coughs and Colds. Of 40 years proved efficacy.

Mr Absolom Crocker, a resident of Raglan, had a narrow escape from what might have been serious injury, on Saturday evening. He was driving home from Beaufort with his wife in a gig, and had both lights burning. They were detained by a train at the Lawrence street crossing, and were just moving on again when a vehicle, without lights, driven at a furious pace, crashed into their gig, wrenched the top off it, and injured the wheel. Mr Crocker was thrown out of the gig, and sustained a painful injury to the knee, while his shoulder was also badly bruised. Mrs Crocker was thrown off the seat on to the front of the gig, but escaped without injury. The pony was just beginning to make off when it was caught by Mr Gus. Jabsch. The driver of the vehicle which caused the trouble, without waiting to see if any harm had been done, drove off at a furious pace. Dr. G. A. Eadie, of Beaufort, attended to Mr Crocker's injuries.

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

At the monthly meeting of the Beaufort Fire Brigade on Thursday, 6th inst., the secretary (Mr L. Haim) submitted a balance-sheet in connection with the recent social, showing a profit of 35s. Captain Sinclair having decided to withdraw as a candidate for the representation of fire brigades on the Country Fire Brigades' Board, in favor of Captain Chellew, of Avoca, the brigade decided to support the candidature of Captains Lynch and Chellew. The following report of the inspection of the brigade on the 20th ult. by the chief officer, Mr T. S. Marshall, was received:—"There was a good muster for inspection, 12 members being present—two absentees only. The captain had engaged the public hall for drill and practice, and here we were enabled to put in a good night's work. The drill for the future should be permanently improved, as in the ranks there are several firemen who are well up in this work. In front of the fire station we went through the new Y coupling practice, the men taking great interest in it, and doing the work cleanly and expertly. I was greatly pleased with the work and turn-out, more especially as the men put themselves to great inconvenience to attend, it being 9 p.m. before we were able to commence the inspection, and the 'dismiss' was not given until an unusually late hour."

'LINSEED COMPOUND,' for Coughs and Colds. Gives instant relief to Asthma and Bronchitis.

A lantern lecture, "The Bible in the East," was given on Thursday night in the Societies' Hall, Beaufort, by Mr C. Barley, lecturer for the British and Foreign Bible Society. There was a large attendance. The proceedings began with a short service, after which the chairman (Rev. R. Yeo) briefly introduced the lecturer. The pictures were very numerous and of a high order of merit, whilst Mr Barley's remarks were both instructive and interesting. The majority of the views represented life and scenery in India and Japan, and Mr Barley explained the methods pursued by the society in distributing the Bible amongst the people of those countries, and the difficulties attending such distribution. During the evening the following solos were pleasingly rendered:—"Jerusalem," Mr B. E. Carthew; "The Watchman," Mr N. Davey; "The Shepherd of the Fold," Mr A. L. Wotherspoon. Miss Kean acted as accompanist. A vote of thanks to Mr Barley, Mr Thompson (who manipulated the slides), and to the singers and accompanist, was moved by the Rev. C. Reed, who said he could realise what the work of the society meant from his experience of mission work in the South Seas. Mr J. Nicol seconded the vote of thanks, which was carried by acclamation. Mr Barley briefly replied, referring to the kindly treatment he had received from the Rev. R. McGowan. A collection was taken up in aid of the society.

'LINSEED COMPOUND.' Trade Mark of Kay's Compound Essence of Linseed, for Coughs and Colds.

Rewards of £3 and £2 respectively are offered by the Shire of Ripon for information leading to the conviction of persons illegally laying poison and destroying trees within the shire.

A general meeting of the Beaufort Athletic Club will be held in the Mechanics' Institute on Monday evening, 24th inst., when the officers for the ensuing year will be elected, the annual sports arranged, and other business transacted.

Mr P. DeBaere, a resident of Beaufort, met with a painful accident on Friday, 7th inst. He was assisting to paper a room at the Waterloo hotel, and was standing on a table, which gave way, and Mr DeBaere, who is an elderly man, fell to the floor, sustaining severe bruises about the lower part of the body. His injuries were attended to by Dr. Eadie, of Beaufort.

'LINSEED COMPOUND,' of 40 years' proven efficacy, for Coughs, Colds, Asthma and Bronchitis, &c.

Marked progress is being made by the Beaufort Town Brass Band under the conductorship of Bandmaster Collins. At practice on Monday night about thirty players were present. During a part of the evening the president, Mr Jas. Eastwood, and Mr Menzies, one of the committeemen, visited the bandroom. The president, in a short address to the players, complimented them on their playing, and also the bandmaster on the surprising progress made by the band, over 50 per cent. of whom were beginners; and as an incentive to the players to attend regularly and on time, he offered a prize, value half-a-sovereign, for the one who obtained the most marks in six months, the bandmaster having previously promised one for twelve months. The offer was accepted with acclamation, and three cheers were given for the president, and one for the secretary and bandmaster.

'LINUM CATHARTICUM PILLS' of Mountain Flax. Agreeably Aperient. Worthy of trial.

The third billiard tournament for the season at the Beaufort Mechanics' Institute has been arranged. The trophies for the respective divisions are worth—No. 1, 15s and 5s; No. 2, 13s and 5s. The games are 200 and 150 respectively. The draws for the first round, which is to be completed by 27th inst., are as follow:—No. 1 division.—M. J. N. Breen (scr.) v. A. Parker (35); T. Schlicht (40) v. G. Maher (20); W. C. Jones (40) v. J. W. Harris (scr.); W. J. Bartley (40) v. H. Seager (35); W. O'Sullivan (30) v. J. McDonald (40); R. Holdsworth (10) v. T. Sands (50); Dr. Eadie (25) v. R. Welsh (10); J. A. Harris (20 behind scr.), a bye. No. 2 division.—E. J. Muntz (scr.) v. T. McNish (scr.); S. Young (50) v. D. Cochrane (20); R. A. D. Sinclair (25) v. M. Flowers (30); L. Bravo (20) v. Dr. Jackson (40); G. H. Cougle (25) v. C. J. C. Baker (60); T. Williams (scr.) v. D. McDonald (25); J. Eastwood (75) v. A. L. Wotherspoon (scr.)

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

Ballarat Live Stock Market.

Tuesday.

Another light yarding, numbering only 172 head, came to hand for to-day's sale, of which fully one-half consisted of quality ranging from good to prime; remainder chiefly useful, with a few very medium. There was a large attendance of the trade, and as the supply was under requirement competition accordingly was very animated, all descriptions showing a further advance on last week's best prices, useful sorts especially selling well, and a closing very strong. Quotations:—Prime pens bullocks, £14 10s to £15 10s; extra, £16 to £17 12s 6d; good, £13 to £14; useful, £11 10s to £12 10s; good cows, £9 10s to £10 10s; useful, £7 10s to £8 10s. Calves—12 forward, which sold readily. Bulls to 90s. Sheep.—In consequence of the heavy rains of the past week, preventing several expected lots from coming to hand, only a very small supply was penned for to-day's sale, viz., 1543, a fair proportion of which were good and prime quality. There was a full muster of buyers, consequently sales opened to very brisk competition, continuing so all through; prices for all trade qualities showing a very material improvement on last week's sales, closing very firm. Quotations:—Prime crossbred wethers, 24s to 26s; extra, 28s to 30s; special heavy, 35s to 55s; good, 21s to 23s; useful, 18s to 19s; prime crossbred ewes, 22s to 24s; extra, 26s to 28s 9d; good, 19s to 20s; useful, 16s to 17s; useful, merino wethers, 15s to 16s 6d. Lambs—463 to hand, and with a few exceptions consisted of this season's drop. The quality generally was useful, a small proportion ranging from good to prime. The demand was exceedingly keen, and for all descriptions prices ruled very much in advance of last week's best prices, firming considerably towards the close. Quotations:—Prime, 15s to 16s; extra, to 17s; good, 13s to 14s; useful, 11s to 12s.

The following district sales are reported:—By Macleod and Booth—135 comeback and crossbred wethers, Mr Donald Stewart, Wongan, Skipton, 22s 9d to 26s 6d. By S. G. Valentine and Co—4 bullocks for Mr Philip Russell, Carngham Estate, to £13 15s.

Pith of the Budget.

FIGURES FOR 1905-6

Surplus for 1905-6	£675,578
Revenue for 1905-6	7,803,958
Railway revenue, 1905-6	3,793,468
Excess over estimate	274,855
Railway expenditure	3,605,607
Excess over estimate	49,420
Extension of train service, 1905-6	300,000 miles
Revenue exclusive of railways,	£4,029,103
Excess over estimate	383,350
Surplus exclusive of railways	[illegible]
Liability, including redemption loans	57,251,30[illegible]
Loans actually paid off	3,579,200
Owing on June 30	52,537,237
Cost of railways, including value of Crown lands	48,563,132

ESTIMATES for 1906-7.

Surplus	£4,343
Deficit, exclusive of railways	20,383
Surplus from railways	24,726
Revenue	7,554,568
Shortage in Commonwealth Constitution over 1905-6	131,466
Shortage in state receipts	117,924
Shortage in railway revenue	41,000
Increase in expenditure	421,795

Arrangements made for conversion of £4,000,000 loan on July next.

Spirited Public Works policy outlined.

Minister of Labour to be appointed.

Large area of land in Western district to be resumed before railway construction.

Compulsory purchases suggested.—"Argus."

Make never mock of cold nor cough—
They danger spell, however slightly;
Nor e'er esteem it quite enough
So treat the primal symptons lightly.
Consider, ere you money spend,
To buy but mixtures safe and sure—
Remember one—and recommend
The worth of Woods' Great Peppermint Cure.

Correspondence.

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

(TO THE EDITOR, "RIPONSHIRE ADVOCATE.")

Sir,—In anticipation of your favour, through the medium of the "Advocate," I beg to draw the attention of the members of the East Riding of Riponshire to the abuse and pollution of the water in the little dam at Green Hill, better known as the Nil dam. Some time back the ratepayers of Preston Hill and Green Hill sent a requisition to the council, asking for a water supply for domestic and other purposes in the most convenient situation, having a clean watershed. The old dam that originally belonged to the Nil Desperandum Co. was selected as the most suitable. The old embankment was enlarged, and about four acres of an enclosure fenced in and securely wire-netted to prevent dogs, ducks, geese and cattle from polluting the water. The cost to the ratepayers was well over £100—rather much for the accommodation of one individual, who happens to be conveniently situated. I am at a loss to know by whose authority or instructions the fence was cut down and an open gate placed there. The reserve is now used as an accommodation paddock for cattle, and the little dam turned into a duck-pond. Evening after evening, as I passed by, I have seen cattle in the reserve, and a lot of ducks on the dam taking their usual evening bath. Not satisfied with the open door, there is a service pipe laid down from the dam into his garden, used for irrigation purposes. I was told by a good authority that the pipe is continually going, to such an extent during the long summer drought that the water in the dam is reduced to the dimensions of a stagnant and filthy pool. The health inspector might pronounce it fit for human consumption. It is certain that if the members of the riding had to fall back on this dam for their water supply it would be better looked after. However, the three councillors should pay a visit of inspection and see for themselves. They will see to what extent some people will go as grabbers of public property. They will note that the public road, for a distance of three chains, is converted into a lumber-yard, piled up with most unsightly lumber. Suppose a lady driving by with a spirited horse in the trap, and a couple of young children with her, should the horse take fright at the obstruction and bolt, under those circumstances, should a serious or perhaps a fatal accident take place, who would be liable for damages? In other municipalities a property-owner is not allowed to leave an empty vehicle on the road outside his premises. Sir, there is an old saying, and a true one—prevention is better than cure. The members of the riding cannot plead ignorance; they have got fair warning, and should assert themselves. The fence round the dam reserve should be placed in its original position, and all other causes of complaint removed.—Apologising for taking up so much of your time and space, I am, etc.,

PRESTON HILL.

Beaufort Police Court.

TUESDAY, 11TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.

(Before Messrs. G. Topper and M. Flynn, J.'s P.)

ASSAULTING THE POLICE.

John Smith was charged by Senior-constable Nicholson with being drunk and disorderly in Beaufort on the 9th inst. and also with resisting and assaulting Constable Starkey on the same date. The accused, who pleaded guilty, was defended by Mr S. Young.

Senior-constable A. Nicholson said the assault was a serious matter. Accused was arrested by Constable Starkey in Pratt-street, near the railway reserve, and resisted violently, striking the constable in the face. At the watchhouse accused drew a knife (produced), and threatened the constable with it. As the latter was unarmed, the man escaped, and was re-arrested half-an-hour later. It was very fortunate for the accused that Constable Starkey acted with discretion, for had he attempted to carry out his threat the charge would have been very different. As it was, although he did not wish to press the charge, the man was guilty of a serious offence.

Eli Arthur Starkey, mounted constable, stationed at Beaufort, deposed that he arrested the accused in Pratt-street, Beaufort, near the railway reserve, for being drunk and disorderly, on the 9th inst. Accused resisted violently, striking witness on the face and body. He got the man to the lockup, and as he was unbolting the door of the cell accused struck him on the jaw. He closed with him, but accused broke away, and, drawing his knife (the one produced by Senior-constable Nicholson), said—"If you come at me, I'll run this into you." He got away, but witness and the senior-constable went after him, and he was re-arrested in about half-an-hour. He believed the accused intended to use the knife.

Mr Young said the offence was admitted. Smith was a horse-breaker, and also looked after sheep at Ercildoune station. He used the knife at his work. He had not come into Beaufort with the intention of going on the spree, but on private business with himself (Mr Young). He had had numerous falls from horseback, resulting in injuries to his head, and in consequence liquor had a maddening effect upon him. He had no recollection of what had occurred. He was a poor man, with a wife and child depending upon him for support. He was never [illegible] had been before a bench.

William P. Schlicht said he had known the defendant for two years. He was a very quiet, hard-working, sober young man. He was straightforward and honest, and witness had never seen him under the influence of liquor, nor had he ever known him to be in trouble before.

Senior-constable Nicholson said that the young man's character had stood to him, otherwise he would have been charged under another section altogether.

Defendant was fined £5, in default, two months' imprisonment, for the assault, and 5s, with 2s 6d costs, for being drunk and disorderly; Mr Flynn remarking that he hoped it would be a lesson to the young man.

Two months were allowed in which to pay the larger fine.

DRIVING WITHOUT LIGHTS.

Theodore Schlicht was fined 5s, with 2s 6d costs, for driving without lights in Beaufort on 20th inst., at 11 p.m.

Bonnington's Irish Moss
The Universal Remedy for Colds, Bronchitis and Influenza.
SOLD EVERYWHERE.

Wedding.

DR. C. TRENT CH. DE CRESPIGNY TO MISS B. HUGHES.

The wedding of Dr. C. Trent Ch. de Crespigny, of Glenthompson, second son of Mr P. C. de Crespigny, of "Ottawa," Gladstone Parade, Elsternwick, and Miss Beatrix Hughes, only daughter of Mr R. W. Hughes, manager of the Bank of Victoria, Beaufort, was celebrated at St. John's Church, Beaufort, on Tuesday, 11th inst. The ceremony was performed by His Lordship the Bishop of Ballarat, Dr. Green, assisted by Rev. C. Reed. The church was beautifully decorated by Miss Sinclair, Mrs Reed, Miss Hill, and some of the Sunday school scholars with white flowers, wedding bell, etc. "The Wedding March" was played by Miss Reed. The bride, who was given away by her father, wore a very pretty dress of white silk, with wreath of orange blossoms and veil, and carried a bouquet of white flowers. No ornaments were worn by her. She was attended by Miss Edith Minchin (Beaufort), Miss M. L. Hamilton (Ballarat), and Miss Leslie Henderson (Melbourne), who were attired in dresses of white muslin silk, with blue hats, and bouquets of white carnations and boronia. The bridegroom's gifts to the bridesmaids were turquoise and pearl brooches. Mr George Perry, of Melbourne, was the best man, and Mr Balcombe Beggs and Dr. Dunhill were the groomsmen. After the ceremony a reception was held at the Bank of Victoria, Beaufort, where a wedding tea was provided for about 50 guests. The health of the bride and bridegroom was proposed by His Lordship the Bishop of Ballarat, who referred in well-chosen language to the bride's work in connection with St. John's Church and Sunday school, where she was a teacher for many years. The wedding cake was cut with the silver knife presented to the bride by her Sunday school class. The bride's travelling gown was a grey coat and skirt, with cerise hat.

A large number of very handsome and useful presents were received, of which the following is a list:—Father of bride, cheque; father of bridegroom, dinner set; Mr George Lewis, Stoneleigh, cheque; Mr E. K. Heales, cheque; Mrs S. Hawkins, egg stand; Mrs J. Kirkpatrick, picture; Miss Grimes, picture; Mrs R. G. Beggs, Hopkins Hill, purse; Mr H. M. Turner, Trawalla, silver pie dish; Mrs H. M. Turner, silver pudding bowl; Miss Lewis, Stoneleigh, silver vases; Mr R. H. Hughes, Hamilton, case of spoons, &c.; Mrs F. Minchin, silver vases; Miss V. Ch. de Crespigny, silver vases and cushion; Mrs S. M. Hawkins, silver cake dish; Mr V. W. Hughes, Stawell, silver photo frame; Mrs H. Norman Beggs, silver vases; Master Cedric Hughes, china fruit dish; Mr Arthur Jack, Melbourne, hanging mirror; Mrs H. Hughes, Hermitage, silver thimble; Mrs A. Williamson, breakfast set; Mrs Fenwick, Hamilton, 2 vases; Miss Hamilton, silver jewel case and pin tray; Miss Mann, vase; Mr C. W. Minchin, travelling rug; Miss E. Minchin, vase and kitchen utensils; Miss L. Minchin, tray, centre cloth, and card case; St. John's Sunday school children, silver cake knife; Mr C. Lewis, Stoneleigh, case of silver-mounted carvers and fish slice; Master Frank de Crespigny, feather fan; Masters Vivian and Roy de Crespigny, silver pin cushion; Mrs Power, picture; Miss Cynthia Power, 2 white coffee jugs; Castlemaine cousins, silver teapot; Mrs C. J. Henderson, Melbourne, silver hot water dish; Miss Leslie and Master Allan Henderson, silver bell; Dr. Dunhill, Melbourne, brass bell; Mrs Ferguson, Devon Park, silver hat brush; Mr and Mrs A. Richardson, Gorinn, silver jam dish and tumblers; Mr and Mrs Breen, silver entree dish; Mr A. H. Sands, picture frame; Mr and Mrs Frank Beggs, Eurambeen East, silver tea tray; Miss Chauncey, picture; Miss Nankivell, Gippsland, Russian coffee pot; Mr and Mrs F. Beggs, Bushy Creek, oak and nickel tray; Dr. and Mrs B. J. Adam, Lilydale, silver jam dish; Mr Balcombe Beggs, silver teapot; Mrs E. P. Beggs, Eurambeen, silver cruets; Mrs L. M. Beggs, Eurambeen, silver hot water kettle; Mr and Mrs T. White, silver vases; Mr and Miss Davidson, Coliban Park, silver cream jug and sugar basin; Mrs Kelsall, Hamilton, d'oyleys; Mr George Perry, Melbourne, silver cheese dish; Mr J. McDougall, glass and silver salad bowl; Mr A. and Mrs McDougall, Melbourne, glass and silver claret jug; Dr. and Mrs McLean, silver crumb scoop; Mr Donald Davidson, Coliban Park, hot water jug; Mr F. C. B. Minchin, Kew, silver-mounted purse; Mr Walter Green, Bishopscourt, picture; Mrs H. Armstrong, Melbourne, silver rose bowl; Messrs Wotherspoon & Co., travelling trunk; Mr Theodore Beggs, Eurambeen, silver-mounted spirit stand and salad bowl; Whitehall cousins, silver fish slice and fork; Mrs Goldstein, fancy work; Mrs Arthur Nickols, 2 rosewood corner brackets; Miss M. Hughes, copy of Shakespeare; Mrs Nickols, Beaufort, pincushion; Miss Ch. de Crespigny, gold watch; teachers and officers of St. John's Sunday School, teacher's bible; Mrs Green, Bishopscourt, book; Miss Selina Dickman, bunch of West Australian flowers; Mr J. P. Hughes, Melbourne, turquoise and diamond bangle; mother of bride, household linen and fancy work; Mr R. G. Beggs, Hopkins Hill, cheque; Miss M. Beggs, Melbourne, silver trinket box; Dr. Andrew and Dr. Morris, case of afternoon tea spoons; Rev. C. and Mrs Reed, silver trinket box; Mr Philip Lewis, Blythvale, silver revolving entree dish; Rev. Alex. Adam, silver frame; Masters T. and F. Roberts, ornament and work case; Miss Annie Adam, silver hair-pin; Miss Maggie Adam, silver note book; Mrs and Miss Dodds, Melbourne, silver bread board and knife; Miss Kildahl, silver candlestick; aunts at Tan-y-fford, silver teapot; Mr and Mrs H. L. M. Beggs, Glastonbury, Maroona, silver-mounted knife rests; Miss Mabel and Mr W. Beggs, Hamilton, silver gong; Misses Stewart, Melbourne, silver-mounted bread platter, with knife and fork; Mrs [illegible], [illegible], two vases.

Mining News.

The following are the reported yields for the week ending Saturday, September 8th:—Adamthwaite and party, 2oz. 3dwt; Morris and party, 28oz. 17dwt; Last Chance, 9oz. 3dwt.; Martin and party, 3oz. 16dwt. 15grs.; sundries, 8oz. 10dwt.

The yield from the No. 2 Extended, Raglan, for the past fortnight was 9oz. 4dwt. Mr W. Johnston has a share in this mine for sale at £30.

Trawalla Leads G.M. Co.—Shaft temporarily stopped pending the erection of machinery.

Sons of Freedom A1 Co., Raglan—Shaft sunk for the week, 15ft.; total depth, 131ft.; passed through 1ft. mullocky wash; now in reef; enlarging shaft for opening set; water very light.

Morris and party—Yield for week 25oz. 6dwt.

Yam Holes Sluicing Company.—Contractor got steam up yesterday; expect to be ready for sluicing early next week.

Ballarat Presbytery.

VISITATION TO BEAUFORT.

The members of the Ballarat Presbytery visited Beaufort on Wednesday, and were entertained at the Manse by the Rev. R. McGowan and Mrs McGowan, assisted by the ladies of the congregation. The guests acknowledged the hospitality in the form of a resolution, moved by the Rev. C. Cameron and seconded by the Rev. C. Robinson.

The monthly meeting was held in the class-room. The following members were present:—Revs. G. Walker (moderator), C. Cameron (clerk), C. Robinson, E. J. Welch, G. S. Moorhead, A. H. Moore, R. Robertson, J. Smiley, and R. J. H. McGowan; Messrs. J. M. Carroll, D. Cameron, J. Dove, J. Draffin, J. Hannah, J. Davies, D. McKenzie, J. Jamieson, D. Steele, and W. Bain.

The Rev. R. McGowan resigned from his position on the Australian Assembly to be held in Sydney on 25th inst., as he had to be in Beaufort on that date.

(Subsequently Mr McGowan was prevailed upon to attend the Assembly a day later.)

The Rev. R. McGowan was appointed interim moderator of the Skipton charge during the absence of the Rev. F. McQueen through illness. Sympathy was expressed for Mr McQueen, also satisfaction at his progress towards recovery.

Nominations were received for the Presbytery's recommendation of a candidate for the vacant chair of theology and church history at Ormond College. The Rev. E. J. Welch nominated the Rev. A. Stewart, M.A., of Essendon; the Rev. R. Robertson nominated the Rev. W. J. Oman, B.D.; the Rev. G. S. Moorhead nominated the Right Rev. P. J. Murdoch (moderator of the Australian Assembly). The Rev. R. McGowan strongly favored the first nomination.

The voting resulted as follows:—Rev. A. Stewart, 8; Rev. J. W. Oman, 4; Rev. P. J. Murdoch, 2. The Rev. A. Stewart, therefore, has the majority for commendation.

Other business having been transacted, the official visitation was made, a large congregation being present.

After a hymn, and a prayer by the Rev. A. H. Moore, sacred solos were pleasingly rendered by Miss Jean Rorke and Mrs McPhee.

The Moderator having explained the objects of the visitation, the clerk put the prescribed questions, which were answered by the Rev. R. McGowan; Mr J. M. Carroll replying for the session, Mr A. Nicholson for the board of management, and Mr J. Nicol for the Sabbath school.

The Clerk said the answers showed a high degree of organisation, and it was very gratifying to the Presbytery to see the earnestness and vigour that prevailed in the charge. He would suggest that Mr R. Thompson be asked to say a few words.

The Moderator also expressed a desire to hear Mr Thompson, who was known to most of them as a very earnest worker.

Mr Thompson expressed his indebtedness to all in the charge for their kindness to him. He took a pleasure in the work, and was especially proud of the success which had attended his Bible classes. Bible classes were a fad of his; he loved them better than any other work. The classes at Chute and Waterloo were remarkably successful; the attendances were large, and the interest was increasing. At Waterloo people of advanced age walked miles in order to attend the classes. He loved the district, the people, and the work.

The Rev. C. Robinson said the Presbytery's visitation was not made in any inquisitorial spirit, but to show a friendly interest in their work and prosperity. It was very satisfactory to learn the progress they had made under their present pastor. It was evident from the answers given that the charge was full of spiritual vitality. Beaufort had been singularly fortunate in its pastors. He was the "Father of the Presbytery," a position which in some ways added to his work in behalf of lightening it, and he remembered the Rev. Mr Adam as an amiable and scholarly gentleman, and as kindly a Christian as one could wish to meet. Though he was gone, his work had borne good fruit. Then there was the Rev. Mr Baber, who was undoubtedly a fine preacher, and very popular in the Presbytery. It was not surprising that under Mr McGowan such a pleasing condition of things should exist, when they remembered how intensely he had at heart the spiritual welfare of his people. In Beaufort they were "far from the madding crowd," and were not much disturbed by the great social questions that loomed so large in the cities. This was a matter for rejoicing, but they could attain a still higher peace, and promote the Gospel still more. There were people not so fortunately situated—heathens at their own door and in other lands—who had a claim upon them. He trusted that God's blessing would be with them in their work.

The Clerk thanked the minister and officers for the satisfactory and full statement they had given.

Afterwards tea was served to the congregation, and heartily enjoyed.

The Presbytery transacted some further business in the class-room. The Beaufort subscription was reduced to £3 per annum, on the motion of the Rev. C. Robinson and Mr D. McKenzie.

The members of the Presbytery left by the 5.30 train, well pleased with their visit to Beaufort.

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1. The uncertainty of life.
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THE WAY TO WIN.

Jes' keep everlastin' at it,
An' y'll win.
If yer fall, jes' grit yer teeth
An' up agin.

Y'll find a lot of smarter fellers
Everywhere,
But y've heard about th' turtle
An' th' hare.

If y' kick a brick, or somethin',
Don't look back.
Keep a pushin' everlastin'
On yer track.

Keep a-ploddin' straight an' honest
An ye kin.
May be y' won't jolt the world none
BUT Y'LL WIN.

MARS'E JOHN'S OLD BLACK BILLY.

BY H. R. S.

Time had laid his hand lightly on the brow of John Farrington, and a most casual observer would mentally note that few of the clouds of life had John Farrington seen unless it were those with silver linings.

How will I describe to you this six feet of manhood surmounted by a shock of iron-gray hair, a mouth and jaw denoting only determination and eyes that would match a woman's features. Let me simply say of him that he is a man of the Nineteenth Century, a gentleman of the old school. As we find him gazing into the open fireplace with the light from its crackling flames playing in the deepening shadows and its grateful warmth extending a hearty welcome.

Sitting thus in deepest reverie the keen edge of thought severs the veil of time, and memory brings before the vision in panoramic succession, that, which contributes so largely to make up one's life events.

The almost uneventful period of youth upon the plantation quickly passes, and as the scene just merges into manhood we find an event which marks an epock in the early life of John Farrington.

'Tis as if the very flames take form and vie with one another as they portray the little vision of Southern loveliness, Mamie Randolph, as she flashed meteorically o'er his horizon. There was the passionate love of two strong young hearts, an elopement, a few short months of happiness and then—war, grim war; the call to which John Farrington as a South man, hearkened. The fire in sympathy with memory burns lower that its rays may not awaken and recall too vividly this anguish.

On and on, with the varying fates of war travels thought. Now it pauses and vividly flashes the scene of the Battle of Manassas, and amidst the dead, dying, and wounded John Farrington, dragging the shattered body of Bob Garvin, schoolmate and chum.

How the few gasping words of Garvin now burned in his brain.

"John, I'm a 'Yank,' and you are a 'Reb,' but thank God the ties of friendship obliterate sectional feeling—my little girl, John, up in Vermont, she has no mother. John, take care of her, for Bob's sa—ke."

On flies thought, the fire crackles and memory portrays a short struggle, and John Farrington, captured by the enemy, his body servant wounded in shielding his master—

Low drops the [illegible] decreasing warmth, and cold grows the heart of the thinker, as he recalls those months of captivity, and what May brought—a message of the birth of a son—the death of a wife.

Mercifully, nature arouses the dreamer and a silent tear which trembles upon the lid is wiped away. The strong mouth closes firmly and the weakness is conquered.

Years and years John Farrington has roamed the world seeking to find something to fill the aching void which death has made.

Women have smiled upon him; as a man he has admired them, but none had interested him.

What could have forced this chain of thought, this cyclorama of action through his brain? Surely no ordinary event. No! a realization, a realization that he, John Farrington was in love, madly in love, with his ward, Bess, daughter of his old chum Bob Garvin. Another thing which caused furrows to line the brow which time had left unscathed was the thought that his son South was similarly inclined in his affections, and whilst he loves his son with all the devotion which a father who has reared his child away from him can bestow, he realizes that his passion for Bess casts into oblivion his love for South.

He rings for Billy, and the man appears with:

"Yes, Marse John?"

"Billy, where is your master South?"

"Marse South done gone riding, sah."

"Gone riding; who with?"

"He gone with Missy Bess."

"And not yet returned?"

"No, sah"

"When did they go?"

"Dis affernoon, sah, 'bout foh clock."

"When they return tell your Master South I want to see him immediately."

"Yes, sah."

The old grizzled darkey looks at his master a moment, turns and leaves.

Could it be possible, mused John Farrington, that there was something between South and Bess; could it be possible that after his years of waiting and watching of this little bud, who now blossoms and blooms as fair and fragrant as the magnolias which beautify and shed their fragrance around, is to be taken from him.

"No!" he said; "it is but a fancy of mine. South loves her, but simply as a sister."

"Heigho, Papa John!" cries a voice.

"Why, Bess, riding and just returning so late?" says John, his eyes resting fondly on the girlish face

"Yes, Papa John, South and I have just had a bully time."

"Where is South? I told Billy to send him to me as soon as he returned."

"Oh, he will be here in a moment. Billy told him as soon as we returned. And good gracious, Papa John, you should have heard Billy when he told South. Ha! ha! ha! He came and took the horses by the bridles, and with his eyes just a-rolling and showing the whites, said: "Marse South you done better go to de drawin'-room; Marse John, he kindee want to see yer, and 'clare fo'h Gaw'd, Marse South, you had better go powerful quick, 'kase I believe Marse John am done gone mad awaiting foh yo'.' Now, Papa John, you aren't angry, are you?"

"No, little one, not angry, but worried. It is not proper for South to take you riding helter-skelter all over the country, and so late. I wanted him earlier in the evening to give him some er-er instructions regarding affairs which will require his attention away from home for quite a time."

"Oh, Papa John, surely you are not going to send South away, now that we are all so happy together?"

"Yes, 'tis a matter of business and he won't be gone long; just a month or two."

"Just a month or two! Why, that is an awfully long time."

"But, little one, can't you be happy here during his absence with me? Bess, 'tis a secret which I would have kept from you for a time but now seems the opportunity, Bess. Little one, can't you let me make you happy for ever? Will you, sweetheart, be my wife?"

The girl's eyes opened wide with surprise.

"Oh, Papa John! Papa John!" she exclaimed. "I never believed you loved me so. I love you dearly, but"—

"Then, little one, tell me; is my answer yes?" cried John, as, seizing the girl's hand he attempted to draw her to him.

"Papa John, I love you dearly, but I never dreamed you loved me that way. I have always loved you for your kindness and because Papa loved you so much, and thought you only loved me for Papa's sake."

"No, Bess, I have loved you for a long time; loved you for the memory of my friend, and loved you for your sweet innocence."

"Papa John. Oh! how shall I tell you! How shall I tell you!"

"Tell me what, little one?"

"Papa John, South and I were married this evening."

"Great Heavens!" exclaimed the man who for a few minutes had soared so high upon the wings af expectancy.

"Married! Married!"

"Yes, Papa John; please don't look at me that way, and crush my hand so tight, you hurt so much"—

"Hello Dad!" shouts a young man who has just entered the room; "see Bess arrived ahead of me; well we"—

"South, stop that vein of talk, sir Bess has told me of your escapade this evening. How dare you, sir, so utterly disregard my feelings and wishes as to persuade this child to a clandestine marriage?"

"I dared, sir, because I love her, and she loves me; I was on my way to tell you, but it seems you have a previous knowledge of it."

"On your way to tell me—a plausible story—and by this you expect to shield your contemptible action."

"No, sir; I have no desire to shield myself in any manner. We had no idea our love for one another was distasteful to you, and innocently thought to surprise you. As for my action being contemptible, it ill becomes you to characterize it as such. I but followed an example set by you years ago."

"How dare you, sir! How dare you speak to me in this manner! Though you were ten times my son I would still say leave this house!" almost grated John Farrington, the feelings of disappointment and rage venting themselves through the only channel.

"[illegible] sir, I'll go, and Bess will go with me."

"Go, sir! Go!"—

"Marse John, Marse John, fo'"—

"Get out of here, you black rascal I'll"—

"Marse John, fo' Gawd's sake, Marse John, don't send mah baby boy away! Remember de missus, Marse John; you lubbed her even if yo' don't care fo' her boy. Dis ole niggah was a pickerniny and growed up wid yo' father, Marse John, and when you was a little bit a boy he done gone gib me to you, an' Marse John, I'se done been wid you ober since. I'se allus loved you, Marse John, and de missus, who is gone, and you both used to lub dis ole niggah, think ob de Missus, Marse John, and don't send her boy away. Remember dat day you and de Missus done runned away jest de same as Marse South and Missy Bess, and when you doned come home de ole Mars's done forgit and how happy we all was until de war done come. Marse John when you rode away dat mornin' to jine Zeb Steuart, don't you remember what de Missus done said: 'Take good care of your Marse John, Billy,' and didn't I do it, Marse John? De day when you was captured and in de fight how dat Yankee done jab at yer wid his bay'net, but Marse John it nevah teched you; it seemed like I could hear de Missus say: 'Take keer of yer Marse John, Billy,' and I poked mysel' in front of yer and dat bay-net went through dis ole niggah. Marse John think ob dat, and when dey done rode away wid you pris'ner and left me a laying dar how I comed home and took keer of de Missus when all de udder niggahs done gone away, and den, Marse John, when de little Marse South was born and de doctors done tole her dat she was g'wine to die, she call me, and laid little Marse South in my arms, an' sed:

"'Billy, I'se g'wine soon, it's hard to leave de little one you love so much. Tell your Marse John to love our little one, to train him to be a man like his father, and in all his life to treat our boy as he would have treated his mother.'"

"Marse John, you ain't done dat"

"Billy, I'll not let you"—

"No, Marse John, you ain't done it I say, you sent de little Marse away to school when he was jess no bigger dan a chipmunk, Marse John, you wouldn't treat Missus Mamie dat way. Marse John you loved de missus, you used to love dis ole niggah. Marse John don't send my Missus' boy away."

"Mamie," faltered John Farrington. "Yes, Billy, for Mamie's sake, and your sake. South, Bess, forgive me," and the tears wrung from the years that had passed coursed down the face of John Farrington, the proud head lowered and humbly kissed the hand of Marse John's old black Billy.

In 1564 a pair of shoes made in England cost tenpence.

Nine hundred and thirty-one British municipalities own gasworks, 99 tramways, and 181 supply electricity

It is stated on good authority that all Jews are to be expelled from Sebastopol owing to the fear of another naval insurrection.

BY AIRSHIP TO THE POLE.

BY WALTER WELLMAN.

Yes, I believe it is quite possible to reach the North Pole by airship At all events I am going to try. The ship in which I am going to make the attempt is being built in Paris, and will be completed by the end of May. It is to be 164 feet long and 53½ ft. at its greatest diameter. The surface will be 21,000 square feet, and the volume of gas will be 225,000 cubic feet, giving a lifting power of 16,000 lbs. The weight of the car is 7,500 lbs. The power will be furnished by three motors of 55, 25, and 5 horse power respectively, which will give a speed of from 10 to 20 miles an hour.

Our headquarters will be at Spitzbergen. The distance from there to the Pole is about 600 miles. We will carry enough gasoline to go 1,800 to 2,100 miles. In order to inflate the airship it will be necessary to send to Spitzbergen 100 tons of sulphuric acid and 60 tons of iron filings. Then again I shall have to built a hall to hold the ship. The need will be seen when I state that the envelope weighs 21,000 lbs., and the valves and fittings bring it up to 30,000 lbs.

The envelope is of three thicknesses two of cotton and one of silk. Over this are three coatings of rubber. It has a resistance of 5,000 lbs to the square yard.

I have chartered the Arctic ship, "Frithjof" for two years, and in this we shall go to Spitzbergen in June. The reason I have chartered her for two years, is that if anything happens, or we are prevented from making ascents, we shall effect repairs and try again the following year.

The first step will be to have a series of trials. The party which will include two French aeronauts, a scientist, a physician, and myself, will make these trials. I think that things will be in shape so that we can make the real start for the unexplored regions of the North in August. It may take 25 hours to make the journey, or it may take many more.

In case it is necessary we shall have for use four motor sleds which weigh 210 lbs. each. Something may go wrong, and we may land in open water. For this reason I am taking a light metallic boat. I call this my return ticket.

The airship of popular fancy is but a toy compared with ours, which is ten times larger than the largest of Santos Dumont's.

In summer in the Arctic regions the temperature is not much above freezing. The region is most favourable for aeronautics, all things considered.

I shall be in touch with the rest of the world by wireless telegraphy all the time.

SHIP AND CREW EMBALMED IN ICE.

RUSSIAN BLOCKADE RUNNER IS FOUND IN THE ARCTIC WITH ALL ON BOARD DEAD.

The Russian blockade runner Soedabaya which disappeared last autumn awaiting orders in regard to the landing of a cargo of arms here, has been discovered at Nikolaievsk [illegible] The ship was found encased in a shining armour of ice and with the members of her crew in various positions frozen stiff after lying for months in the Arctic cold.

It is supposed that the captain of the ship lost his bearings while waiting for orders and hiding from the Japenese men-o'-war and was caught in the ice. There is every evidence that herculean efforts were made to get the ship away. The postures of the dead seamen tell graphically of the struggle with a terrible death. Some of the bodies were found on the ice about the bows of the ship as if they had been sent ahead with explosives to blast a channel.

All the eatables were consumed, and the fuel is entirely gone. It is believed that the captain hoped against hope that he would be able to extricate himself and his vessel from the position of peril, and that he therefore commanded his crew to stick by the ship. At the last, as the evidence would indicate, the order was given for every member of the crew to save himself as best he might. It is not known however, whether any one escaped.

Everything aboard the vessel, above or below decks, was sheathed in ice. The arms which were intended for Vladivostock, were intact, but is thought are ruined from rust. The vessel was placed under waiting orders pending the result of the peace conference at Portsmouth, and the sailors who perished never knew that the war had ended.

NO FALSE PRETENCES.

"That there animal is a splendid watch-dog," said the fancier to the lady customer, in search of a trusty house guardian. "Just look at 'im!" he went on, singing the praises of the half-fed, miserable-looking mongrel. "Why, ma'am, 'is father accounted for twenty-eight burglars, and the perlice were so grateful they had 'im stuffed!"

This was too much for the timid lady to withstand; so, handing over a five-pound note, the mongrel was hers.

Two days later she returned, fuming with rage, carrying the dog.

"You told me this wretched little animal was a good house-dog!" she gasped. "Two hundred pounds' worth of plate was stolen from my house last night, and that miserable little specimen of a dog you sold me didn't so much as bark!"

"'Old 'ard, mum," said the dog fancier. "I told you that animal was a 'ouse-dog. If you'd asked me for a burglar or a plate dog, I'd 'ave let you 'ad a reg'lar good 'un; but 'e's a 'ouse-dog, 'e is, a dog as protects the 'ouse. You may take it from me, mum, that if them burglars that stole your plate 'ad as much as touched a slate on the roof Growler would have made mince-meat of 'em!"

A ton of sea water is supposed to contain about 18gr. of gold.

The Denmark dykes have stood the storms of more than seven centuries.

There are 256 railway stations within a six miles radius of St. Paul's Cathedral, London, while within a 20 mile radius there are nearly 400.

THE ROMANCE OF JANE SHORE AND EDWARD IV.

BY WARREN MARNES.

Jane Shore was the daughter of Thomas Wainstead, a wealthy mercer of London, and from her earliest youth she was remarkable for the possession of great beauty and wit and intelligence far above the average.

Her parents naturally felt much pride in her exceptional endowments, and with the instincts of loving parents which prompts them to do all they can to enhance the attractions of their children, Thomas Wainstead spared neither time nor expense on his daughter's education and attire.

She showed herself an apt pupil, and was far more accomplished than any of her fair friends in the city, or, indeed, than many of the noble ladies at the King's Court. Proud beyond words her father sought a wider field for her fame, and since his business was much connected with the Court, he frequently took her there with him.

PRESENTED AT COURT.

Her great beauty, good manner, and pleasing wit gained her many invitations to Court festivities while she was still a girl, and thus early she grew accustomed to gaieties and association with those above her in the social scale.

Her father succeeded beyond his intention, for, so striking was her appearance, that many nobles both old and young, flattered her with attentions and compliments, but to his alarm he saw that there was no thought of an honourable marriage in the mind of any one of them, for they all considered that the unworthiest and most poverty-stricken among them was still too high to wed with the daughter of a merchant, be she ever so beautiful, accomplished and wealthy. Fearing the effect of such lovers on the unformed mind and principles of his beloved child, Mr. Wainstead withdrew her from her gay life, and sent her for a year to one of his sisters at Northampton.

At the end of that time, yielding no doubt, to his natural desire for her presence, or perhaps to her own solicitations (for she must have found it very dull at her worthy aunt's), Mr. Wainstead recalled his daughter to London, hoping that the gay youths at the Court had forgotten all about the Court Beauty. But no sooner had the news of her return spread abroad than they once more swarmed around her like bees round a jar of honey.

Chief among the unprincipled suitors was Lord Hastings, whose handsome countenance, high position, and polished manner rendered him most dangerous to the young girl's peace of mind.

The troubled father, realising now his mistake, and fearing to see his child miss all the real happiness of life, sought how he might establish her in safety from these attentions, and the only course he rould see was to marry her at once to some sensible man in her own station.

JANE MARRIES A GOLDSMITH.

Here the good man, with the best intentions, blundered again through not understanding the needs of a woman's nature. The only safety he searched [illegible] would have been a marriage with some one she loved with all her heart As yet, though conversant with love in others, she was entirely ignorant of its powers over herself, and a marriage without love laid her open to all the greatest dangers. However, Mr. Wainstead chose Matthew Shore, a worthy goldsmith who was passionately in love with Jane and signified to her his desire that she should wed with him immediately.

Jane was an amiable, obedient girl with no natural leaning towards vice or even light-hearted conduct, in spite of the adulation with which she had been surrounded so long, but Matthew Shore did not please her much.

She was barely eighteen, while he was over thirty; she was exceptionally beautiful, while he was strongly marked with small-pox; she had grown accustomed to the liveliness and courtliness of the young noblemen, while he was a staid and sober-minded man. Still, he was wealthy, loved her to distraction, and promised her every indulgence, so the young girl at last consented to marry him and trust her honour to his keeping.

For a time all went well. Shore was supremely happy, and sought nothing better than to spend his money in decking out his young wife's beauty, so she went gaily attired in silks and jewels far beyond her station, and though she learnt a certain affection for her indulgent husband, we are told that a little contempt was mingled with her feeling towards him on account of his almost lavish abasement before her.

Her marriage certainly warned off the greater number of her courtly admirers, but Lord Hastings, whose passion was more deeply rooted, still continued to pay her attention until she became married and complained to her husband. The lord was then ordered from the house and Shore rejoiced that he could live secure in the belief that his wife's virtue was as undeniable as her beauty.

A KING'S ADMIRATION.

Now, however, the fame of her attractions reached King Edward, that fascinating, handsome, pleasure loving young king, and he could not rest till he had seen her himself. So, disguised as a merchant he visited Shore's shop, and after purchasing some goods, engaged him in conversation until he had worked on him to send for his wife. Then Jane was presented to her sovereign, knowing no more than her doting husband whose admiration she was exciting, and she made an instant and indelible impression on the loyal heart.

An eye-witness, who frequently saw her in the zenith of her beauty, thus describes her:—"Her statue was somewhat low, her hair of a dark yellow, her face round, her eyes grey her body plump, her skin white and smooth, her aspect bright and cheerful, her air bright and sprightly, and her deportment obliging.

"Yet this beauty, so near perfection, was not the thing which charmed men so powerfully, as her admirable and never-failing wit, which made her conversation incomparably delightful."

A face-woman at the Court, Mrs. Blague, or Blake, professed herself a great friend of Jane's and at her house the king was able to meet his inamorata frequently while still preserving his incognito. Now came her ordeal. Edward was derlared by all the authorities to have been the handsomest man in England at that time, and his naturally charming manners were rendered irresistible by the real love he felt for this too-beautiful citizeness, and there is no doubt he was the first to teach her the strength of a passionate love. Little by little it crept into her heart and it hardly needed the persuasions of the unprincipled Mrs. Blague and the final disclosure of the rank of her lover to complete her undoing.

Under the pretext of her mother's sudden illness, Jane Shore left her husband's house one evening, and never returned to him again. The miserable man, when he learned the truth, fell into a distracted condition, and could no longer conduct his business or care what became of him, so he threw it all up, and went abroad, whence he only returned to die in poverty and wretchedness.

Meanwhile Jane was established in a large moated house at Tottenham Court, about two miles from the king's palace, and there she was surrounded by every luxury that money and love could supply.

This was the time for an unscrupulous woman to have raised herself to the greatest heights of wealth and power, but all accounts concur in relating how little she sought for herself; she laid up no riches, she acquired no title or landed property. Her word was paramount with the king, and hundreds daily sought for good offices, offering gifts and prayers to secure her assistance; but bribes she utterly refused, and to injustice she would never lend herself. a fine remitted, many a poor prisoner set at liberty by her influence.

THE TIME OF ADVERSITY.

Many a man's life was saved, many So much goodness of heart should have won her many friends, but whatever their protestations in the days of her prosperity there was no one left her when adversity came upon her, as come it soon did. The king died at the early age of forty-two, and then having laid up nothing for hersef, but, as she thought the affections of those whom she had befriended in their need, she found herself poor indeed.

In her distress she fled for protection to Lord Hastings, who had never ceased to love her since he had first seen her as a mere girl. But Hastings was himself marked out for distruction by Edward's brother, Richard, Duke of Gloucester, who, naming himself the Lord Protector of England, sought to remove his little nephews from his path to the throne. Knowing that Hastings was too fearless and honest not to oppose his designs, and wishing also to get rid of Jane Shore, whom he hated, he trumped up a ridiculous charge of witchcraft, with the impossible partnership of the Queen and Jane Shore, for the purpose of bewitching him, showing as a proof his withered arm which had been in the same condition since his birth.

To this absurd accusation Hastings ventured to demur, with the intention of shielding his beloved Jane, but the only result was that Richard declared him to be in league with the traitors, and had him beheaded on the spot and so poor Jane was left completely defenceless.

A PITIABLE END.

With a great parade of virtuous horror at her sin, which she could not disprove so easily as she had done the charge of witchcraft, Richard handed her over to the spiritual authorities, and she was made to do penance through the streets of London. Stripped of her ornaments, and fine clothes, bare-legged and bare-footed, covered only by a white sheet, and carrying a lighted candle in her hand, she was obliged to make a public confession of her sin, and was then driven away to wander over the sharp stones and to flounder through the horrible mire of the City.

Everybody was forbidden to give her food or shelter and only one of all those whom she had befriended did more than cast a compassionate glance when they saw her tender beauty in such a plight. All honour to the poor baker, whose life she had saved in the days of her power, that he knew what was due to gratitude, that he rolled her a loaf, although he was seized and punished immediately.

It is doubtful just when and how the end came to this wretched woman; we only know that she died in poverty and misery. Sir Thomas More speaks of her as being still alive in the reign of Henry, infirm poor, and lean; but at any rate the popular idea that she died in Shoreditch, which was thence named after her, in now acknowledged as a mistake, for that bore its name long before, either from the family of Soraitch, which owned the property, or from the old word "shore," a sewer, or drain.—"Smith's Weekly."

VERY HURRIED.

He certainly was not a graceful and accomplished cyclist. It was a sorry sight to see him wobble along a few yards, fall down with a crash, then pick himself up again and continue his unsteady career. Determined to go through with it until he could ride with some sort of consideration for other people, however, he continued to practice. Then he once ventured through the town, and got along famously until he started down a steep hill with a sharp turn at the bottom. The pace increased until he whizzed through the air.

Instead of turning at the bottom he rode straight on, crashed through the doorway of a grocer's shop, and after turning a double somersault, landed on the counter and gasped out:

"Give me half an ounce of baccy; I'm in a hurry.

THE UNWRITTEN MARRIAGE LAW.

A speaker at a meeting, referring to the marriage laws, remarked that it was not generally known that a man could not marry his "widow's cousin."

"Widow's sister, you mean," corrected one of his audience.

"No," replied the speaker, "I mean widow's cousin."

"I tell you," said the interrupter, "that a man may marry his widow's cousin, but not his widow's sister. I suggest that you should examine the tables of affinity."

"But," persisted the speaker, "how can a man marry anyone when his wife is a widow?"

SUCH IS LIFE.

BY MAGGIE A. COX.

Tom Banwick was in love—not in the old-fashioned, tragic way, but easily, lightly—with two girls at once—with one more than the other, but in a way, with both. For, no matter what he may have been in his youth, Cupid nowadays is an amateur, a dilettante, a charming guest a gay companion, quite forgetful of the time when he clasped hands with the tragic muse. Moreover, he is puny liable to colds and fevers—and indigestion! But if he had altogether lost his old-time spirit of revenge, my story would not be worth the telling.

Tom was not good at unravelling the secrets of the heart—his own heart least of all. Yesterday it was Marian whom he thought he loved; to-day it was Jessie whom he knew he loved. When he lounged in Marian's dainty boudoir, and his wandering gaze took in its elegance, and Marian's self in pale tinted silk and billowy lace, and when on certain grand occasions he was blinded by the flash of her jewels, or when he met her in the park's green ways, sitting her thoroughbred like a princess, he felt that she was well worth the winning.

And he might have won her long ago. But then there was Jessie—and his uncle! In this problem his uncle represented the unknown quantity.

Jessie was so sweet—sweeter than Marian. But, after all, they were very different. Marian was a Dresden shepherdess, beautiful and gay, if a trifle frivolous; Jessie was one of Diana's nymphs, cold and shy to the world, but oh! so true and unutterably sweet to those whom she loved. But alas! this wood-nymph was penniless, while the shepherdess was worth half a million. And what complicated matters was that he himself was penniless and his uncle was worth half a million.

"If it were only possible to get a glimpse of the old man's will!" he frequently remarked to himself when alone.

But the "old man" lived his life regardless of the hopes and speculations of either of his nephews—for there were two nephews—and he had determined not to divide his property but to leave the whole to one of them. Which one he kept secret.

Jack Thornton had gone to work early in life, and made some money for himself. He was a quiet fellow, absorbed in business, and did not go very often to see his old uncle, because he had a dread of what the world might say. Tom was different luxurious, affectionate, hating work, and loving pleasure. He was fond of his uncle, and since his uncle's house was well-appointed, and his uncle's wine, cigars and cook were of the best, and his uncle himself a lonely old man, whose life was barren of domestic joys, why Tom spent a good deal of his time at his uncle's. And his uncle usually laughed at his stories, ignored his follies, and, better still, paid his debts—sometimes with an elevation of his eyebrow, sometimes with a word of advice.

"Eighty dollars for flowers; thirty six dollars for wine; fifty dollars for horse hire! Isn't that a good deal for a poor man, Tom?"

"[illegible] must keep in the swim, by Jove, sir!" replied Tom, twisting his moustache.

"Ah! Is your cousin Jack in the swim, too?"

"Jack, sir! Jack's a bourgeois; he and I are made of different clay."

"Um—yes."

These words were short and simple but they had an ominous sound.

Tom smothered an oath.

After conversations such as this he went to Marian's for consolation.

Time passed. Both Marian and Jessie had other lovers. What was he to do? He was one of those men whom all women love. He had but to choose. Ah! that was the trouble When his uncle was severe, it was Marian he sought; when his uncle was indulgent it was to Jessie'e side that he flew. He was not greedy but it was necessary that he should have enough money to live upon. Sure of his uncle's fortune, he knew well enough whom he should marry. Meanwhile the problem tormented him.

Tom had a married sister with a country place. One June she gave a house party, and among the guests were Jessie, Marian, and Tom.

Tom confided his trouble to his sister. She shrugged her shoulders.

"If a man sees a beautiful peach hanging above his head and will not give its stem a twist"—she began.

"But suppose there are several peaches, and a man can have but one?" he interrupted.

"Then take the biggest, and leave the green one," said his sister significantly, and left him.

He was indignant. "Green" was not the word for Jessie, although she was young and shy, and blushed so when he spoke of love to her. During these warm summer days he had seen much of [illegible] sweet had grown upon him day by day In his dreams he saw her clothed in silks and jewels (bought with his uncle's money), sitting at a board that groaned with his uncle's plate, while her portrait hung beside those of his Dutch ancestors and smiled on him. But Jessie and poverty—Jessie in an uptown boarding-house!

"I have every reason to believe that uncle is going to leave his money to Jack," said his sister.

Tom began to think. His last three letters (about certain pressing matters) to his uncle were unanswered. He tugged at his moustache.

"Marian is a charming girl," said his sister.

It was night, and far away he heard the thrumming of a banjo and Jessie's silver tones mingled with the baritone of Charlton Laurence.

Sometimes it is accident that shapes our ends. Oftener it is accident in collusion with a woman.

It was harvest time. Everybody went to the fields to watch the harvesters at work. Marian caught her foot in some tangled straw and fell. It was found that her ankle was badly sprained. Everybody was clamorous with sympathy, and the men offered to help her home, but the hostess ordained that her brother should have the honour, as there was a particularly fine stand of clover in the river field that it was necessary that the other men should see before night.

Don't hurry. I will save you some supper," she called after Marian and Tom.

The sun was down. A golden afterglow warmed up the fields of grain: The eastern sky was lilac-tinted and in it hung a round, red moon. Far away the harvesters were singing on their way home.

"Oh, my foot!" groaned Marian, and she sat down by the roadside.

Tom sat beside her.

"Poor little girl!" he said, and stole an arm around her.

The moon rose high in the heavens; all was silent in the fields until the strange creatures of the night began to lift up their voices.

"We'd better go," said Marian.

But it was with great pain she hobbled along, leaning on his arm.

"And I must go home next week," she said.

"Why do you go so soon?".

"I must. I sail in August."

Tom was tender-hearted—because of his pity for this woman in pain he had forgotten all other women. Marian was beautiful and an heiress. She was going away. It was moonlight.

"Don't go!" he pleaded.

Her ankle turned, and she would have fallen, but he caught her in his arms.

"Oh, Marian, I love you—I love you. You shall not go. Nothing shall ever part us again."

Supper was cold when they reached home that night.

* * * *

They were married the following October, and a few months later Tom's uncle died and left him everything.

"Fortunes, like misfortunes, seldom come alone," remarked his friends, significantly.

And now he has more than all the money he can spend, and a pretty wife who loves him, and yet—

But who is happy?

OLD MEN WHO BECAME FAMOUS.

There are some old men who are not to be despised. Some are apt to think that none but young men can do much. Some indeed, shoot up like a rocket, and go out like one. Others rise slowly, like fixed stars, and as they are slow to rise, they are slow to set.

Wickliffe, the rising star of the Reformation was most active and useful from forty-eight to sixty years of age.

Latimer, in King Edward's days, was a hard student; he was at his studies about two o'clock in the morning, summer and winter, though his body had been bruised by the fall of a tree, and he was sixty-seven years of age.

Cromwell was only a captain when he was forty-one, and his greatest deeds were performed between forty-eight and fifty-six, when he died.

Young was an old man when he wrote some of his best poetry, and he was sixty when he began his "Night Thoughts."

Thomas Scott wrote as much at seventy as at any period of his life.

Talleyrand at the age of eighty stood at the head of affairs in France under Napoleon, and then under the Bourbons.

When the Russians were determined to make a stand, and fight the French before the walls of Moscow, they put old Mutusof at the head of the army in the place of Barclay-de-Tolly.

General Blucher was seventy when he was defeated at Ligny and fell under his horse, and the French came after he led on his Prussians against Napoleon at Waterloo.

After many years of warfare, those old men, Wellington and Soult, stood at the head of their respective Cabinets, one in England, and the other in France, preserving by their talent the peace of Europe and the world.

SOFT WATER FOR HARD TIMES.

Hard water is probably an active agent in ageing the body. It is said to harden the arteries. With hardened arteries one cannot feel young. Use soft water for drinking; it makes hard times seem easy.

With attention to food, air, exercise, and the hygiene of the mind, most people might add twenty years to the present average span of life. The great scientist, Dr. Wetchnikoff thinks that we ought to live ten times as long as the period we take to develop—that is from 230 to 250 years. There is no reason, therefore why we should not remain youthful until we pass seventy, or even eighty. Some people accomplish it, and it is possible for the majority. Here are a few rules which might help us on to the 250 mark:

Do not eat heavy suppers.
Drink little or no alcohol.
Avoid rich meats and pastry.
Never eat too much or too little.
Lessen your food as you grow older

DO YOU KNOW, MADAM, THAT

Ammonia painted over woodwork will darken it.

Lemons will keep a long time if covered with water.

It is believed that in China there is 20 times as much coal as in all Europe.

France has more money in circulation in proportion to its population than any other country.

A spoonful of vinegar added to the water in which fish is boiled will make the fish firm and tender.

Pickles should never be kept in glazed ware, as the vinegar forms a poisonous compound with the glazing

Grained wood should be washed with cold tea, a small part of the surface at a time, and rubbed well with a flannel cloth before it becomes dry.

A little vinegar should be kept on the stove while onions or cabbages are being cooked. This will prevent the disagreeable odour going through the house.

White furniture and woodwork can be beautifully cleaned with whiting. Wring a flannel cloth in hot water, dip it in the dry whiting, and rub well, to remove all stains. Then wash off the whiting with clean warm water, and dry with a soft cloth. The rubbing strokes should always be the way of the wood.

Entering the hut of two miners in north-west Rhodesia at night, a lion seized one of the sleepers but his cries awoke his mate, who attacked the animal and forced it to drop its prey. The released man then grasped his rifle and shot the lion dead.

An average of 1000 pigs are eaten in London daily. (1527.)

THE ROMANCE OF SWIFT AND STELLA.

In 1688, the wild, witty, saturine, young Jonathan Swift, having barely scraped through his university career at Dublin with a degree, found himself left destute by the death of his uncle, who had hitherto provided for his education.

His mother, a charming woman, who kept herself cheerfully on £20 a year, advised him to apply to Sir William Temple, an old friend of hers who had retired from public life and lived in seclusion on his property at Shene. Sir William received him kindly and gave him a position as private secretary in his household.

But it is in his relation to that pathetic personality Hester Johnson better known by his pet name for her as Stella, that we now want to consider him.

They first met when he was a young man of twenty-one or two, and she a wee, delicate, dark-eyed maiden of six, in the house of Sir William Temple, where her widowed mother was housekeeper till she married the steward.

TEACHING STELLA TO WRITE.

Almost at once Swift seems to have been drawn to the intelligent child, and he undertook her education, teaching her to read and write in his intervals of leisure, and we know also, from the "little language" in which he wrote to her in his "Journal," that they must have spent many happy hours together in rambles through the fields—the bitter, melancholy man joining in the laughing prattle of the innocent child.

Was it perhaps the poignancy of these early recollections in after unhappy years that made him pen that resolution for which he has been so reviled, "never to let a child come near me?" Certainly he loved one child in his time, and taught it to find its sunshine or storms in his brilliant eyes. So early did little Hester learn her life's lesson!

But Swift's restless spirit, never happy, scorning all men, despising all stations, could not rest in the kindly, pompous household. His writings were already making some mark; he had measured himself with the men of his time and found himself far above them. By the assistance of Sir William he had taken his M.A. at Oxford, and now he wished to enter the Church.

This was contrary to his employer's desires, and as he persisted, they quarrelled and parted—he to go to a small living in Ireland, and Temple to remain alone at Moor Park in Surrey, whither he had removed, missing his clever secretary at every turn. At this point it may be well to note that Moor Park is only a little way out of Farnham, an easy journey from London, and anyone can walk through the park and gaze on Stella's cottage if they feel an interest in her romance.

UNSUCCESSFUL AS A PARSON.

Swift was not popular as a parson and he was ten times more lonely and unhappy in the little Irish village than at Moor Park, and so when he had been refused by a young lady to whom he offered himself, he re-... friend and accepted Sir William's offer to return to him as secretary and confidential adviser.

On his return he found the delicate child grown into a beautiful maid of fifteen; she is best described in his words written on the night of her death: "She was looked upon as one of the most beautiful and graceful and agreeable young women in London, only a little too fat. Her hair was blacker than the raven, and every feature of her face perfection—never was any of her sex born with better gifts of the mind, or who more improved them by reading and conversation."

With this beautiful creature, in all the elusive charm and ductibility of budding womanhood, he thought to find his ideal perfect friendship that he held ought to exist between the sympathetic man and woman. His ideal was based on intellectual companionship and took no account of the other side of human nature. Time and again the experiment has been tried, and time and again it has failed; seldom has it brought less than misery to one of the experimenters.

We know that Stella learnt to love and tremble before her friend, and that her very life was bound up in his; we know that he ignored or refused her love while he kept to the constant, intimate companionship which was so cruel under the circumstances, calling it friendship; but we also know that she would not have had it otherwise if it had to be; and for his rare tenderness, which must have been as far above the tenderness of "a common lover" as his hardness was above that of common man, she was content to take the place he offered her and to ... his cruelty.

In 1699 Temple ... Swift a legacy of money and his literary works, which brought in about £200 probably more than all his own ever realised. He went to Ireland again, in the train of the Earl of Berkeley, who, after promising great things, put him off with two prebends of Laracor and Rathbeggin, which together brought in a small income. Once settled at Laracor, he invited Stella to come over with her friend Mrs. Dingley, who, with a small pension to add to Stella's modest fortune, made just enough for them to live on. So continued this one-sided friendship, in which Stella gave her all and Swift gave—just as much as suited him.

In 1713 he received the Deanery of St. Patrick's, and thereafter spent his life partly in Ireland and partly in London, where he rapidly became a power to be reckoned with. Ever careful of Stella's reputation, he arranged that though she and Mrs. Dingley should live at the Deanery in his absence they vacated it on his return, and, though she appeared at all his public dinners, it was only as a guest.

ONLY GAVE HER FRIENDSHIP.

It was during his time in London that Swift wrote that charming "Journal to Stella," which has rendered her name so famous. In it he gave her a minute daily account of his doings, his walks, his talks, his business, and his pleasures, interspersed with loving, intimate talk in their "little language," than which we have been told there is nothing "more manly, more tender, more exquisitely touching" in all the love-making in any language at any age. And this was supposed to call forth only friendship from a warm-hearted young girl!

But; for all this, cruel grief soon came to stab her loving heart. First a mention that he had called on "a lady just come to Town," then an answer to a question from unhappy Stella—"What do you mean, 'that boards near me, that I dine with now and then?' What the deuce! You know whom I have dined with every day since I left you better than I do." Then he had been to dine with "Mrs. Vanhomrigh," then it is with his "neighbour." then he is dining there every day for a week. Alas, poor Stella!

Esther Vanhomrigh was a Dutch beauty—"a white witch with a baby face," he calls her, and withal somewhat masculine and imperious in her manner. Clever, impulsive, a quick scholar, with keen artistic perceptions, she began by sitting at the feet of the fascinating Dean to learn wisdom, and ended by falling violently in love with him. She adored him, she flattered him, she fawned on him, and he thought to find another ideal friendship. But Venessa, as he called her, was of another kind to Stella; she wished for no friendship; she loved him, and she told him so. He, unwilling to lose her pleasant companionship, permitted her adoration, with an occasional rebuke, though never intending to gratify her by a marriage.

About this time a suitor for Stella came forward, and in a remarkable letter which the Dean wrote to him in answer to his accusation that he was trying to prevent the marriage, we read that "if fortune and humour" permitted him to think of marriage, he should perfer her to anyone on earth. Tisdall was dismissed, and Swift showed a great dislike to him ever afterwards.

Whether he himself married the unfortunate girl is still a moot point. Johnson, Scott, Sheridan and others declare positively that they were privately married soon after this incident, in 1716; while Forster, Mrs. Dingley, and Swift's own doctor are just as certain that they never married, but remained to the end only friends. Neither side is proved, and in any case it would have been merely a formal contract (designed, say some, to keep her from marrying anyone else, and, say others, to prevent the Dean being obliged to marry Venessa), and both continued to live in separate houses and to meet only in the presence of a third person.

TORMENTED BY JEALOUSY.

Passionate Vanessa grew more and more unhappy; she suffered keenly under the Dean's sharp words of reproof, and from time to time she broke out into wild complaints and prayers; she followed him to Ireland, and gloried in the scandal that linked her name to his. Of course, she heard of Stella's existence, and immediately became tormented with a raging demon of jealousy, but she dared not question the fierce, silent man to whom she once wrote—"there is something in your looks so awful that it strikes me dumb," so she took the other course of writing to Stella.

No one, except the one to whom it was addressed and the Dean, has ever seen that letter, but it is supposed to have contained questions concerning the relations that Stella bore to Swift. The story goes that Stella gave the letter to the Dean, and that he, in a paroxysm of fury, that she should see that Vanessa considered that she had a right to know this secret, and that such a one should have dared to rebel against his decree, took the letter, rode straight to the culprit's house, and, flinging it down before her, with such blazing eyes and scornful lips that she knew at once that all her hopes were blasted, strode from the house in deadly silence. She sank under the shock, and, already in a feeble state of health, died a few weeks later.

THE SAD CONCLUSION.

But Swift was doomed to live out the last years of his life in loneliness misery, and madness—a colossal ruin. In 1728 Stella died after a lingering illness, and when the grave closed over her, "darkness and despair closed over Swift." When he knew the end was near, he fled from all his friends, shutting himself up in his room in agony and distress. The night when the news of her death was brought him, he sat up until midnight writing "The Life and Character of Mrs. Johnston"—"the truest, most virtuous and valuable friend that I, or perhaps any other person, ever was blessed with."

After that all was darkness to him He had ever been an unhappy man—"of all men most miserable," he says—and his only moments of peace and quiet pleasure were those that were lightened by her smile. Now that she was gone there was nothing to withold him from passing the borderland of madness whereon he had strayed for some time, lingering on for many years, with intervals of sanity, till he was laid by her side in the quiet grave.

Strange man—who can judge him? Mixture of genius and madness, who can tell where the one began or the other ended? A paper was found after his death containing a lock of Stella's hair and inscribed in his handwriting:—"Only a woman's hair." Did ever four words say so much?—"Smith's Weekly."

STORY OF A TALKING PARROT.

A good story is being passed quietly round, and it having the merit of being true, is worthy of being given a wider circle than individual narrators can hope to reach.

A Somerset Bench of county magistrates, which has adopted its own line in the matter of licensing reform, has undertaken a personal inspection of the public-houses within its jurisdiction. Two members of the Bench, whilst so visiting, for the purpose of seeing whether the inns were strictly fit, duly reached a riverside village, and on entering a hostelry the worthy J.P. who acted as spokesman took the lead in the look round.

Seeing a parrot in a cage, he affably exclaimed: "Hullo, Polly; how do you do?" Polly, darting at its interrogator that peculiarly wise side-glance, retorted immediately:—

"Now, that will do. You have had too much drink already; you will get none here."

This was such a surprise that the gentleman so unjustly accused had nothing more to say, and his colleague stifled with difficulty the laughter which might have added to the indignation of his brother-justice.

Coloured races never have blue eyes. Their eyes are always dark brown, brownish yellow, or black.

LINKS WITH THE PAST.

One of the most extraordinary of living links between the past and the present is the veteran author Mr. Justin McCarthy. In his "Reminiscences," published a year or two ago Mr. McCarthy—who, be it remembered, is yet alive—tells how he recollects one day having had a chat with the then Earl Russell, the old Lord John Russell of former days, upon this very subject of connection between past and present centuries. With a smile, Lord John mentioned to him an extraordinary event which had occurred to himself.

He—Lord John Russell—was once, when young, visiting Florance, and an elderly lady was introduced to him whose name he did not clearly catch, although he noticed well her appearance, which he described to Mr. McCarthy. Some little time afterwards the future Prime Minister of England learned to his astonishment that this lady was no other than the widow of Charles James Stuart, the Young Pretender! As the rebellion of the Young Pretender took place as far back as 1745, there is a clear connecting link of well over a century and a half between Mr. McCarthy, still living, and this historic woman, of whom he has heard from a famous man who had actually seen and talked with her.

The present writer's great-aunt, whom he saw and spoke with many times, died not long ago at the wonderful age of ninety-nine years and nine months. She used to relate with much pride and pleasure how her mother told her what happened at the time of the disturbances when the "South Sea Bubble" burst, early in the reign of George I., which began in 1715!

The mother of this old lady herself lived to be close upon one hundred years of age. she was a Yorkshire woman of the East Riding, and chanced to be in London, a little girl with her parents, when that terrible shock of finance came and brought ruin to many thousands of Englishmen.

Thus, with only one actual intermediary, the writer of this article—not by any means an old man—has heard the story of this event from an eye-witness, though something like one hundred and eighty years have elapsed since its occurrence.

Which is the most extraordinary link of this kind ever recorded? Probably the following. There have been two sisters, the elder of whom saw Oliver Cromwell when he was ruling England, and the younger of whom held the future Queen Victoria on her knees! As there was an interval of no less than 163 years between the two events, it may surely be safely maintained that this constitutes a veritable record of its kind.

The father of three sisters was an English baronet who married young in the times of Cromwell, and Oliver came to stay at his house whilst his first little girl was a baby. The protector dandled this baby on his knees, and we can imaging how the baby watched him. The wife of the baronet died very young, and he never married again until he was ninety-six years old!

Then he had one child—another girl—who was born before he himself died, and who herself lived to be over a century old. The late Duchess of Kent once took her little daughter to the house where this old lady was staying, and the centenarian took the girl in her arms and kissed her. This was in 1821.

"There, my dear," said she to the Duchess, with delight, "you can always tell your daughter when she grows up that she was seen and kissed by a woman whose sister saw Oliver Cromwell!"

And the duchess never forgot to tell the future Queen of this extraordinary circumstance, which, as has been said, must surely be the "record" one of which the authenticity is unquestionable.—"Answers."

REMARKABLE PROPHECY.

A LONG LIFE FOR THE EARTH.

That the earth will be habitable for a hundred million years to come is the belief of Dr. Thomas C. Chamberlain, the well-known geologist. He declares that climatic phenomena and temperature conditions of the last hundred million years warrant him in offering his optimistic prophecy. His basis for the theory of perpetuity for human life is his own "planetesimal hypothesis" that the world is not gradually cooling from a ball of fire, but that it has gradually grown in size by absorbing other smaller masses of matter. The earthquake is really only a trivial phenomenon of the earth. The great question for us he argues, is not what disasters impend but what agencies are likely to perpetuate life. The human race has really just come into possession of the earth. The fact that the rocks and the animals have had their eras of prosperity is the basis for the belief that we have millions of years before us.

LONG-DISTANCE JANE.

An old farmer was sceptical as to whether people who were miles apart could really talk to each other over a telephone wire.

One day his wife went to make a visit to a distant friend who had a telephone in her house. During the afternoon the farmer visited a near neighbour who also boasted a telephone and who persuaded the farmer to call up his wife as a little surprise.

Following instructions, he put the receiver to his ear, and, after the usual preliminaries he shouted:

"Hello, Jane!"

Just then a flash of lightning struck the wire, and he fell sprawling to the floor. The neighbour was chagrined that the old man should meet with such an accident on his first trial of the telephone, and assured him that such a thing would not happen except in case of storms. But the farmer was convinced of the possibilities of communication, however, and would not try again. He rose to his feet, and shaking his head knowingly, said:

"It's wonderful; that was Jane all right."

Crocodiles have occasionally been seen 1,000 miles from land, and it is likely that their presence in the ocean has given rise to some of the sea-serpent stories. The alligator never leaves fresh water.

WIRELESS TELEPHONE IN VEST POCKET.

Experiments which have been pursued since last autumn in wireless telephoning, have solved the problem of this useful science, and the result is so simple that it is likely to create a sensation in the business world as well as in scientific circles. While studying the problem an inventor constructed an instrument so small that it can be put into a vest pocket which, attached to a wireless battery such as is used by the Marconi system, at once begins catching conversations carried along ordinary telephone wires, the distance depending only upon the energy behind the telephones that are sending the messages.

It was one stormy night a few weeks ago, when the inventor had perfected his little receiver and set it up in his studio by the sea coast, that he sat wondering where he had better set up his sending apparatus. He was suddenly startled by the sound of a voice in the room, of which he was the only occupant. outside the storm howled along the coast and beat the waves against the rocks.

"Hello! Hello! Is that Mrs. ———? Yes? Come over this evening if you can."

"All right. Good-bye."

The inventor sat bolt upright. Then he got up and went to the door. There was no one there. The little instrument on the table began to buzz again, and then came another voice, a different one this time, asking price of eggs and ordering a greengrocer to send up some potatoes first thing in the morning.

A SUDDEN REVELATION.

Like a flash he realised the situation. His little instrument was not waiting for his sending instrument to be set up, but was pilfering messages from the telephone company's wire which ran along a road three miles away. Wild with delight, the inventor rushed away and got some of his friends to come in and witness the success of his discovery. When they arrived the little apparatus was still busy disclosing neighbourhood gossip and all sorts of messages that were buzzing over the wires.

The inventor related the incident to us as follows: "I was sitting in my room one night when it dawned upon me that with the wireless telegraph comparitively simple, the wireless telephone must go equally simple. I jotted down on a paper my ideas as they came to me, and the next morning went to work on my machine. I was merely experimenting, not having the remotest idea that I was anywhere near success. Suddenly, when I did not dream that I had perfected the machine, I received the messages from neighbouring ordinary telephones as I have told you. The revelation took me off my feet."

The basis of the system is like that of the wireless telegraph. But a small invention, the details of which he does not make public, completes it. This is called the "new detector." It is this machine, attached to the wireless batteries, which is responsible for the results, No wire was attached to the receiving instument, the latter simply being placed on a table in a room. At present the inventor is working on the sending parts of the apparatus.

The possibilities are almost limitless. With this new invention one may yet be able to carry in his pocket a private telephone, with which he can call up his house and talk with his family wherever he may be. Persons sitting in the grandstand at the race-course may telephone to their friends in the city the results of the races undetected.

Messages sent by telephones keyed to ordinary tension may be received by any one within miles who has a pocket telephone. And the perfection of the attuning apparatus, by which individual telephones are keyed to any fraction of a "note," or degree of tension, may make it possible to have comparative secrecy, as receivers will take the message only when attuned to perfect accord. and the wireless telegraph experiments have shown that their can in time be thousands of these fractions of tension.

NEVER LICK POSTAGE STAMPS.

People should never lick postage stamps. Apart from the dirty fingers through which they may have passed, one class has now been proved to be absolutely poisonous. A 'Lancet' man was recently struck with the brilliancy of the yellow colouring used in the threepenny stamp, and it was found on analysis that this colouring was due to a poisonous salt; chromate of lead (chrome yellow). Each threepenny stamp weighs rather more than half a grain, and the quantity of chromate of lead present was found to be 2.53 per cent. On this basis 70 stamps would contain one grain of poisonous lead salt. As little as one-fifth of a grain of this poison proved fatal to two children who had sucked the colouring from some pastry covered with ornaments containing chromate of lead. The ornaments were imitations of bees, or perhaps, wasps, and each contained about one-sixteenth of a grain of chromate of lead. According to an analysis, therefore, of the threepenny postage stamp a fatal dose (one-fifth of a grain) of chromate of lead would be contained in 14 stamps.

A SUDDEN CHANGE.

Two commercial travellers, one from London and one from New York, were discussing the weather in their respective countries.

The Englishman said that English weather had one great fault—its sudden changes.

"A person may take a walk one day," he said, "attired in a light summer suit, and still feel quite warm. Next day he needs an overcoat."

"That's nothing," said the American. "My two friends, Johnson and Jones, were once having an argument. There were eight or nine inches of snow on the ground. The argument got heated, and Johnson picked up a snowball and threw it at Jones from a distance of not more than five yards. During the transit of the snowball, believe me or not, as you like, the weather changed and became hot and summer-like, and Jones, instead of being hit with the snowball, was—er—scalded with hot water!"

There are eight times more white men than women in India.

OUR COOKERY SCHOOL.

COOKERY PROCESSES.

Stewing is one of the most economical methods of cooking, and is particularly adapted for those cuts of meat which are not suitable for roasting. Its economy will be seen if we contrast it with the process of grilling. A mutton chop grilled loses part of its substance in vapour which goes up the chimney and in fat which drops into the fire. But if we put the chop into a small stewpan, with just enough water to cover it, and with a spoonful of rice, and let it gently simmer for two or three hours, all its juices will be preserved, and a tender chop, very suitable for a delicate stomach, with the pleasing accompaniment of rice which has absorbed some of the flavour of the meat, will be the result. Moreover, a chop for grilling must be from the choicest part and of the best quality, whereas one for stewing may be taken from the neck, and need not be from the loin or chump. The economy of stewing is even more strikingly seen in the making of that favourite dish, Irish stew. If we take three pounds of cutlets and grill them, they will not go nearly so far as if gently stewed with potatoes and onions.

Other advantages of stewing are that this process requires less heat—and therefore a smaller consumption of fuel—and less attention than any other. Stewing is not boiling, and requires only a slow, moderate heat. When the pot is put upon the stove and tightly covered, the only thing the cook has to do is to see that a proper heat (about 165deg.) is maintained. The juices given out by the meat flavour the accompanying vegetables and condiments, and these in their turn impart their flavour to the meat, so that nothing is lost.

I now come to the process of frying. I ought rather to say processes because there are two separate and distinct processes called by that name—viz., dry frying and frying in deep fat. Familiar examples of the former are the frying of ham and eggs, bacon, sausages, &c., and of the latter the frying of fish, rissoles, &c.

The frying-pan is the bane of English cookery, and the process of dry frying is expensive and wasteful. The process is such a simple and easy one that it is greatly abused, especially by the working classes, and the frying-pan instead of the stewpan, has become the great implement of so-called cookery. Instead of getting some economical pieces of meat and making a savory stew for her husband and children, an ignorant or lazy housewife will buy a couple of pounds of expensive steak and throw it into the frying-pan a few minutes before the time of her husband's return from work. The money thus spent on one meal would suffice to make sufficient nourishing and satisfying stews to last for several days. It is little wonder that domestic unhappiness ensues when the breadwinner gets for his evening meal an ill-cooked steak or chop, probably fried in the same pan that has cooked his breakfast bloater.

The other kind of frying, often called wet frying, consists in boiling the article to be cooked in a sufficiently large quantity of fat to completely cover it.

There are some essential points regarding frying which must be remembered in order to ensure success. In the first place, the fat—whether it be dripping, lard, oil, butter, or the skimmings of saucepans—must be absolutely fresh, sweet, and free from salt. Secondly, the fat must be very hot before anything is immersed in it; and thirdly, whatever is fried in it must be dry.

Dripping and the skimmings of saucepans are the best form of fat to use. After being used, the fat should be allowed to cool for a few minutes, and then be strained into a clean earthenware jar. An economical housewife will use the same fat again and again. I need hardly say that fat which has once been used for fish should be kept exclusively for that purpose.

To test whether the fat is hot enough, throw in a small piece of bread. If the fat be hot enough, the bread will turn brown in a few seconds; but if it burns, the fat is too hot. Unlike water, fat is perfectly still after boiling point is reached. When a thin blue vapour rises from the fat it is fit to use.

Fish that are to be fried in this manner are to be first thoroughly dried, then floured, then dipped in beaten egg and rolled in breadcrumbs. Some people, instead of egging and breadcrumbing, dip the fish in a batter made of eggs, flour, and water. From three to ten minutes is the average time occupied in cooking, according to the size of the fish. A wire frying-basket which just fits inside the saucepan should be used. When the fish is sufficiently cooked, lift the basket and hold it over the saucepan for a moment or two to drain. Take out the contents and lay them on a cloth before the fire, turning them two or three times, so that each side may be equally dry.

Too many things should not be put into the pan at one time, else there is the danger of some not being entirely covered. The pan should first be heated, then the fat put in in small pieces, and brought slowly to boiling point.

AN UNVIOLATED RULE.

A certain club, the name of which need not be mentioned, has strict regulations against gambling.

A quartet of club members decided to break the rule by a game of bridge for small stakes, so they adjourned to one of the small rooms and told the old servant to bring a pack of cards.

When he brought them, one of the members asked: "John, I suppose it would be something utterly new in this club if we were to do such a thing as play for money with these cards!"

The waiter scratched his head, and deliberated, finally answering: "Sir, I've been in this club a long time, and I've seen many things."

"Yes, but what have you seen?"

"I've seen every rule of this club violated except one."

"What is that one?"

"The rule against giving tips to the servants."

The oldest piece of linen-paper in existence, so far as is known, is a manuscript containing a treaty between the Kings of Aragon and Castile. It is dated 1177, and is still in a fair state of preservation, retaining the ink very well.

WHEN THE OFFICE BOY TAKES CHARGE.

Scene: Hallway of "Daily Breeze."

Characters: Rustic Old Man, Fresh Hall Boy, Managing Editor.

(Boy at desk outside of editorial rooms. Enter Old Man.)

Old Man: "Is this the office of the 'Daily Breeze?'"

Hall Boy (sizing him up): "You've hit it. The cigar is yours."

Old Man: "I want to see the managing editor."

Hall Boy: "I am the managing editor."

Old Man: "Why—wh—what are you out in the hall for?"

Hall Boy: "Really, old man, that is my business, but I din't mind giving away the snap. I'm out here because it's cooler. See?"

Old Man (smiling queerly): "You're blooming young to have such a position."

Hall Boy: "This is getting to be a young man's country. Now, old man, what can I do for you? Speak up quick, for my time is limited."

Old Man: "Writin' editorials, I suppose."

Hall Boy: "I suppose I am, but you needn't let it keep you awake. What do you want? Go'n' to advertise for boarders?"

Old Man: "Not a bad idea, but I didn't come for that."

Hall Boy: "Well, what did you come for? Do you want to find out how to remove freckles without a knife?"

Old Man: "No I don't."

Hall Boy: "Well, maybe you've got an article on 'How to Keep Hogs to Home.'"

Old Man: "Mebbe I have. You might read it and ask for a holiday."

Hall Boy: "Don't get sassy, old man. What do you want?"

Old Man: "I want to find out why office boys are apt to be so pert, an' as I see my son, the managing editor, is just comin' out o' the office, I guess I'll ask him. Hello, son!"

Managing Editor: "Hello, father! Come inside."

Hall Boy: "'Ully Gee! Guess I'll go down in the composing room an' cool off."

ON CHOOSING A WIFE.

"Ancient Tales with Modern Endings" is the title of an intertaining article in "Pearson's Magazine." The ancient tales are funny to begin with, and the modern endings make them funnier. This is one of the tales:—

"A young man was in love with three daughters of one family, but he could not tell which he loved best and he could not marry all of them without emigrating to Utah or Turkey.

"He managed to get himself invited to tea.

"'Will you have cheese?' he inquired.

"'Are you fond of cheese?' asked Hildegarde.

"'Yes, I like cheese.'

"'We will have some, then,' said Margaret.

"'I will watch how each of them cuts the cheese-rind,' he said to himself; 'then I shall know which will make the best housekeeper.'

"At the tea table Hildegarde, the eldest, took the cheese, and began to pare off a very thick rind.

"'Extravagant!' thought the young man. 'She would want a new hat every week.'

"'Oh, how wasteful!' cried Margaret, the second daughter. Hand it to me'—and she pared a rind so thin that it was no paring at all.

"'She would be stingy!' the young man decided, 'and would want me to smoke cheap cigars and wear shilling ties.'

"'To thin!' exclaimed Dorothy, the youngest; and she took the cheese and pared it just right.

"'She's the one for me!' mentally exulted the young man.

"After tea, he led her into the conservatory and proposed.

She promptly refused him.

"'Please explain why is this,' he asked, in an agitated voice.

"'I will tell you,' replied the fair Dorothy, coldly. 'My sisters and I have heard of the cheese-rind test ever since we were in the nursery, so we understood your artless plan. My sisters cut it thick and thin on purpose to discourage you. I cut it just right, not for the sake of refusing you but that I might tell you what we all think. This is it:—

A young man who does not know which girl he wants for a wife would not make a good husband for anyone. Good evening!'"

IN THE STREETS OF CAIRO.

Impudence is no small part of the stock-in-trade of some of the Oriental street jugglers, and a visitor to Egypt tells of an itinerant performer whom he once beheld doing sleight of hand tricks before a crowd of onlookers.

He was an old man of the negro type, and some of his feats were decidedly clever. After performing a number of tricks, and picking up the coins thrown by the spectators, he asked for a cigar.

In expectation of another exhibition of his skill, several gentlemen offered cigars, and the conjuror passed round and collected all that he could get.

After that he gathered up his apparatus, pocketed the cigars, and calmly walked away, with the remark:—

"Berry good trick, dat!"

AN EASY JOB.

A well-known naval chaplain tells of a conversation he once overheard between two mariners who were arguing as to who had the least work to do on board a man-of-war.

"It's the chaplain," said the first.

"How d'ye make that out?" asked the second.

"Because he ain't got no work to do, and all day to do it in."

The second marine snorted in disgust.

"You ain't got it right, Jack," said he. "It's the cap'n of marines."

"How's that?"

"Well, my boy, as you say, the chaplain's got nothing to do and all day to do it in; but the cap'n of marines he ain't got anything to do and all day to do it in, and a lieutenant to help him to do it."

Medical statistics show that in London seventy men have died suddenly during the last ten years while running after omnibusses.

A MILLIONAIRE'S GRATITUDE.

Speaking at a public dinner, an American millionaire, who started life as an engineer, humorously ascribed his success to his having once when in a destitute condition been kicked off an accommodation train in the dead of winter.

Wishing to proceed to a place in search of work, he had boarded the train and appealed to the conductor. That official, deaf to all entreaties, had pulled up the train at the next station and expelled the intruder with considerable force, leaving him to seek shelter in a convenient goods shed. Next morning the span of a large local bridge gave way, the whole structure threatened to collapse before the foundry experts could arrive to repair it. The young stranger was promptly on the spot, and building a temporary supporting trestle out of logs and crossties, saved something like 20,000 dollars worth of work. A good possition was immediately found for him in the local works, his career from that day being one of unchecked prosperity.

In finishing his story, the millionaire pointed out that he owed his start in life to that conductor, his one regret being that he had never run across his old enemy so that he could tell him all about it. Now the conductor, curiously enough, was still plying his old vocation, and the speech being copied generally into all the papers attracted his notice. He obtained leave of absence, and promptly waited upon the millionaire in order to give him an opportunity of expressing his gratitude.

"Now, sir," said the great man, after dates and particulars had been verified, "I have always felt that to you, under Providence, I owe my success in life. I have returned my thanks to Providence in many ways, but the kicking you gave me was a personal touch of your own, a sort of humourous embellishment of your duty, without which the throwing off of a poor half-starved wretch would have been but dull sport. I have advanced in weight since that night, and you have gone down, and so far that helps to make matters more even." Then suddenly grabbing the conductor by the collar, he whirled him round like lightening, and kicked him all the way down stairs.

The bruised conductor, after debating for a day whether he would bring an action for damages, crawled home with a mighty poor opinion of millionaires in general.

GENERAL INFORMATION.

Each salmon produces about twenty million eggs.

A ton of coal is said to yield about 3,000 feet of purified gas.

The world's navies employ 1,693,000 men.

Nine per cent. of cases of amputation are said to be fatal.

Rain falls in torrents in the Sahara desert at intervals of five, ten, and twenty years.

The area of land in Africa owned by Great Britain is equal to 2,570,000 square miles.

Coal is dearer in South Africa than in any other part of the world; it is cheapest in China.

Scientific men say that the hair from the tail of the horse is the strongest single animal thread known.

At least two Colonial sailors have attained the rank of Admiral in the British Navy—namely, Admiral C. C. Drury, and Admiral Archibald Douglas. Both were born in Canada.

Several Egyptian harps have been recovered from tombs. In some the strings are intact, and give forth distinct sounds after a silence of 3,000 years.

The ruby in the centre of the Maltese Cross on top of the British crown is the stone that was given to the Black Prince by King Pedro of Castile after the battle of Nejara. Henry V. of England wore it in his helmet at the Battle of Agincourt.

The largest permanent store of coined money in the world is in the Imperial war treasury of Germany—a portion saved for emergencies from the sum paid by France after the Franco-Prussian war, and locked up in the Julius tower of the fortress of Spandau. It amounts to the value of £6,000,000.

There is no building material so durable as well-made bricks. In the British Museum are bricks taken from the buildings in Nineveh and Babylon which show no sign of decay or disintegration, although the ancients did not burn or bake them, but dried them in the sun.

In Japan the nose is the only feature which attracts attention and determines the beauty or ugliness of the face, according as it is big or small. This is probably due to the fact that differences in noses constitute about the only distinction between one Japanese face and another. In Japan a lady who has a huge proboscis is always a great beauty and a reigning belle.

The appearance of fine gems is improved by gaslight. A perfect emerald, despite its colour, which in anything else would turn to a dull bluish hue, is only intensified in brilliancy of colour by artificial light. The blue sapphire, though darkened, remains true to its colour, as by daylight. The alexandrite is the only gem that changes, turning from a dark olivine to a brilliant bloodred by candle or gaslight.

No living representative of the animal kingdom has more than five toes, digits, or claws to each foot, hand, or limb. The horse is the type of the one-toed creation, the camel of the two-toed, the rhinocerus of the three-toed, and the hippotamus of the four-toed animal life. The elephant, and hundreds of other animals of different orders, belong to the great five-toed tribe.

During a thunderstorm in Berlin an interesting effect on an electric train was noticed at night. All the electric lamps inside and outside the carriages were extinguished every time the lightning flashed, and the passengers remained a few minutes in complete darkness. Then the lamps rekindled. 1527.

Ararat and Stawell Mining Board.

The quarterly meeting of this Board was held at the Mining Board room, Ararat, on Tuesday. There were present —Messrs Burton (in the chair), Williamson, Cahill, Jack, Wild, McDonald, and Fitches.

From Beechworth Mining Board, acknowledging receipt of resolution re licenses under sections 42, 49, 65, and 103 of the various Land Acts being cancelled when such areas are applied for under mining leases, and stating that the conditions of the licenses permit miners to enter without paying for compensation, but the Minister will not grant mining leases until compensation is paid for damages.

A lengthy debate ensued on this question. The chairman read quotations from the geological report of Mr Dunn, re Bethanga lease, which had been ignored by the department, and commented strongly upon the practice of the department in ignoring reports of officers. They had considered their interests were being safeguarded by section 98, but it appeared they were living in a fool's paradise. The Government should compensate a man whom they allowed to go into occupation and not allow his homestead to be wholly swept away. They had evidence to-day that they were wrong in the supposition that section 98 protected their interests.

Mr McDonald said that on more than one occasion he had voiced the opinion that section 98 was not worth the paper it was written on, as it did not safeguard individual miners and companies. Landholders did not object to the section, but welcomed it. The question was now a very serious one. Alienation was going on in a wholesale manner in this district. The borough common some years ago secured themselves against further encroachment by holding a public meeting in the Town Hall to protest against it, but the goldfields common was being encroached on on all sides in small allotments. Spring leads, Cathcart, was allowed to go as a grazing area and the timber had been rung, which showed that their recommendations had not been noticed in any way. Some strong recommendation was necessary.

Eventually Mr Wild moved that the department be asked to carefully consider the improvement if necessary of the conditions of the 98th section, when altering the act with regard to the powers of the Board, under codification of bye-laws, that other alterations in the act deemed necessary be taken into consideration, and that the Board protest against unnecessary delay in bringing the matter to a satisfactory conclusion.

Mr Fitches seconded.—Carried.

From Shire of Ripon, stating that the notice of Mr T. A. Wild's appointment of Beaufort Common had been noted.—Received.

From Department of Mines, requesting the clerk to forward plans of local mining leases, when they will be posted up to date.—Received.

From the Returning Officer, acknowledging receipt of resignation of Mr Jno. Sargeant as a member of the Board, and stating he would take the necessary steps towards filling the vacancy.

From same, stating that Mr Wm. Jack, of Kofoed-street, Stawell, being the only person nominated for the vacant seat on the Mining Board, had been declared duly elected.—Received.

From Department of Mines and Water Supply, intimating that the Board's plans of mining lease blocks had been received, and the work was now in hand, and plans would be returned as early as possible.—

From Maryborough Mining Board, forwarding the following copy of resolution passed at last meeting, and asking co-operation in the matter, viz.:—"That the Minister of Mines be approached with the view of enlarging the scope of the various Mining Boards throughout the State, by giving them power to review all land applications within their respective districts, and to authorise the inspection of State forests by the said Boards, with the special object of protecting mining timber. In order to enable this to be carried out the Board recommends that the Boards meet monthly, and that other Boards be invited to co-operate."—Mr Williamson moved that the first part of the latter be agreed with, and that the latter portion be considered at next meeting.—Mr Jack seconded.—Carried.

From Department of Mines, re Board's letter, protesting against the alienation of common auriferous lands, stating that all applications received from Lands Department are submitted to the geological director for dealing from a mining point of view, but in a number of cases the applications are referred to the district inspector of Mines for report before being finally dealt with, and the conditions of 98 Land Act 1901 are added in all cases where deemed necessary. The question of the alienation or otherwise of non-auriferous common lands is solely for the consideration of the Lands Department.—Received.

From Department of Mines, re codification of mining bye-laws, informing the Board that the crown solicitor has advised that it is very doubtful, in his opinion, if the powers of convening a conference of delegates from the various Boards, provided in section 30 of the Mines Act 1901, is sufficient, as in consequence any bye-laws made by the conference may be set aside, and the position will be met in the Amending Mines Bill this session. The Minister regrets the difficulty that has arisen, as he is desirous that the work of codification should be concluded as soon as possible, but in the circumstances he considers he has no option but follow ... immediately after legislation sanction had been obtained the delegates would be called together.

From Department of Mines, stating that the matter of referring applications for lands in auriferous areas to the Boards for report before same are finally dealt with was being considered, and the Minister's decision would be communicated when making arrangements for summoning a conference of Mining Board delegates.

Mr Wild stated as temporary manager of Beaufort common he had signed pay sheets, and certified to them as correct.—Action endorsed.

The chairman said the Minister of Mines was bringing in a Mining Bill, and asked if the Board desired to have a voice in the matter.—Mr Wild moved that the Stawell representatives be a sub-committee to consider same on behalf of the board. Mr McDonald seconded.—Carried.

The date of the next meeting of the Board was left in the chairman's hands.—Abridged from the "Chronicle."

Bonnington's Irish Moss
for Stubborn Colds and Childrens Hacking Coughs.
THE MOTHERS FRIEND.

NOTABLE EVENT.

The Arrival Of Spring,

And with it, Our Spring Millinery.

Pretty HATS and BONNETS, with all the grace that TASTE and ART can put into them, are here ready for you.

Stylish HATS from the Fashion Centres, bought in the best Markets, are also HERE....

Come, and bring your Friends, Buyers or not.

Every Article is marked at the Lowest Price possible, and at Prices that will at once commend themselves to you.

WOTHERSPOON & CO.,

UNIVERSAL PROVIDERS,

BEAUFORT & BUANGOR.

Ballarat Sheep Show.

The Ballarat Sheep Show was opened on Thursday under most favorable auspices, the attendance being large, the exhibits of a high standard, and the weather all that could be desired. The exhibits included sheep from South Australia and New Zealand, and these excited much interest, as the latter colony appeared for the first time on the lists. The sister colony and State did not come into competition, for the staple breed in South Australia is the pure merino, and New Zealand showed English Leicesters. The latter, however, were very successful against the Victorian breeders of Leicester. There was very keen competition in merinos, Victoria and South Australia meeting here on common ground, as regards breeds, though not so as regards types, for, as stated, the sister State breeders go in for fine wool merinos almost solely. The classes were all well filled, and the competition was very keen. The show, from the point of view of quality, was a splendid one. Though the Ballarat Society has ever had a high standard, it was eclipsed this year. The introduction of new classes of English and Border Leicester sheep was an innovation that was much appreciated, and gave rise to some most interesting discussions on the merits of the various breeds as compared with this—to Ballarat—new breed.

There were two new classes in the show this year which attracted much attention and aroused keen interest. These were the English Leicesters and Border Leicesters, and there were good shows in each class. The sheep were in splendid fettle, and secured much admiration from breeders and visitors. The principal exhibitor in English Leicesters was Mr D. Stewart, of Wongan, Skipton. Mr Stewart is one of the most prominent breeders of this sheep, and his flock is drawn from Scale Park, Clunes, where Mr R. Carter is an enthusiastic breeder. Mr Stewart purchased the stud flock three months ago, and the sheep shown now are Mr Carter's breeding. Mr Stewart, however, hopes to show his own sheep next year. He was successful in beating New Zealand and South Australia in rams. He favors the English Leicester as against the Border Leicester, for the reason that the former crossed with the merino is likely to prove a good wool sheep, as well as a meat sheep, and he intends breeding to demonstrate this fact. Mr Stewart has bought a property in the north for the purpose of raising lambs for export, and hopes to do well with the cross above mentioned.

In the Border Leicester, Mr J. A. Cochrane, of Ceres, near Geelong, was the most prominent exhibitor. The Ceres flock, which is well known throughout the States, was established 24 years ago by Mr Cochrane, senr., who started with 100 ewes purchased from Adams' St. Enoch's flock, which originally came from New Zealand. The first ram bought for the Ceres stud came from New Zealand also, and judicious breeding and selection have produced a magnificent class of sheep.

The following were the district awards:—

ENGLISH LEICESTERS.

Ram, 1½ years—D. Stewart, Wongan, Skipton, 1 and 4.

Ewe, over 1½ years—D. Stewart, 1 and 2.

Ewe, under 1½ years—D. Stewart, 2 and 3.

Border Leicester ram, over 1½ years—J. Hannah, Stockyard Hill, 2.

Ram, under 1 year—J. Hannah, 4.

Border Leicester ewe, over 1½ years—J. Hannah, 4.

Ewe, under 1½ years—J. Hannah, 3 and 4.

FAT SHEEP.

Pen of three fat merino wethers—P. Russell, Mawallok, Beaufort, 1 and 2; Admiral Bridges, Trawalla, 3.

Pen of three fat merino wethers—D. Stewart, 3.

MERINOS.

This is the staple breed on the stations ... in the Western district, and such breeders as the Russells, Oldham and White, Admiral Bridges, Ritchies, Beggs, were all represented at the show. Mr D. Stewart had some of the old Mooramong breeds on show, having selected his stud from Mr D. Stodart's stud there, although he has also drawn on Mawallok for rams. Indeed, Mawallok, Trawalla, Banongil, Carngham, Langi-Willi, Devon Park, Woodhouse, and Wongan supply the principal merino flocks in this district. Originally these stations were stocked from Tasmanian studs, but of late a fair number of stud sheep are being drawn from Boonoke, Deniliquin, a trial of the sheep having proved very satisfactory. The majority of the former exhibitors were again represented. The merino sheep is one which every breeder shows, whether he goes in for other breeds or not. It is the wool sheep of Australia, and will probably never be supplanted, being a good breeder and prolific in wool also, while it is claimed that in wool quality no sheep can surpass it.

Ram, over 2½ years—P. Russell, Mawallok, 2.

Ram, over 1½ and under 2½ years—Admiral Bridges, Trawalla, 2.

Ram, under 1½ years—P. Russell, 1.

Ram (grass fed), over 2½ years—Admiral Bridges, 2 and 3.

Ram, over 1½ and under 2½ years—Admiral Bridges, 1 and 4.

Ram, under 1½ years—F. S. Austin, Mt Widderin, 1 and 4; P. Russell, Mawallok, 2 and 3.

Pen of three merino rams (grass fed), under 1½ years—P. Russell, Mawallok, 1; Admiral Bridges, 2.

Ewe, over 2½ years—P. Russell, Mawallok, 1.

Ewe, over 1½ years and under 2½ years—Admiral Bridges, Trawalla, 3.

Ewe, under 1½ years—P. Russell, Mawallok, 1 and 4; Executors late Wm. Lewis, Stoneleigh, 2; Admiral Bridges, 3.

Ewe, grass fed, over 2½ years—Admiral Bridges, 1; P. Russell, Mawallok, 3.

Ewe, under 1½ years—P. Russell, Mawallok, 1; P. Russell, Carngham, 3.

Pen of three merino ewes (grass fed), over 1½ years and under 2½ years—Admiral Bridges, 4.

Pen of three merino ewes (grass fed), under 1½ years—P. Russell, Mawallok, 2; P. Russell, Carngham, 4.

CHAMPION PRIZES.

Best merino ram, any age—Admiral Bridges, 2.

Best merino ewe, any age—P. Russell, Mawallok, 2; Admiral Bridges, 3.

Best merino ram, grass-fed—Admiral Bridges, 2 and 3.

Best merino ewe, grass-fed—Admiral Bridges, 2.—Abridged from "Star."

Bro. Kruger, P.D.C.R., presided over the quarterly meeting of the Progress Tent No. 43, which was held in the lodge-room, Societies' Hall, Beaufort, on Friday evening, 7th inst. The C.R. accorded the visitor a hearty welcome, and expressed the pleasure which the lodge felt at this unique visit. Bro. Kruger subjected the affairs of the Tent to a close scrutiny, and found everything to be in a satisfactory condition. He said, speaking of the order, that whilst it had not gone ahead by leaps and bounds as they had desired, yet it was in a very satisfactory state. A vote of thanks to Bro. Kruger, proposed by the C.R., seconded by Bro. Stevens, and supported by Bro. Carroll, was carried with applause.

QUITE A LIFETIME.

For 35 years "BONNINGTON'S IRISH MOSS" has held premier place as a Cough Remedy. It may always be relied upon to effect a speedy cure. Sold everywhere.

Rifle Shooting.

The fifth competition for Admiral Bridges' trophy—a marble clock valued at £10—was shot off on Wednesday afternoon (10 shots at 600yds.) by 24 members of the Beaufort Rifle Club, and resulted in A. McDonald, of Middle Creek, securing a "leg-in," with a score of 51, and also in his winning a trophy, valued at 10s, presented by the club. The scores were as follow:—

	Score off rifle.	Hdcp.	Total.
A. McDonald	42	9	51
G. Whitehead	24	25	49
F. Carter	30	18	48
T. Sands	42	4	46
A. E. Collins	36	10	46
L. Jaensch	35	11	46
T. Thomas	25	20	45
G. Wilson	28	16	44
H. Trompf	39	4	43
G. Cuthbertson	30	13	43
M. Tyrrell	29	14	43
J. Day	27	16	43
D. F. Troy	39	3	42
E. A. Starkey	35	3	38
J. Cameron	13	25	38
W. Pedder	25	12	37
L. Bravo	22	14	36
F. Cheeseman	22	14	36
F. Prince	22	13	35
J. McKeich	29	5	34
R. Welsh	17	17	34
A. Ramsay	21	8	29
H. Dawson	16	12	28
J. Prentice	8	20	28

Previous holders of a "leg-in"—A. E. Starkey, E. Buchanan, H. Trompf, and T. E. Sands.

The competition for the Adamthwaite trophy—a silver sugar scuttle—for which there were nine ties, resulted in a win for A. McDonald, with a score of 58 (handicap 14), J. Day, who also made 58 (handicap 17) in the shoot-off, being beaten in the count back. The others who previously tied scored as follows:—F. G. Prince, 54; F. Carter, 48; T. Thomas, 48; J. McKeich, 47; W. H. Halpin, 47; H. Dawson, 45; L. Bravo, 42. The original condition to have two competitions for this trophy was altered.

Victorian Gold Yield.

The total amount of gold won in Victoria to the end of June last, according to the report of the secretary of Mines, was 68,779,645oz., valued at £274,857,773. The output for 1905 was 810,050oz., valued at £3,252,045—a small decrease as compared with the return for 1904, which was 821,017oz. During the first six months of the current year the output was 412,242oz., valued at £1,621,273, a return for that period which, the report says, has not been exceeded since 1876. Gold-mining companies during 1905 paid £454,431 in dividends. The total distributed in this way in the last 10 years was £5,263,716. At Bendigo, five of the principal companies have paid £2,324,200 to date. Two of them—the New Moon and the South New Moon—distributed £484,100 in the last four years. The total paid-up capital of these two companies amounts to only £32,333. At the beginning of 1900, the Government purchased the patent rights of the cyanide process for £20,000, and to recoup this, fixed a royalty of 2½ per cent. on the value of the gold won. The total amount of royalty paid up to November last, when the payment of royalty ceased, was £20,772 14s 4d.

The report shows a considerable increase in the yield from dredging—72,953oz., as against 55,257oz. in 1904.

RHEUMATIC AND GOUTY AFFECTIONS.

(By "Origin.")

The unnatural 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, owing to the wasting 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 by 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 embrocations 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 task naturally and freely, the uric acid, 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, anæmia, impure blood, and all disorders caused by the retention in the system of urinary and biliary poisons, speedily 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.

The annual demonstration of the Australian Women's National League will be held in the Exhibition Building, Melbourne, on Thursday, 27th inst., at 8 p.m. The meeting will be addressed by Messrs G. H. Reid, A. McLean, McCay and Arthur Robinson, M's.H.R., while Madame Maggie Stirling, Miss Grace Miller Ward, and Mr W. E. Lewis will sing. No charge is being made for admission, which is by card. Any person interested in the anti-socialistic movement may obtain cards by applying to the organising secretary (Miss Grace Watson), 349 Collins-street, Melbourne.

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

E. R.

GRAZING LANDS.

TENDERS will be received by the Board of Land and Works up to three o'clock on THURSDAY, the 27th September, 1906, for the right to graze on the undermentioned land from the 1st October, 1906, to the 30th June, 1907. The fee for above period and fee for licence must accompany each tender. Tender forms and full particulars may be obtained at the local Land Office.

Lot 4 (Block 9164).—1,200 acres, in Mt. Cole State Forest, parish of Raglan, east of the Elmhurst-road, recently licensed to C. C. Tucker.

J. E. MACKEY,
Commissioner of Crown Lands and Survey.

VICTORIAN RAILWAYS.

CHEAP EXCURSION.

Wednesday, 3rd October.—To Melbourne from Stawell and stations to Windermere, inclusive. 2nd October.—From Melbourne to those stations. Tickets close noon, 1st October. Particulars at stations.

L. McCLELLAND, Secretary.

A Reminder.

ANYBODY CAUGHT on my Premises with the intention of OBTAINING GOOD VALUE Will be AMPLY REWARDED.

GOLDEN AGE HOTEL, Beaufort
W. C. JONES, PROPRIETOR.

Best Accommodation. Horses and Buggies for Hire.

SHIRE OF RIPON.

£5 REWARD.

A REWARD of £5 will be paid for information leading to conviction of any person laying POISON in any public street or road within the Shire of Ripon.

By order,
J. M. CARROLL, Shire Secretary.
Beaufort, 3rd Sept., 1906.

SHIRE OF RIPON.

£2 REWARD.

The above Reward will be paid for information leading to the conviction of any person illegally DESTROYING TREES on any street or road within the Shire.

By order,
J. M. CARROLL, Shire Secretary.
Beaufort, 3rd Sept., 1906.

Beaufort Athletic Club.

A GENERAL MEETING of the above Club will be held at the MECHANICS' INSTITUTE, on MONDAY, 24th inst., at 8 p.m.

Business—Election of Officers for ensuing year; arranging annual sports; considering Mr Hughes' motion by notice re bonus to secretary; and general. A full attendance of members and intending members is requested.

A. PARKER, Secy.

"The Melotte" CREAM SEPARATOR,
ON VIEW AT
Troy Bros.' Store.

HIGHEST Honors have been gained by "MELOTTE" Cream Separators at important Exhibitions and Trials throughout the world. They have beaten the Alfa-Laval 16 times in public competition.

"THE MELOTTE" costs £2 LESS than the Alfa-Laval.

1905—Bombay Agricultural Exhibition, Gold Medal (highest award).
1905—Port Elizabeth Show, First Prize.
1905—Pietermaritzburg Show, First Prize.
1905—Durban Show, First Prize.

AGENT FOR THE DISTRICT—
DAVID F. TROY,
COMMISSION AGENT,
BEAUFORT.

SEED! * SEED!

On account of the Early Rains.
This is the proper time to sow your Seed and obtain the best results.

REMEMBER, the best and most reliable are Geo. Smith's, BALLARAT. Being raised in our own district, you can depend on Splendid Returns.

GEO. PRINGLE,
LOCAL AGENT,
NEILL STREET.

HAWKES BROS.,

THE IRONMONGERS,

OFFER FOR ONE MONTH
THE FOLLOWING
"EVERYDAY" LINES.

The Prices tell with conviction their own story.

Axes, Kelly's or Plumb's, 4s 6d each.
Axe Heads (only) for ¾ handles, 3s 9d each.
Bran and Pollard, 1s per bushel.
Blacking, "Nugget," 4d per tin.
Cartridges, Eley's or New Club, 1s 9d per pkt.
Charcoal, 1s 3d per bag.
Carbide of Calcium, best Swedish, 22s 6d per cwt.
Kerosene, American "White Rose," 8s 4d per case.
Kapok, best Samarang, 8d per lb.
Phenyle, good and soluble, 4s 6d per gal.
Do. in bottles, 4½d & 9d each.
Rock Salt, Best English Red, 60s per ton.
Wire, No. 8 Black German, 10s 3d per cwt.

We never sacrifice QUALITY for QUANTITY.

Keep a keen eye on future advts., for we intend to secure your trade by the power of SMALL PRICES.

HAWKES BROS.,
THE IRONMONGERS,
BEAUFORT

FOLLOW THE RIGHT TRACK

Here Is a Safe Leader.

The Case of Mr. T. J. HOLLAND.

(*By a Special Reporter.*)

Mr. Thomas James Holland, of No 155 Bridge-street, Port Melbourne, is a native of that suburb, and has always been in business there. "I am also," he explained to a reporter, "athletic instructor at the Council's gymnasium, having held that position for the past three years."

"That ought to keep you in good fettle," said the scribe.

"Oh, yes, but even exercise can be overdone. For instance, some years ago I was overtrained and thoroughly run down, and you would hardly believe the misery it led me into. I did not have to knock off work altogether, but what I did was only accomplished with great difficulty, for I had lost all my energy. One doctor whom I consulted said I had heart weakness, and that I had better give up all violent exercise and rest as much as possible. This alarmed me, as you may well believe, and in order to make sure I went to another doctor, who said my heart was as sound as a bell, but that I was run down completely. He said I wanted six months constant rest, but I asked him what about my work, as I could not afford to neglect it as long as that. Well, he gave me some medicine which was to do me good; but it didn't. It did me harm, probably, for my teeth started to ache, and kept on till I had four of them extracted. Afterwards, when my teeth were gone, I discovered it was neuralgia I was suffering from."

"How unfortunate you were to lose them."

"Yes; but it can't be helped now, and at the time I thought more about my sufferings than anything else. I wasted away from ten stone six down to eight stone eleven, so that will give you an idea of how weak I was, and wasn't I languid, too?—had no thought or inclination for anything. My nerves were all of a throb, and whilst being in bed my heart seemed to give little jumps and miss a beat now and then, and the feelings that ran through me were dreadful, as though I was going to shuffle off. Often I thought it was all up with me, especially when I used to get so giddy that I would reel against my bench and for three or four hours would have to take a spell. It was enough to scare anybody. And I was troubled a lot with a feeling that I wanted to retch and could not, and when I had had some food the oppressiveness in my chest was unbearable, and what with that and the pains between my shoulders no wonder I felt so wretched and tired of everything. After my restless nights I got up with a taste in my mouth as if I had been drinking bitter ale; all the time I was drowsy and had severe headaches, while, to crown all, I was for ever tortured by the knowledge that apparently medicine was no use to me, and so a heavy oppression of mingled sorrow and dread weighed down my heart."

"You still attend to your business and your athletic engagements, don't you?"

"I do, I am thankful to say; but that's owing to Clements Tonic, not through any other medicine, and I also have to thank a friend for giving the advice which led to me using that remedy. Would you believe that I had only taken two or three bottles of Clements Tonic when I felt as sure of getting well again as I am of seeing you sitting there with your note book. The increase of vigor was really remarkable, and it would have done your heart good to see the way I could eat. I never saw anything like it in my life—going to bed and sleeping as well as if nothing had ever been wrong with me, and getting up with a freshness in my mouth that was delightful. My folks were greatly pleased to see me getting along so spendidly, and when once the right remedy had been found you may bet I did not neglect taking it till I was a sound man again. A month after starting on Clements Tonic I was a pound over weight, and now I go eleven four, so the good done to me speaks for itself. In or out of training the secret of success for all athletes is to keep the brain clear, the nerves sound, and the blood free from all impurities, and to do each of these I always advise the use of Clements Tonic, which thoroughly cured me, and you are at liberty to publish this conversation in any way it suits you.

STATUTORY DECLARATION.

I, THOMAS JAMES HOLLAND, of No. 155 Bridge-street, Port Melbourne, in the State of Victoria, do solemnly and sincerely declare that I have carefully read the annexed document consisting of three folios, and consecutively numbered from one to three, and that it contains and is a true and faithful account of my illness and cure by Clements Tonic, and also contains my full permission to publish in any manner my statements—which I give voluntarily, and without receiving any payment; and I make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing the same to be true and by virtue of the provisions of an Act of the Parliament of Victoria, rendering persons making a false declaration punishable for wilful and corrupt perjury.

Thos. J. Holland

Declared at Port Melbourne, in the State of Victoria, this 18th day of January, 1904, before me, E. H. EDWARDS, J.P., a Justice of the Peace in and for the Central Bailiwick of the State of Victoria.

Railway Time-Table.

The following is the local railway time-table:—A mixed train leaves Ballarat at 11.20 a.m., Trawalla 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 Buangor 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 runs every week day. It departs from Buangor at 4.45 p.m., Middle Creek at 4.55, Beaufort at 5.30 (arriving here at 5.20), Trawalla at 5.54, and Burrumbeet 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 p.m., Burrumbeet at 6.9, Trawalla at 6.35, Beaufort at 7 (arriving here at 6.50), Middle Creek at 7.30, and Buangor 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:—Buangor, 7.48; Middle Creek, 8; Beaufort, 8.37 (arriving here at 8.27); Trawalla, 8.50; Burrumbeet, 9.16. The 9.20 p.m. train from Stawell to Ballarat, arriving at Beaufort at 11.10 p.m., has been discontinued.

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

THE FARM HORSE.

The exact style of horse best suited for farm work cannot be laid down on definite lines, as so much depends upon circumstances. For instance, a big-limb l, large, slow moving type, however suitable for heavy work, would be quite out of place on light, easily worked, sandy soils or loams, where a compact, nuggety, active horse can cover twice as much ground in the day with plough or harrow. On the other hand, the latter will quickly free itself out with heavy work on a deep stiff clay, and would be almost useless in breaking up new ground. In fact, for the latter it is very hard to beat the powerful, steady, if slow, pull of a team of bullocks.

But even where the heavy-built horse is properly located on the stiff soils, there will always be work for at least one more active horse. There are light loads to be brought to or from the nearest store or railway station, or from one part of the farm to another, which if left to the heavy horse will mean great waste of time for both horse and driver, for it never pays to urge a horse beyond its legitimate pace. Further, the lighter horse usually costs less to keep in condition than a heavy draught, and if it is the right sort it can always take its place in the lead of a heavy team, in case of emergency. Whichever style of horse be chosen, however, it should be compact and close set. The large horse is by no means of necessity a strong puller. On the contrary, some of the horses are tall, loose boned, big-headed, lanky brutes, with neither chest nor hind quarters, and which cannot do a heavy day's work if they try. Instead of which they should be, if anything, short in leg, strong in bone, well developed in shoulder, rather short neck, deep chest and body, well ribbed up, short in loin, with strong hind quarters sloping down to root of tail.

A bad-tempered horse is out of place on a farm. Not only does the farmer need to have a proper regard for his harness, carts, and implements, but he has no time to spend over a horse that is not tractable in every feature. A great deal of this, however, depends upon the man who drives it. Some horses are impossible creatures, no doubt, perhaps even from the first, and many are spoilt by the handling they get in the first year or so of their working life; but there are some men who would spoil the best-tempered horse going. Such should never have the care of animals of any sort. The best age at which to purchase is from 5 to 7 years. At 5 years most failings and weaknesses should be apparent, and all the horse's best life is before it. Youth is no qualification by which a bad horse should be chosen against a good aged one. The choice of farm horses is a very important matter, and first cost is probably the least important consideration. If it takes two indifferent horses to do the work of one good one, there will be no economy in the former, however low the price.

The cost of feeding, harness, attention and accommodation are all doubled and the work is not satisfactory. "Shun bad horses, no matter how cheap, and look after good ones well," is sound advice to all agriculturists, though unfortunately it is not always followed, even by those who should have learnt better.

JUST FOR SATISFACTION.

A working man in the north of England was the possessor of a rabbit of which he was remarkably proud. The animal attained an unusual size, and was far more valuable in its owner's eyes than in the estimation of more experienced and less biassed judges.

Rather to the amusement of his fellow-workmen, the owner exhibited his rabbit at a local show. Here, however, the class was far too good for him, and much to his owner's disgust, the animal was not even "commended."

Thinking he had been unfairly dealt with, the exhibitor seized the first opportunity of buttonholing the gentleman who acted as judge.

"Look here, J——" he remarked. "I've known you for years, and I thought your opinion was worth having. Just look at my rabbit there! He's twice as big as the prize-winners, and I think he ought to have won. Of course, it's too late now, but take another good look at him, and just for satisfaction tell me what you think now!"

The gentleman stepped up to the stand, took a critical view of the exhibit, and drily observed—

"I think he would make a really excellent pie!"

GOOD HUMOR.

It is not great calamities that embitter existence; it is the petty vexations, the small jealousies, the little disappointments, the "minor miseries," that make the heart heavy and the temper sour. Don't let them. Anger is a pure waste of vitality. It helps nobody, and hinders everybody. It is always foolish, and always disgraceful, except in some cases when it is kindled by seeing wrong done to another; and even that "noble rage" seldom mends the matter. No woman does her best except when she is cheerful. A light heart makes nimble hands, and keeps the mind free and alert. No misfortune is so great a one that sours the temper. Till cheerfulness is lost, nothing is lost.

WASTED SYMPATHY.

A commercial traveller called upon a blacksmith in a village in the Highlands for payment of an account which was due. On presenting the bill, the blacksmith said—

"Ye see, sir, we've had a death here an' I canna' pay ye this month. It has been a sair blow to us, an' I dinna ken when we'll get over it."

The traveller, who was aware that he had a son in delicate health, expressed his sympathy with the man in his bereavement, and inquired—

"What was your son's age when he died, might I ask?"

"My son!" exclaimed the blacksmith, at the pitch of his voice, "It's no my son that's dead, man; it's the cow—the black one, poor cratur."

Three thousand arrests have been made in Russia during the past fortnight, chiefly in Moscow. Six men were arrested in Petersburg having in their possession written plans to murder the Grand Duke Nicholas. Four of the men escaped.

A conference, convened by the Donald Shire, was held in Melbourne last week, with the idea of promoting a uniform scheme for the destruction of foxes. The conveners suggested that legislation should be sought with the idea of either raising the compulsory bonus to 5s or alternatively of making the bonus 2s, and returning the skins, stamped, to the earners of the bonus, the Government to be asked to pay half the cost to the municipalities. The conference decided to ask the Municipal Association to urge the Government to submit an amendment in the act to Parliament to secure the second suggestion.

Economic Reform by Reduction of Railway Freights.

There is now appearing on the eastern horizon the first glimmering of light of what is said to be the sun of hope arising to the people of Victoria. We have the strange experience of the distress of bad seasons, such as those against which the farmer has to contend, and in contrast therewith the blessing of prosperous times that are crowned with abundant harvests. And yet often there is failure on the part of a large number of farmers to obtain anything like the return they expected, owing to a glut in the market. On the other hand, it must of course be remembered that some do benefit by the tide of prosperity, but the picture that is being painted here is nevertheless, in a large measure, unfortunately true. In older countries than ours this phenomenon of which we are writing is more striking than in this portion of the globe's surface. It is sad to have to relate that although there is at times what appears to be an over-supply in the markets, yet thousands are starving. Some time ago the grievously sinful act was committed in Melbourne of a large quantity of fish being destroyed in order to raise prices because it was said they were too low. Whilst there is scarcity in some parts of the earth's surface, there is abundance in others. This is a fact that should be firmly fixed in our minds, and should be taken into account when various propositions are from time to time being considered. All these matters that are herein presented to us prove that there is something seriously wrong to produce such results as these. The proposal that is now being launched throughout Victoria has a good deal of constructiveness about it. It is to substantially lower railway freights by means of an annual charge on the enhanced value that the activity and expenditure by the community gives to certain land. The exponents of this movement explain that the industry and outlay by the whole body of the people have concentrating effect in increasing the value of land in Melbourne, which means larger rents to those who have done nothing and spent nothing whatever to cause this increased value. The construction, the maintenance, and the constant working of the railways are great factors in maintaining this large increase of rent in respect of Melbourne land. Suppose the railways were to stop working. Down would go the value of the land. By this it will be seen that this great increase of rent derived from Melbourne and suburban land is constantly due to the work of the farmers, primary producers, and people in business, as well as their employes. They are bearing the burden of the upkeep of this greatly enhanced value by having to pay excessive railway charges. How long is this to continue?—until the people of Victoria realise the truth of the whole matter. The railway debt to June, 1903, for the cost of the construction of the railways was £38,000,000, and the interest that has been paid on such debt was £4,000,000. This gives an idea of the burden that has been placed on the shoulders of industry and is still there. Four city blocks that originally had a value of £1,000 have now a value (of the bare land only) of over £5,000,000. The community created and keeps up this value, but those who receive the enormous rents therefrom, over £266,000 a year, have done nothing at all. The advocates of the proposition that we are now considering say that this "railways enhanced land-values charge" would be paid in the following proportion, taking the same at threepence in the pound (capital value):—The owners of the four city blocks to which reference has just been made would pay £66,000 a year, those who have square miles of the richest land in Victoria not far from the great markets, and which have very great advantages due to the construction, upkeep, and working of the railways, would pay on £1,250,000 of land value £15,000, and on £750,000 of land value £9,000 a year, and the average farmer would pay £2 per annum. Take it that railway freights would be reduced to about one-third or one-fourth of what they are now, farmers can readily calculate how much they would benefit by this proposition being carried into effect. Certainly, by the way in which the advocates and exponents of the proposal bring these matters forward they make out a very powerful case indeed. It would be interesting to learn what opponents have to say, and to see if there is any point of attack against which they can act with efficiency and precision. According to the case of the exponents of this economic reform, no longer can opponents of the annual charge on enhanced land-values base their opposition in the interests of the farmer.

Speaking of the State schools exhibition, Mr Tate, the Director of Education, said that there were exhibits sent by the children who had never been five miles from their homes; who had never seen the sea, or a train, or a shop, or a two-story house; yet these exhibits held their own with those from schools which had 1,200 pupils. That showed that the strength of the Victorian school system lay in the strength of its country schools. In his judgment, the teachers were giving more than a pound's worth of work for every sovereign they receive.

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 or Soreness in the Chest, experience delightful 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!

REMEMBER THAT EVERY DISEASE HAS ITS COMMENCEMENT, AND CONSUMPTION IS NO EXCEPTION TO THIS RULE.

BRONCHITIS.

A South Australian storekeeper testifies to the Efficacy of Hearne's Bronchitis Cure.

A Sufferer 70 Years Old cured by it.

Well and hearty now.

Mr. W. G. Hearne. Dear Sir,—I am a storekeeper, living in this township for the last 20 years. One of my oldest customers has been subject to Bronchitis for a number of years, and has been in the hospital with it several times. Hearing of your valuable medicine, he tried it, and found that it gave him great relief. One bottle was sufficient to put him right. This gentleman is over 70 years of age, an old bushman, who has been in these parts for the last 50 years, and is well known. He makes my house his home when here, and got the medicine from me. He is at my place now, and he says that this winter is the freest he has had from Bronchitis for a number of years, and he wishes to return you thanks for your valuable Bronchitis Cure. He is well and hearty now. You are quite at liberty to publish this or any part of it you like, as it may be of great benefit to other people suffering from Bronchitis.—Yours truly,

M. COGLIN, Storekeeper,
Yunta, South Australia.

BRONCHITIS.

A Fourteen Months' Sufferer in Queensland.

Cough so distressingly bad, could not get any rest.

Cured by Hearne's Bronchitis Cure.

After other treatment had failed.

Mr. W. G. Hearne. Dear Sir,—I write to add my testimony to the wonderful effect of your Bronchitis Cure. I suffered for 14 months with a terrible cough. It was so distressingly bad at night that I could not get any sleep. I consulted doctors to no purpose. I saw your medicine advertised, and sent for a bottle, which has taken the cough clean away, and I feel a different man. You may depend on my making your wonderful medicine known. I have sent for another bottle to keep by me in case the cough may return at any time. I am writing this, as I am sure there are a great many people out this way that if they knew the wonderful effect of this medicine they would send and procure it at any price.—Yours faithfully,

J. P. BOYD,
Contractor, Torrens Creek, North Queensland.

BRONCHITIS AND ASTHMA.

A Commercial Traveller suffering intensely cured by Hearne's Bronchitis Cure.

Has since camped out and travelled much without contracting a cold.

Mr. W. G. Hearne.

Dear Sir,—In 1898, I was for four years previously in Queensland travelling representative for a mercantile house. Having contracted a heavy cold, I placed myself under a medical man, and used all kinds of chemists' prescriptions without avail. I was then staying at Hayes' Terminus Hotel, Brisbane. The manager did all possible for me, for which I shall always feel grateful. Mr. Duncan Currie, at that time acting manager for the New York Life Insurance Co., came to see me daily, and he advised me to try your Bronchitis Cure. I was about done for, could not eat, or scarcely swallow; in fact, used to nearly suffocate a dozen times a day, suffering intensely. Guess of my thankfulness, when Mr. Currie brought me a bottle of your Bronchitis Cure. A few doses actually cured me. I took another bottle away from the city with me, and gave part of it to a young girl at Southport, and it also saved her life. The balance I gave to Mr. T. McMillan, Tweed River—three persons cured by your valuable medicine. Although I have camped out and travelled about 10,000 miles since my illness, I have not contracted a cold since.—I am, Sir, your best well-wisher,

THOS. ROSS,
Labasa, via Suva, Fiji.

BRONCHITIS AND ASTHMA.

A Queensland Resident cured by Hearne's Bronchitis Cure.

It made a new man of him.

No Shortness of Breath since.

Mr. W. G. Hearne. Dear Sir,—I had Bronchitis several times since 1898 in Victoria, Western Australia, and here, and had paid many pounds away in medicine; but when I arrived in Cairns in 1900, from Western Australia, I was induced to try your Bronchitis Cure. I took five bottles, and it made a new man of me. I could afterwards run a mile or climb up and down a vertical shaft without any feeling of shortness of breath. No medicine for Bronchitis that I have ever taken has afforded me such relief as your Bronchitis Cure.—Yours faithfully,

RICHARD COLLINS, Mine Manager,
Irvinebank, via Cairns, North Queensland.

BRONCHITIS.

Two Persons in New Zealand cured by One Bottle of Hearne's Bronchitis Cure.

One of them had been suffering for Twelve Months.

Mr. Hearne. Dear Sir,—I had a very bad cough, so I bought one bottle of your Bronchitis Cure, and used about one-half of it, which cured my cough in two or three days. My daughter, who had been troubled with a bad cough for the past twelve months, then used the remaining half of the medicine, and it cured her also. I think your Bronchitis Cure is a wonderful remedy.

I have lived on my farm at Bombay for about 36 years. You are at liberty to use this letter in any way you please. Yours respectfully,

CHAS. WOOTTON,
Bombay, Auckland, New Zealand.

BRONCHITIS AND ASTHMA.

A sufferer for years.

Immediate relief and complete cure by Hearne's Bronchitis Cure.

Mr. W. G. Hearne.

Dear Sir,—I feel in duty bound to express my gratitude first to you for your marvellous Bronchitis and Asthma Cure, next to Mr. Cheshire, Chemist, North Brighton, for having so valuable a cure in stock. My wife, being a sufferer for years I purchased one bottle of your Bronchitis Cure. It gave immediate relief, and continuing it as directed, it effected a complete cure. My wife and I recommended it to all our acquaintances, who suffer with the same. You can use this letter for publication if you wish.—Yours sincerely,

F. A. CUTTEN,
Elsternwick, Victoria.

BRONCHITIS.

A Sydney resident Cured by Hearne's Bronchitis Cure, expresses appreciation.

Mr. W. G. Hearne. Dear Sir,—Accept my testimony to the success of your Bronchitis Cure. I was very ill last February in Melbourne, and was recommended by a friend to try your Bronchitis Cure. After three doses. I felt immense relief, and the cough vanished before the first bottle was finished. Before leaving Melbourne I obtained three bottles of it, as I would not like to be without so wonderful a medicine.—Yours faithfully,

N. KILMARTIN,
Darlinghurst, Sydney.

SEVERE COUGH—A 5 YEARS CASE.

Relieved at once and completely cured by Hearne's Bronchitis Cure.

Dear Sir,—I suffered from a severe cold on the chest, with cough, for five years, and during that time got treatment from different sources but derived no benefit until I used your Bronchitis Cure, which gave me relief at once, and completely cured me. I am delighted with it. It is a really wonderful medicine; does good at once, and can't be licked.—Yours sincerely,

W. TREMELLEN,
Modewarre, Victoria.

ASTHMA—A 17 YEARS CASE.

Previous treatment failed.

Cured by Three Bottles.

Mr. Alex. J. Anderson, of Oak Park, Charleville, Queensland, writes:—"After suffering from Asthma for seventeen years, and having been under a great deal of medical treatment without benefit, I was induced to try Hearne's Medicine for Asthma. After taking three bottles of this medicine, I quite got rid of the asthma, and since then, which was the beginning of 1883—fifteen years ago—I have not had the slightest return of it. The medicine quite cured me, and I have much pleasure in recommending it."

Writing two years later, he states:—"I am keeping very well. Never have the slightest return of the asthma."

GRATITUDE AND APPRECIATION.

Hundreds cured in their own circle.

The "Scientific Australian" Office,
169 Queen-street, Melbourne.

Dear Mr. Hearne,—The silent workers are frequently the most effective, and if there is anybody in Victoria who during the last few years has been repeatedly working for and singing the praises of Hearne's Bronchitis Cure, it is our Mr. Phillips.

This gentleman some three years ago was recommended to try your Bronchitis Cure by Mr. Barham, accountant, Collins Street, and the effect that it had was so marked that he has ever since been continually recommending it to others.

We are glad to add this our testimony to the value of Hearne's most valuable Bronchitis Cure, which has eased the sufferings of hundreds and hundreds of people even in our own circle of acquaintances.

Believe us always to be,
Yours most faithfully,
PHILLIPS, ORMONDE & CO.

Small Size, 2/6; Large Size, 4/6. Sold by Chemists and Medicine Vendors, and by the Proprietor,

W. G. HEARNE, CHEMIST, GEELONG, VICTORIA.

FORWARDED BY POST TO ANY ADDRESS WHEN NOT OBTAINABLE LOCALLY.

SOLD WHOLESALE AND RETAIL BY J. W. HARRIS, CHEMIST, BEAUFORT.

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-inch ad."
If such there be, go mark him well,
For him no bank account shall swell—
No angel watch the golden stair
To welcome home a millionaire.

To such a man the noisy din
Of traffic may not enter in,
For bargain hunters by the score
Shall pass nor heed his dingy door
For tho' his sign is on the wall
And on some barnyard gate a scrawl,
No people who have cash and sense,
Go prancing around to read the fence.

The man who never asks for trade
By local line or ad. displayed
Cares more for rest than worldly gain
And patronage but gives him pain;
Tread lightly, friends, let no rude sound
Disturb his solitude profund.
Here let him live in calm repose
Unsought except by men he owes.

And when he dies, go plant him deep
That naught may break his dreamless sleep,
Where no rude clamor may dispel
The quiet that he loved so well,
And that the world may know its loss
Place on his grave a wreath of moss
And on the stone above, "Here lies
A chump who wouldn't advertise."

—Mortimer Crane Brown.

NOTICE.

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

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

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

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

ARTHUR PARKER,
Proprietor

"RIPONSHIRE ADVOCATE."

Notice to Advertisers.

OWING to the inconvenience caused by Advertisements being received after the appointed time, we beg to notify that unless ALTERATIONS TO STANDING ADVERTISEMENTS reach us by WEDNESDAY Morning, such alterations will not be made till the following issue.

In future this rule will be strictly enforced, in fairness to our employees.

Country agents are also requested to send reports by Thursday.

A. PARKER, Proprietor.

TO STAND AT MAWALLOK,
Near BEAUFORT.

BERRIEDALE

(Brother to Independence and Red Streak),

By Wallace from Blsie (imp. dam of Reliance), by St. Simon. Berriedale represents the celebrated Musket and St. Simon cross.

TERMS, 7 GUINEAS.

Apply T. Chapman, stud groom, Mawallok, Beaufort; or W. O. Yuille and Co., Melbourne.

THE TROTTING PONY STALLION,

TOMBOY,

Will stand at WATERLOO HOTEL

And travel the Surrounding District.

TOMBOY is a brown or black pony, stands 14 hands high, with flowing mane and plenty of bone, also is a fast trotter in saddle or harness. His sire, Brigham Young, is a jet black with a long flowing mane and tail; stands 13½ hands high, is possessed of great strength, and is a very fast trotter. He has taken over 100 first prizes, including the Grand Champion prize of Australia at the Melbourne Exhibition, also the Grand Champion prize at the Geelong show. Tomboy's dam, Maggie, was by St. George, the well-known pony of Mr Bell's, late of Healesville. St. George's ponies fetch the highest price of any sire coming to Melbourne. Tomboy's grand dam was by a Welsh pony owned and bred by Mr Ware, of Barwidjie.

All mares removed or sold to be paid for as if in foal. Mares paddocked from a distance.

Terms—£2 2s; £1 1s to be paid at time of service; and £1 1s when mare proves in foal. Guarantees as per agreement.

A. PALLING, Waterloo.

TO STAND AT MIDDLE CREEK
THIS SEASON,
And Travel the surrounding District.

The Celebrated Roadster Stallion,

"BLARNEY STONE."

Stands 16 hands 1in. high. Is a very fast Trotter.

BLARNEY STONE'S dam, Talkative, by Talk of the Ring, by Lucifer, dam, Mermaid, by Fisherman; Talkative's dam, Nanny the Knitter, by The Peer, dam, Vixey, by War Hawk.

BLARNEY STONE'S sire, Treaty Stone, bred by Mr. Henry Tipperary, Ireland, imported by Mr. Ross, by the celebrated Old Victor; dam by Uncas, one of the best sires in England. Bachuram, by Uncas, was the best hurdle racer of the year in 1887, winning the Welter Race at Curagh. Treaty Stone took first and Champion at Tatura Show, and first at Numurkah and Nathalia Show in 1890. In 1891 he was again awarded first prize at Numurkah and Nathalia Show. Treaty Stone has obtained numerous prizes since at various shows.

BLARNEY STONE has proved himself a sure Foal-getter, and his stock in this district show to be of real good quality.

Terms—£2 10s. Cash; or, Guarantee, £1 Cash and £2 5s. when Mare proves in foal.

For further particulars apply—

J. McDONALD, Middle Creek.

GEELONG WOOL SALES.

SEASON 1906—1907.

GEORGE HAGUE & Co.

Will hold Weekly Wool Sales as usual during the Coming Season. They would call special attention to their

EXTENSIVE WAREHOUSES,

built expressly for the Storage of Wool.

SHOW ROOMS

splendidly lighted, and unequalled in the Colony for the display of Wool.

Railway and Shipping right at the doors.

FARMERS CLIPS

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

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

Charges.—The lowest ruling in the Colony.

Account Sales and Proceeds rendered *invariably three days* after sale.

Act strictly as Selling Brokers only.

Forty-two years' practical English, Continental, and Colonial experience of the Wool trade.

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

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. Sands), and hopes by strict attention to business and by keeping the Primest Meat, to merit a fair share of public patronage.

Small Goods a Speciality.

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, exchanged.

Repairs neatly and promptly executed.

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

Public Notice.

J. H. ROBERTSON

(Late with Hawkes Bros.)

WISHES to intimate to the Residents of Beaufort and Surrounding Districts that he has commenced Business as a PLUMBER and TINSMITH, and trusts, by strict attention to business, to receive a fair share of public patronage.

Tanks, Baths, Troughs, Acetylene Gas Machines, Made to Order. Windmills Erected.

Electric Bells and Telephones Fitted. Estimates Given. Satisfaction Guaranteed.

Address—NEILL-STREET, BEAUFORT.

Orders left at Mr. J. B. Cochran's will be promptly attended to.

A SURPRISE TO BEAUFORT.

J. B. COCHRAN is now prepared to supply good sound FIREWOOD, Sawn, in 16 inch lengths, at Reasonable Prices, delivered or arranged or at the Mill, Raglan Road, Beaufort.

Orders left at the Shop will be punctually attended to.

Printed and published by the Proprietor, ARTHUR PARKER, at the office of the Riponshire Advocate newspaper, Lexton-street, Beaufort, Victoria.

CURES.

BRIGHT'S DISEASE.—From Mr. William John Yuille, Harveytown, Eaglehawk, Bendigo, Vic., 1st September, 1905.

"Despite all the skill and attention bestowed on me by the hospital doctors and nurses, I gradually grew worse, the doctors having diagnosed my complaint as Bright's Disease. The doctors gave me up as incurable, and gave me but a few weeks longer to live. I was then taken from the hospital to my home to die (as my friends thought), as my father did not wish me to die in the hospital. But I had a feeling within myself that there was hope whilst there was life, and, unlike my friends, I did not give up in despair. On the way home my father procured a bottle of Warner's Safe Cure, but, on arrival, I was in a state of collapse from the shaking I had undergone on the way. My father, thinking that the Safe Cure would do me no harm if it did me no good, gave me a small dose, continuing to do so at intervals throughout the day. I felt a little better, the agonising pain being less severe. I continued to take Warner's Safe Cure and was soon able to get a little rest and sleep, and my strength very gradually returned. My friends began to have hopes of my ultimate recovery. Each day my urine, when analysed, showed less albumen. My health steadily improved. Each bottle of Warner's Safe Cure I took hastened my recovery. I was then able to get up and about, and in less than three months was restored to perfect health and strength. From that time up to the present I have had no return of the disease, and for six years have been in constant employment on the mines."

BLADDER DISEASE.—From Mr. F. H. White, 37 Errol Street, West Footscray, Vic., 9th April, 1906.

"About eight years ago, when living in Gippsland, I had occasion to do some heavy work on our farm there and brought on a disorder of the bladder, which caused me to suffer excruciating pain in the bladder and other organs, especially in my side and back. Urinating became most painful and difficult. My urine was mixed with a great deal of mucous matter, and a brick dust like sediment was precipitated in it. At frequent intervals I suffered from retention of urine, and consequent torture. The pain became so severe at last that I was not able to get about. I tried a number of medicines with no effect until I commenced to take a course of Warner's Safe Cure. After taking one bottle of that medicine my condition was much improved, and the pain, when passing water, less violent. Continuing to take the medicine, I gradually grew better, and my urine became clear and free from deposits. I can now urinate without pain, and all symptoms of my deplorable condition have ceased. I now enjoy very good health and can honestly recommend Warner's Safe Cure for bladder troubles."

LIVER DISEASE.—From Mrs. Mary Maher, 18 Burrahpore Street, Sydney, N.S.W., 17th March, 1906.

"For a number of years I have suffered from sick headaches, indigestion and biliousness. At times I became quite dizzy and almost afraid to venture into the street. My blood was poor and watery. I tried many medicines, hoping to get relief, but without success. I was nearly in despair when, on the advice of a friend, I decided to give Warner's Safe Cure a trial. After taking about two bottles of Warner's Safe Cure the headaches entirely left me, and in the course of a month I found a wonderful improvement in my general health. I gained strength rapidly, and as my strength returned the dizziness ceased to trouble me. I can now eat and sleep and attend to my household work with ease and comfort."

RHEUMATISM.—From Mrs. Mary Regelsford, 84 Gerard Street, Alexandria, N.S.W., 26th October, 1905.

"I was laid up with acute Rheumatism and Rheumatic Fever for eleven weeks, and for eight weeks of that time I was quite a cripple, being unable to get about at all. I was treated by a Sydney doctor, but after taking his medicine only got relief for a little while. I then thought a change might do me good, so I went away, and while away I got so bad that we called in another doctor. He prescribed for me, but I only seemed to get temporary relief. I also tried many professed cures for Rheumatism, both internal and external, but could get no relief whatever. I was beginning to get very down-hearted after trying so many medicines. Finally I made up my mind to take Warner's Safe Cure. Altogether I took seven bottles of Warner's Safe Cure and one bottle of Warner's Safe Rheumatic Cure. After taking the second bottle I began to feel a change, so I persevered with the treatment and found that I was improving with every dose I took. The result was, that I was thoroughly cured. I can honestly say that I feel like a new woman, being now able to attend to my household duties, washing included. You are at liberty to use this letter as you like, so as to benefit others who may suffer as I have."

A pamphlet containing many similar letters will be sent, post free, by H. H. Warner and Co., Limited, Australasian Branch, Melbourne, proprietors of

WARNER'S SAFE CURE.

WM. C. PEDDER,

Wheelwright and Blacksmith,

Begs to thank the public of Beaufort and surrounding district for their patronage during the last 15 years, and to intimate that he is still carrying on business at the same old address,

NEILL STREET, BEAUFORT,

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

The Riponshire Advocate.

No 1504. {Registered at General Post Office, Melbourne, for transmission by post as a newspaper.} BEAUFORT, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1906. PRICE THREEPENCE.

COAGULINE. Transparent Cement for broken articles.

POST AND TELEGRAPH RATES.

For the Information of our Readers w Herewith Publish the New Rates.

RATES FOR PLACES IN VICTORIA

	s.	d.
Letters—Half ounce or under	0	1
For every ounce	0	2
Urgent Letters—For each letter in addition to ordinary postage	0	6
Late fee	0	1
Packets—Commercial and printed papers, maximum weight 5lb., dimensions not to exceed 2ft. in length, 1ft. in depth or width, for every 2oz. or fraction thereof	0	1
Patterns and samples, packets of merchandise, etc., maximum weight 1lb., dimension not to exceed 2ft. in length, 1ft. in depth or width; rate of postage for every 2oz. or fraction thereof	0	1
Books—For every 4oz. or under, up to 5lb.	0	1
Newspapers—For each newspaper	0	0½
Newspapers, magazines and publications not published in the Commonwealth, 2oz.	0	0½
Post Cards—each	0	1
Reply Post Cards—each	0	2
Letter Cards—2 for	0	2½
Registration fee	0	3
Parcel, 1lb. or under	0	6
Parcel, each extra lb. or under	0	3

PACKETS, Etc.
Preparation for Post.

Packets may be sent through the post without a cover (but not fastened with anything adhesive, such as gum, postage stamp, sealing-wax, etc.); in a cover entirely open at one end or side (if the cover be slit, the opening must be of the full extent of the end or side, and the contents must be easy of withdrawal) The cover may bear the sender's name and address, and the words "packet," "sample" or "pattern," etc., as the case may be, "only." Packets may be tied with string, but officers of the department may cut the string to examine the contents, and tie the packet up again. Samples of seeds, drugs etc., which cannot be sent as open packets, may be enclosed in bags or boxes, fastened so as to be easily undone and re-fastened. If addressed to places in the United Kingdom only they may be sent in closed, transparent bags.

Note.—If the above conditions be not complied with, packets are regarded as insufficiently paid letters, and charged accordingly.

TO ALL THE AUSTRALIAN STATES

	s.	d.
Letters—For every ½oz or under	0	2
Post Cards—Stamped on cards	0	1
Letter Cards to New South Wales, South Australia, Tasmania, Queensland, West Australia, New Zealand and Fiji	0	2
Post Cards, Reply Post Cards, Packets, Books, Newspapers, Registration Fee same as for places within Victoria.		
Parcel Post—For every parcel of 1lb. or under	0	8
Each additional 1lb. or under (up to 11lb.)	0	6

RATES TO THE UNITED KINGDOM AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

	s.	d.
Letters to United Kingdom—For every ½oz. or under	0	2
Letters to Foreign Countries—For every ½oz. or under	0	2½
Post Cards—each	0	1
Reply Post Cards—each	0	3
Newspapers—4oz., each	0	1
Each additional 2oz.	0	0½
Commercial Papers—2oz. 3d., 4oz. 3½d., 6oz. 4d., 8oz., 4½d., 10oz. 5d., then every 2 oz. to 5lb. 1d.		
Printed Papers (other than newspapers)—For every 2oz. or under up to 5lb.	0	1
Patterns and samples—For every 2oz. or under up to 12oz.	0	1
Registration Fee	0	3
Acknowledgment of delivery of a registered article	0	2½
Parcels Post (wholly by sea)—For each parcel of 1lb. or under	1	0
Each additional 1lb	0	6

PARCELS POST WITHIN VICTORIA

Limit weight 11lb. Limit of size, 3ft. 6in. in length, or 6ft. in girth and length combined. Postage (to be prepaid by stamps).—1lb. or under, 6d; each extra lb. 3d. The stamp to be affixed to an adhesive label to be obtainable at any post-office, which label will be attached to the parcel by the postal receiving officer after he has ascertained the weight. No parcel will be accepted unless fully prepaid.

RATES OF COMMISSION.

Money Orders Payable in Victoria.—Any sum not over £5, 6d.; over £5, but not over £10, 1s.; over £10, but not over £15, 1s. 6d.; over £15, but not over £20, 2s.

Orders payable in New South Wales, Queensland, South Australia, Tasmania and Western Australia.—Not over £2, 6d.; not over £5, 9d.; not over £10, 1s. 6d.; not over £15, 2s. 3d.; not over £20, 3s.

Orders Payable in New Zealand.—Not over £2, 6d.; not over £5, 1s.; not over £7, 1s. 6d.; not over £10, 2s.; not over £12, 2s. 6d.; not over £15, 3s., not over £17, 3s. 6d.; not over £20, 4s.

Money Orders by Telegraph.—To New South Wales, Queensland, South Australia, Tasmania, and Perth (Western Australia): Charge for a message in addition to above rates.

Money Orders to United Kingdom and other British Possessions and Foreign Countries—6d. for each £1 or fraction of £1.

POSTAL NOTES.

Postal Notes may be obtained at any Post Office in Victoria. Hours of payment—10 a.m. to 5 p.m.

The following are the denominations of the notes, and the poundage or price charged for them:—1s. ½d.; 1s. 6d., ½d.; 2s., 1d.; 2s. 6d., 1d.; 3s., 1d; 3s. 6d., 1d.; 4s., 1d.; 4s. 6d., 1d.; 5s., 1½d.; 7s. 6d., 2d.; 10s., 3d.; 10s. 6d., 3d.; 15s., 3d.; 20s., 3d.

ORDINARY TELEGRAMS

Town and suburban, within prescribed limits, or within fifteen miles from the sending station, including address and signature (not exceeding sixteen words), 6d. Each additional word, 1d.

Other places within the State, except town and suburban, including address and signature (not exceeding sixteen words), 9d. Each additional word, 1d.

Inter-State, i.e., from any one State to any other State, including address and signature (not exceeding sixteen words), 1s. Each additional word, 1d.

On telegrams to and from Tasmania the charges to be those mentioned above, with cable charges added, which at the present time is ½d. per word.

Double the foregoing rates to be charged for the transmission of telegrams on Sunday, Christmas Day, and Good Friday, and for "Urgent" telegrams.

The foregoing rates are exclusive of porterage charges

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," for it *will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair* to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale depôt, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

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

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

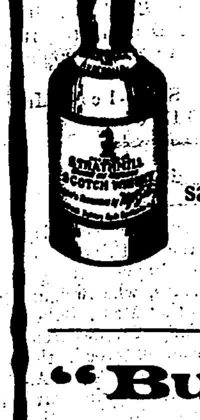
Of you dry to do peesnis mitowt advertising, you will find yourself already like a boy drying to shlide a hill down mitowt shnow. Pesides dere ish dese tifferences: ven you don't got some shnow you gant make 'em; but you can somedimes shenerally always make der advertising come right avay quick off,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

THROAT AFFECTIONS AND HOARSENESS.—All suffering from irritation of the throat and hoarseness will be agreeably surprised at the almost immediate relief afforded by the use of "Brown's Bronchial Troches." These famous "lozenges" are now sold by most respectable chemists in this country. People troubled with a "hacking cough," a "slight cold," or bronchial affections, cannot try them too soon, as similar troubles, if allowed to progress, result in serious Pulmonary and Asthmatic Affections. See that the signature of JOHN I. BROWN & SON is on every wrapper. Prepared by JOHN I. BROWN & SON, Boston, U.S.A. European Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

J. B. COCHRAN, NEWS AGENT, BOOKSELLER, and STATIONER, begs to announce to the inhabitants of BEAUFORT and district that he is Sole Agent for the *Argus, Age Herald, Star, Courier*, Melbourne *Punch*, Sydney *Bulletin, Riponshire Advocate, Leader, Weekly Times, Australasian, Australian Journal, Sportsman*, 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 agent advertisers save postage. Note the address—Next door to Wotherspoon & Co.

CLARKE'S B. 41. PILLS. A Warranted Cure for all Acquired or Constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back, and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years' success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

STRATHMILL WHISKY.



West Australian Government Analyst says:—

"Strathmill is a genuine matured malt whisky."

"Bull Dog" LIGHT ALE

(Best English).

ABSOLUTELY Free from Sediment.

ROBERT PORTER & Co LIMITED BULL DOG BRAND LONDON & LIVERPOOL

Local Agents: Wotherspoon & Co. Beaufort & Buangor.

SUPPORT

LOCAL INDUSTRY,

AND

SUBSCRIBE

TO THE

LOCAL PAPER,

THE

"RIPONSHIRE ADVOCATE."

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

3s per Quarter

It is obtainable direct from the office regularly.

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

14-Column Supplement

Is presented to Regular Subscribers.

ORDERS FOR

Plain and Ornamental

JOB PRINTING

Executed with Neatness and Despatch.

Bear in mind that

ADVERTISING

ALWAYS PAYS.

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

A Good Appetite comes only by having a perfect acting liver and good digestion—both can easily be obtained by using

Beecham's Pills.

They are a reliable remedy for the cure of BILIOUSNESS, LASSITUDE, POOR APPETITE, IMPAIRED DIGESTION, COSTIVENESS, WIND & PAINS IN THE STOMACH, DISCOMFORT AFTER MEALS, and all other troubles which arise from a disordered liver or stomach.

Sold everywhere in boxes, price 1/1½ (56 pills) & 2/9 (168 pills).

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.

Justices' Fixtures.

The local J's.P. have arranged to attend the Beaufort Courts of Petty Sessions as under:—Second Tuesday.—Messrs F. Beggs, J. R. Wotherspoon, and Rear-Admiral Bridges. Fourth Tuesday.—Messrs M. Flynn, G. Topper, and T. Beggs

STEVENSON BROS.,
BUILDERS
AND
CONTRACTORS,
HAVELOCK STREET,
BEAUFORT.

Estimates submitted for all work in building line.

Say!
Don't it Make you Mad
To find that your Newspaper is not delivered on time? Of course it does.

This does not happen to the clients of

J. B. COCHRAN,
NEWS AGENT, &c., &c.
BEAUFORT.

Reliability and Promptness; Straight Dealing with Civility and Attention; combined with Large and Well-assorted Stocks of Confectionery, Toys, Books, Garden Seeds, &c.; are always to be found here, where the good things are many.

DOEPEL AND CHANDLER,
AUCTIONEERS,
Auditors, Accountants, House, Land, Insurance and Financial Agents,
38 LYDIARD STREET SOUTH,
Opposite Cathedral Church.
EDMOND DOEPEL (26 years with Messr Cuthbert, Morrow, and Must).
W. H. CHANDLER, Auctioneer and Architect.

AUCTION SALES of LAND, HOUSES, FURNITURE, &c., conducted at the shortest notice. Property for Private Sale or to Let entered in our register free of charge.

Properties Purchased for Clients. Valuations for Mortgage and Probate purposes made by our Mr. W. H. Chandler, official valuator to the Ballarat Diocese, the National Mutual Life Association, and leading investors of the city.

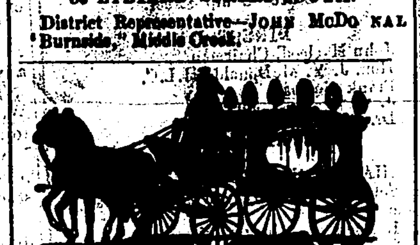
Agents for Absentees. Estates Managed and Wound Up.

MONEY.—Trust and other Moneys to Lend on Mortgage at lowest rates, and first-class Investments found for Capitalists free of charge.

Local Secretaries National Mutual Life Association. Shipping Agents for the Canadian Australian Steamship Company, in connection with Canadian Pacific Railway. Great Tourist Route of the World. Niagara Falls *en route*. Fares to London, L35 to L66.

ARCHITECTS.—Plans, Specifications, and Estimates for all descriptions of buildings prepared by our Mr. W. H. Chandler, who has had a very wide architectural experience.

DOEPEL AND CHANDLER
(Late R. M. West & Co.),
38 LYDIARD STREET SOUTH.
District Representative—JOHN McDONAL "Burnside," Middle Creek.



FUNERAL REFORM.
Established 1860.

A. H. SANDS
(Late Wm. Baker),
UNDERTAKER,
Opposite the State School,
NEILL STREET, BEAUFORT.

Hearse 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.

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 test the value of Clarke's Blood Mixture, the world-famed 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

SCROFULA,	BAD LEGS,
SCURVY,	BLOTCHES,
ECZEMA,	SPOTS,
BLOOD POISON,	BLACKHEADS,
ULCERS,	PIMPLES,
SKIN and BLOOD DISEASES,	and SORES 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 Bones.

NOTE.—This mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, from infancy to old age, and the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give 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. R. Lewis, 48 Bridge Street, Row, Cardiff, writes:—"Clarke's Blood Mixture." I had eczema for seven months, and 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, 1903.

ECZEMA AND IRRITATING SKIN TROUBLE CURED.

Mr W. G. Weston, care of Messrs Knott, of 49, Essex-street, Kingsland-road, N.E., writes:—"Gentlemen,—I feel it my duty to inform you of the great benefit in 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 after foreign horses. I have had as many as thirty horses under my care, my father being a horsedealer and jobmaster. He (my father) was speaking one day to a friend of mine who mentioned that he was being cured of an ulcerated leg, due to a horse-kick, by 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.' I continued, however, to suffer until April 4 last, when my friend told me he was completely cured. Then I started to take 'Clarke's Blood Mixture' myself, and I am now completely cured, after suffering and being disfigured 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 pleased to answer any inquiries concerning my case."—July 17, 1903.

ANOTHER PERMANENT CURE OF BAD LEGS AND ABSCESSES.

Mr James Waring, of Clay Coton Lodge, near Rugby, writes:—"It is with great pleasure that 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 a doctor for five months, and, not getting much better, I went as an out-patient to the local hospital for nine weeks. The doctor then told me I should have to go 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 salve 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,' I am as well to-day as I have ever been in my life. You can make whatever use you like of this letter."—Oct. 15, 1903.

IMPURITIES 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 as a curative agent cannot be too highly estimated, since it cleanses and clears the blood from all impurities, and restores it to its normal condition." This is a good testimonial from the *Family Doctor*, the popular medical 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."

Sold by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

Ask for

Clarke's Blood Mixture,

and beware of worthless imitations and substitutes.

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

Dealer in Paints, Oils, Colors, Paperhangings Window Glass, Varnishes, Brushes, etc., etc.

All sorts of Vehicles Re-painted. Estimate given in town and country. All Painters Requisites kept in stock.

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

JOHN HUMPHREYS
COMMISSION & INSURANCE AGENT
ACCOUNTANT, ETC.,
Neill Street, Beaufort.

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

Agency Business of all kinds attended to.

J. Holdsworth,
Wholesale and Retail
BUTCHER,
BEAUFORT.

Postal Intelligence.

LOCAL ARRANGEMENTS,

MAIL TIME TABLE.

RAILWAY.

Daily.	Closing Time. a.m.	p.m.
Melbourne	8 and	4.50
Ballarat	8 and	4.50
Geelong	8 and	4.50
Trawalla	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	8 p.m. Sundays, Tuesdays, and Thursdays.
Middle Creek,	11.50	
Murtoa	11.50	
Buangor	11.50	

Reg. mail and p.p., 20 minutes prior.

English mail notice by telegraph.

COUNTRY.

Daily	a.m.
Waterloo	9
Waterloo S.,	9
Main Lead,	9
Chute	9

Reg. mail and p.p., 9 a.m.

Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

Nerring	9
Lake Goldsmith	9
Stockyard Hill	9

Reg. mail and p.p., 9 a.m.

Eurambeen	12.45
Shirley,	12.45

Reg. mail and p.p., 20 minutes prior.

MAILS INWARD.
Arrive Daily.

From Melbourne, Ballarat, Geelong, and Trawalla.—12.20 p.m. daily and 8.40 p.m. on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday. From Melbourne and Ballarat at 7 a.m. on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

From Ararat, Stawell, Middle Creek, and Murtoa.—5.30 p.m. daily. Ararat, Stawell, and Buangor, 8.30 a.m. daily.

From Waterloo, Waterloo South, Main Lead, Raglan, and Chute.—4.30 p.m. Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

From Stockyard Hill, Nerring, and Lake Goldsmith.—4.30 p.m.

From Eurambeen and Shirley.—4.30 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 8 p.m. for receiving deposits only.

REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

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

OLD AGE PENSION PAYMENTS.

9 a.m. till 3 p.m.

G. M. CREAGH, Postmistress.

Police Magistrates' 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.

Bungaree—9 a.m., 4th Monday.

Buninyong—3.15 p.m., 3rd Friday.

Carngham—2 p.m., 2nd Wednesday

Linton—2 p.m, 1st Saturday.

Learmonth—12.30 p.m., 1st Tuesday.

Skipton—10 a.m., 2nd Wednesday.

Smythesdale—Noon, 3rd Tuesday.

Sebastopol—3.30 p.m., 2nd Thursday

DONT COUGH.—Relief can be obtained immediately. Use "KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES"—well known as the utterly unrivalled Cough Remedy. Strongly recommended by many eminent physicians They at once check the cough and remove the cause—without any after effect; the most delicate can therefore take them. One Lozenge alone gives ease—one or two at bedtime ensures rest. Sold every where in tins, 13½d. each.

To our Readers and Patrons.

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

Therefore,

Support Local Industry and Local Enterprise.

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

"Subscribers and Advertisers"

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

'The Riponshire Advocate'

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

ONLY NEWSPAPER

That is

Printed and Published within the boundaries of the Shire,

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

The Circulation

of the

Riponshire Advocate

Is

Steadily Increasing,

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

"The Advocate,"

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING

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

With every issue of the Paper is give

A FOURTEEN-COLUMN

SUPPLEMENT,

Containing an

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

Business Men, Read

It was Benjamin Franklin who wrote—

"What steam is to machinery, advertising is to business."

And another writer has said that—

"He who in his "biz" would rise,
Must either 'bust' or advertise."

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

Arthur Parker;

Printer and Publisher,

LAWRENCE STREET, BEAUFORT.

JOB PRINTING

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

BALL TICKETS & PROGRAMMES,
ADDRESS & BUSINESS CARDS,
MINING SCRIP, REPORTS, &c.,
PAMPHLETS, CIRCULARS,
BILLHEADS, POSTERS,
DELIVERY BOOKS
DRAPERS HANDBILLS,
CATALOGUES, MOURNING CARDS,
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PRINTED in FIRST CLASS STYLE

AT MELBOURNE PRICES.

Office:—Lawrence Street, Beaufor

Plain & Ornamental Printing

Of Every description executed at the

"RIPONSHIRE ADVOCATE'

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BOOKBINDING

ON REASONABLE TERMS

MINING SCRIP, CALL RECEIPT
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Prepared on the Shortest Notice.

COUGLE'S

Are Now . . .

OPENING DAILY

SPRING & SUMMER NOVELTIES

Inspection Invited.

ALL THAT IS NEWEST IN

MILLINERY, BLOUSES,

DRESS FABRICS, UNDERSKIRTS,

LACES, RIBBONS.

G. H. COUGLE,

THE PEOPLE'S DRAPER,

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.

Agent for best brands Artificial Manures. Special Potato Manure.

W. H. HALPIN has for Private Sale—

3 double-seated Traps; single-seated Buggy; several lines of Cattle from 1 to 3 years old; several lines of Sheep; 60 acres good Land, 1 mile from Beaufort; 76 acres, about 2 miles from Beaufort.

D. McDONALD

DESIRES to intimate to the Public that he solely has Purchased the GROCERY BUSINESS for several years carried on by

H. & R. SCHOFIELD.

With 14 years' experience of local requirements and special facilities for buying in the Open Markets, I am enabled to offer

HIGH QUALITY GROCERIES

At the Lowest Cash Prices.

Prompt Service. Personal Supervision. Low Prices. Best Brands.

D. McDONALD, Next Door to Golden Age.

CAMP HOTEL,

BEAUFORT.

The above Hostelry 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.

Only Best Brands of Wines, Spirits and Ales Kept.

FIRST-CLASS BEDS, 1/-

Meals a Specialty, at any hour, 1/-

First-class Groom always in attendance. Stabling Free. Horses and Vehicles on hire.

The Proprietress trusts that with every attention, combined with civility, she will receive a fair share of patronage.

—A TRIAL SOLICITED.—

M. HALPIN, Proprietress.

Mr. SAMUEL YOUNG,

Barrister and Solicitor, Proctor and Conveyancer,

BEAUFORT.

A Commissioner of the Supreme Court of the State of Victoria for taking Affidavits.

TRUST and other MONIES TO LEND freehold and other securities.

A Compliment to

RICHARDS & CO.

From Melbourne.

RICHARDS & CO.'S Great Study,

"After Years of Stormy Weather,"

Is being Exhibited, by Special Request, in a prominent window in "The Block," Collins Street, Melbourne.

Crowds are to be seen daily Viewing with Admiration this very fine Picture

IF you require Goods forwarded, Furniture removed, Parcels delivered, Conveyances for Picnics, 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.; Perregrin, Wright & Co.; McCulloch & Co.; Norwich Union Fire Insurance Co.; and National Mutual Life Assurance Co.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

SUNDAY, 23RD SEPTEMBER, 1906.

Church of England—Beaufort, 11 a.m. (Communion) and 7 p.m.—Rev. C. Reed. Main Lead, 2 p.m.; Waterloo, 3.15 p.m.—Rev. T. P. Bennett, of Learmonth.

Presbyterian Church.—Beaufort, 11 a.m.; Raglan, 3 p.m.; Chute, 7 p.m.—Mr. R. Thompson. Middle Creek, 11 a.m.; Trawalla, 3 p.m.; Beaufort, 7 p.m.—Rev. R. Robertson, M.A., of Carngham. Main Lead, 7 p.m.—Supply.

Methodist Church.—Beaufort, 11 a.m., Mr. G. Ellingsen. Shirley, 11 a.m.; Raglan, 3 p.m.; Beaufort, 7 p.m. (subject, "True Masonry")—Rev. R. Yeo. Chute, 3 p.m.; Raglan, 7 p.m.—Raglan Gospel Band.

THE

Riponshire Advocate

Published every Saturday Morning.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1906.

GENERAL surprise was caused at the announcement that the surplus State revenue for the current financial year would only amount to £4000, as against the splendid sum of £671,185 last year. Mr Bent seems to have taken a most pessimistic view, which is not by any means warranted by the cheering prospects of the good season which is anticipated, everything so far having promised exceedingly well for a fine, big harvest. The Premier does not think the Railways will earn more than £24,000 beyond the expenditure, though against this there is the remarkable fact that the receipts for the two months of the present financial year are £31,000 beyond those of the same period last year. Mr Bent expects to lose in general revenue some £249,390, and to have additional expenditure to the amount of £421,795. When there is such abundant promise of a season of plenty the Premier has got on the wrong track in taking this very dark view of the position, and allowing for a heavy additional expenditure, it is hardly likely that in the short space of twelve months, as things stand now, the finances of the State are going to slump so badly as the Premier has foretold. Surely Mr Bent's courage is not waning. In the course of the speech the Premier had something of importance to say regarding the land, and it is time that the Government submitted proposals for a vigorous policy of settlement, containing every inducement to cultivate the earth, which, in addition to attracting population, would keep many of our young people in the country, instead of rushing away to town. In the first place the Premier said that the land tax was a clumsy affair, and though he had no increase to propose they would have to renew it, as they found that in the Western district there was land worth £30 or £40 an acre paying nothing at all, while in the north, in poor country, a tax was in operation—an obvious injustice to the latter, which has enough to contend against without carrying an additional burden. The Premier outlined an important resumption proposal, putting forward the suggestion of compulsory purchase of land required for settlement. In the Western district, he explained, there were over a million acres fit to grow anything, but which had been used for sheep raising. Applications had been made for a railway line, but the Premier is against making railways at the cost of the State for the improvement of private property, and if the railway is made they propose to buy the land first. If the owners will not part with it, then the compulsory clause will be brought in, when of course the Legislative Council will have to be reckoned with. The Government is coming back to the main provision of the Closer Settlement Bill, which it hastily dropped when some opposition showed up, the Premier now telling us that he thinks the compulsory purchase clause the proper thing to have. While it is interesting to see that the Government is at last taking some steps towards land settlement, what is wanted is a policy that will deal with the whole of the State and permit of the apparently unknown Crown areas being taken up at the same time as the projected Western district settlement.

Local and General News.

A general meeting of the Beaufort Athletic Club will be held in the Mechanics' Institute on Monday night.

A grand concert will be given in the Societies' Hall, Beaufort, on Wednesday evening next, by Mrs Brady and pupils.

The Ararat A.N.A. competitions are announced to be held from 2nd to 9th November, and £150 will be given in prizes. Entries close Friday, 12th October. Schedules are obtainable from the secretaries, Messrs. R. Hargreaves, junr., and Chas. Chamberlain.

'LINSEED COMPOUND,' for Coughs and Colds. Gives instant relief to Asthma and bronchitis.

The St. Andrews Tennis Club open their season next Saturday by a match with Ballarat Y.M.C.A. club. The following will represent St Andrews:—Dr. Eadie, Messrs. Breen, J. McDonald, and H. Liddelow; emergencies—Messrs. Garde and McGowan. Play will start at 1.30 sharp.

'LINUM CATHARTICUM PILLS' of Mountain Flax. Agreeably Aperient. Worthy of trial.

While driving from the Linton railway station to Skipton, down the Flagstaff Hill, on Tuesday, Messrs. Jas. and T. Stokie, A. McIntyre, and R. McDonald had an anxious time for a few minutes. The horse commenced kicking, and broke one shaft; T. Stokie was thrown out, but escaped with a slight bruise. The front wheel and shafts were badly smashed.—"Courier."

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

IF you require Goods forwarded, Furniture removed, Parcels delivered, Conveyances for Picnics, 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.; Perregrin, Wright & Co.; McCulloch & Co.; Norwich Union Fire Insurance Co.; and National Mutual Life Assurance Co.

52 points of rain fell at Beaufort this week.

The local branch A.N.A. will meet in the Societies' Hall on Tuesday evening next at 8 o'clock. A full attendance is respectfully requested.

The Beaufort branch of the Protestant Union Association will meet in the Methodist schoolroom on Wednesday night to consider the future of the branch, and other business.

Applications are invited up to 10 a.m. on Monday, 1st October, at Shire Hall, Beaufort, for position of poundkeeper for Skipton.

Mr A. Dixon, of the Railway Hotel, Beaufort, had a severe fall from a horse on Monday. He was riding one horse and leading his racing mare, May Day, when the latter took fright at the noise of the machinery at the Yam Holes dredge, and pulling back, unseated Mr Dixon, who fell on the hard road, and, in addition to a bad shaking, sustained painful cuts under the eye and on the chin, and severe abrasions of the face and hands. He was attended to by Dr. G. A. Eadie, of Beaufort.

The Premier on Tuesday consulted with the Attorney-General and other of his colleagues as to whether any action should be taken in consequence of the statements made by Mr Judkins in Wesley Church on Sunday afternoon reflecting upon high officials in Victoria. After considering the reports of the speech Ministers arrived at the conclusion that it would not be wise to take action at the present stage.

LINSEED COMPOUND, of 40 years' proven efficacy, for Coughs, Colds, Asthma and Bronchitis, &c.

The Bent Government's Gambling Suppression Bill, in the course of 75 clauses, proposes to abolish lotteries, raffles, sweepstakes, totalisators, shop and street betting and all other forms of gaming and wagering now at the disposal of the majority of Victorian citizens who desire to indulge their inherent propensity to wager money on contingent sporting issues, and whose modest means prevent them from betting with bookmakers in sporting clubs or on the racecourse. But it leaves the bookmaker and those who are able to afford the luxury of betting with the bookmakers untouched. In other words, the Bill lays down the principle that it is a right and proper thing for the rich man to amuse himself by gambling away as many pounds as he pleases in the hope of gain but a crime for the poor man to apply his shillings to the same purpose. The Bill is full of other equally absurd anomalies.

A meeting of the Stockyard Hill Coursing Club was held recently, Mr W. Lynch in the chair, to wind up the season. The secretary reported that the receipts amounted to £66 4s 6d, including £23 2s 6d received from members' tickets sold and donations, and £40 19s nomination fees. The sum of £42 9s was paid out in stakes for the two meetings, leaving a credit balance of £8 odd. Although this club has only been in existence for two years there is a membership of 40 which is highly satisfactory to all concerned in the welfare of the club. It was decided to nominate Mr J. A. Harris (the hon slipper of the club) as a member of the National Coursing Club, a decision which no doubt will give general satisfaction, as much of the success of the season is due to his efforts. The club desire to thank Mr Geo. Russell for the use of his estate during the past season, also Messrs Stewart, Anderson, Lynch, and McIntyre for the use of their horses for the judge.

Mining News.

The following are the reported yields for the week ending Saturday, September 15th:—Adamthwaite and party, 20z. 19dwt.; No. 2 Extended, Raglan, 9oz. 4dwt. (6 nights); Morris and party, 2oz. 6dwt.; Last Chance, 8oz. 8dwt.; Martin's Reward, 7oz. 16dwt. 9gr.; sundries, 11oz.

Alex. Stuart and party, who have been boring in Whiting's paddock, at Poverty Point, bottomed at 58ft. on 3ft. of wash showing gold. They went below an old bore-hole through a false bottom. They have commenced sinking a shaft, which is now 30ft. deep. Adamthwaite and party, boring north of Stuart's party, in the same paddock, bottomed at 55ft. on 2ft. of wash showing colors of gold.

Trawalla Leads G.M. Co.—Board received tenders for mining plant on Thursday, now inspecting.

Sons of Freedom Al Co., Raglan—Shaft deepened to 137ft.; now in tight reef.

Yam Holes Sluicing Company.—Sluicing operations were started early in the week.

Morris and party—Yield for week 18oz. 2dwt.

A big fire has taken place in Korumburra, causing losses of nearly £5000.

Splendid rain has fallen in the central districts of Queensland.

A procession of two thousand school children through the streets of Melbourne took place on Thursday.

A committee of teachers has been appointed to devise means for obtaining employment for smart State school boys.

A conference of State Premiers to discuss the question of State debts and other federal financial matters has been fixed for September 25th at Melbourne.

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

THE BALLARAT TRUSTEES, EXECUTORS and AGENCY COMPANY, Limited.

Office—Camp Street.

DIRECTORS.

John Macleod, Chairman.
Hon. J. Y. McDonald, M.L.C.
Frank Herrman.
J. D. Woodcock, J.P.
Dr. Robert Scott.
John Gibson, Manager.

HAVE YOU MADE YOUR WILL?

Some reasons why you should do so at once:—

1. The uncertainty of life.
2. The delay, worry, and expense caused to those interested in your estate.
3. Your estate might otherwise go to those whom you wish to exclude.
4. The making of your will should be attended to when sound in health and mind.

THE ADVANTAGES OF APPOINTING THE BALLARAT TRUSTEES, EXECUTORS, AND AGENCY COMPANY, LIMITED.

1. Undoubted security.
2. The Company is not exposed to risks of the trade.
3. The Company's affairs are administered by men trained to the business.
4. £10,000 is invested in the name of the Treasurer of the State as security.
5. A continuous audit is made of all accounts.

Testators are advised to consult the Company or its agents, when about to make their wills.

WOTHERSPOON & CO.,
Agents for Beaufort and District.

'LINSEED COMPOUND.' Trade Mark of Kay's Compound Essence of Linseed, for Coughs and Colds

Alleged Child Abandonment.

A YOUNG GIRL CHARGED.

VERDICT OF "NOT GUILTY."

A young woman named Lydia Provost was arraigned on a charge of having abandoned her child, Herbert Provost, under the age of two years, at Beaufort, on the 11th August.

The prisoner, who was defended by Mr. Maxwell (instructed by Mr S. Young, solicitor, of Beaufort), pleaded not guilty.

Sarah Rose, married woman, residing with her husband at Beaufort, said that on Saturday, 11th August, between 7.30 and 8 o'clock, during the absence of her husband at Ballarat, she fancied she heard a knock on the front door. Her sister went, but there was nothing to be seen or heard. A third knock came and witness went with a light. She found a baby lying on the doorstep with a bundle of clothing. She handed the light to her sister, and picked up the baby, which she took inside. She waited until the train from Ballarat, when she and her husband took the child to Starkey's place. The prisoner had been servant at her place for six weeks, up to 30th October last. Witness had not seen the girl since she left her employ.

Mr Maxwell—Between what dates was this girl in your employ?—From 16th September to the 30th October.

I am told she went to you on the 7th September?—I don't think so.

Were you away from home for some time when she was in your employ?—Yes, for about five weeks.

Who stayed there with your husband?—The girl, but she didn't sleep at the place. My husband was away for some of the time.

But the girl stayed at the house with the exception of the nights when he was home?—Yes.

Where were you married?—In Melbourne.

Are you sure?—Yes.

Did you have anything to do with the registration of your two children?—No.

Who did?—My husband.

If your husband said on one occasion you were married in Sydney, and another occasion at Albury, would it be true?—No.

Who married you?

Witness (to his Honor)—Am I to answer that.

His Honor—Yes, you must.

Witness (hesitating)—I'm sorry to say I am not married at all.

Mr Maxwell—Yet you try to mislead his Honor and the jury like that. Did a letter addressed by the matron of a hospital in Melbourne to your husband come into your hands?—Yes.

Have you it now?—No; I gave it to Mr Rose.

Was the letter saying that the girl was on the eve of her accouchement, and asking your husband what he intended to do?—Yes.

Did you question your husband about his relations with the girl?—Yes, and he denied that anything improper had occurred.

You know that the girl was charging your husband with being the father of the child?—Yes.

Did your husband ever tell you he had received a letter from the girl herself through a gentleman?—No.

If he received such a communication, you did not know of it?—No.

Did you ever tell anyone you left anyone at your house with the girl Provost and your husband when you went away?—No.

It was known to Miss Provost that the house on the doorstep of which the baby was left was occupied by your husband?—Yes.

Had you any idea at the time as to whose child it was?—Only the previous communications.

When you took the child to the police station did you not say as much?—I don't think so, because there was a handkerchief with A. Williams on it, when it was left on the doorstep.

Did you leave it with the police, making them believe that it was simply a stray child?—Yes.

Did the communications to your husband that reached you first get to him?—The letter did, but I cannot swear positively about a telegram.

What did your husband say about them?—That the whole thing was blackmailing, and that if any more communications came he would put the matter in a solicitor's hands.

Dr. Jordan said he had examined the child of the accused girl. It was well developed, well nourished, and from 12 to 13 weeks old.

Herbert Rose, mining investor, said he knew the accused. He was not the father of the child.

Mr Maxwell—Are you the husband of Sarah Rose?—I am supposed to be.

Have you spoken to anyone outside the court since this case commenced?—No.

You are on your oath. Are you sure? (pointing to Mr J. Cameron, managing clerk for Mr M. Lazarus)—Yes, I spoke to him, but not about the case.

You stated when I asked you first that you spoke to no one, and no one spoke to you. Why did you say that?—I meant that no one spoke to me on a certain subject.

I asked you plainly if you had spoken to anyone at all, or if anyone had spoken to you.—Certainly, I have spoken to a good many, but not about the case.

You spoke to this gentleman. What was said to you?—He asked me if any case was going on.

What else did he say. Something about the case?—I do not think he said anything in relation to the case.

Take care now. You are on your oath. What did he say to you?—He said nothing to me about the case.

Will you swear that not a single word passed about the case?—Not that I understood.

What! Do you mean to say you didn't understand what he was talking of?—Yes.

You swear he said nothing to you about what your wife said about not being married to you?—Not a word; if he did I didn't understand it.

What else did he say?—He asked when the maintenance case was coming on.

What did you say?—I told him it would come on on the 25th inst.

Is he not managing clerk for the solicitor who has your case?—Yes.

As managing clerk, didn't he know when the case pending was coming on? It's a case in which you are being sued for the maintenance of that child, isn't it?—Yes.

He only asked you when the case was coming on; do you positively swear that?—Yes.

Didn't you hand the summons to him some time ago?—No, I gave it to Mr Lazarus.

Did you tell him you were to give evidence here to-day?—I told Mr Lazarus about it.

At this stage his Honor intervened.

Mr Maxwell—I want to show that the evidence of this witness should not be given credence to.

His Honor—You might as well withdraw your plea. You know what I will do. She undoubtedly abandoned the child.

Mr Maxwell—Nothing of the kind. When a woman leaves a child at the house of its father, there is no abandonment.

His Honor—It is a dangerous thing, I think, to say that a woman can leave a child on the doorstep of the alleged father.

Mr Maxwell—It is for the jury to say they are satisfied that she left the child on the doorstep of the father's place. She knew that was where the father lived. She put the child down, knocked at the door, stood three or four yards away from the door until the child was taken into its father's house, and then she went away. If that can be said to be abandonment of a child, it is an abuse of language. I am going to prove to the jury that this woman tried to get a position with the child, and failed. She told the matron of the institution where she received attention that she would take the child to its father, and she did so. The father paid no attention to her communications, so she left it with him. This was no child abandonment.

His Honor—I cannot stop the case. Go on.

Mr Maxwell (to the witness)—Do you deny that you are the father of the child?

Witness (to his Honor)—I don't think this should be pressed, as a case will come against me at the police court shortly.

After argument, his Honor said he would take the responsibility of stopping the line of cross-examination, and would take a note of Mr Maxwell's objection. This closed the case for the Crown.

The accused, sworn, said she was a single woman, and a domestic servant. In September and October last year she was in the employ of the Roses, and while Mrs Rose was away from home Rose was intimate with her on several occasions. She subsequently went to a private hospital in Melbourne, where a child was born on the 7th July last. She sent a note to Mr Rose about the matter, and the matron of the home sent him a telegram. Since the birth of the child, she had advertised three times for a situation, and could not get one. She had a consultation with the matron as to the best thing to be done, and she decided to take the child to Mr Rose. She told the matron she would take the baby to its father, and the matron said this was the best thing she could do. On the 11th August she went by train to Trawalla, and walked through the bush from there to Beaufort. She went to Rose's house, put the baby and a parcel of clothing on the doormat, and knocked at the door. On seeing a light under the door, she stepped off to the end of the verandah. A woman opened the door, and said, "What's this? It's a baby." She heard another voice, and then someone said, "Bring it in, Sarah." They went inside, and she then walked back to where she had laid the child down. She listened to hear if it cried, but heard nothing but voices, so she went away. When she left Melbourne for Beaufort it was with no other intention than leaving the baby at Rose's place. Had it not been taken in, she would have taken it away again.

The jury, without retiring, returned a verdict of not guilty, and the accused was discharged.—"Star."

Ballarat Live Stock Market.

Tuesday.

FAT CATTLE.

229 head was the number penned for to-day's sale, the greater portion consisting of quality ranging from good to prime, balance principally useful descriptions, with an odd pen or so middling. There was a good attendance of the trade, and throughout the sales competition ruled fairly active, though last week's very high rates were not maintained. Towards the close of the sales prices again hardened slightly. Quotations—Prime pens bullocks, £14 to £15 17s 6d; good, £12 10s to £13 10s; useful, £11 to £12; Prime cows, £9 10s to £10 10s; extra to £11 7s 6d; good, £8 to £9; useful, £6 10s to £7 10s.

CALVES.

Only 2 forward; selling to 38s.

SHEEP.

1996 was the supply penned for to-day's sales, consisting principally of useful to good quality, a small proportion being prime. There was an average attendance of buyers, still competition was not so keen as the previous week, prices for all descriptions showing a slight decline on last week's advanced rates. Quotations—Prime crossbred wethers, 23s to 25s extra, to 27s 3d; good, 20s to 22s; useful, 17s to 19s; prime ewes, 21s to 23s; extra, 24s to 26s 9d; good, 18s to 19; useful, 15s to 16s; prime merino wethers, 19s to 20s 11d; good, 17s to 18s; useful, 15s to 16s.

LAMBS.

1072 to hand, the quality of which was much better than that of the previous sale, a fair proportion consisting of good and prime sorts. The demand was again keen, though last week's very extreme rates were not realised. Quotations—Prime, 15s to 16s; extra to 17s; good, 13s to 14s; useful, 11s to 12s; others from 8s 6d.

The following district sales are reported:—By Macleod and Booth—30 bullocks, Mr Donald Stewart, Wongan, Skipton, £10 5s to £14 5s, averaging £11 1s 8d. 100 comeback wethers, Mr Donald Stewart, Wongan, Skipton, 21s to 24s, averaging 22s 9d.

By Ben Dowling and Sons—1 cow, Mrs Thomas, Carngham, £6 17s 6d.

Fatal Accident.

A very sad accident occurred on Thursday afternoon, resulting in the death of a boy named George Watkins, 10 years of age, son of Mr Richard Watkins, wheelwright, of Beaufort. It appears that Mr C. Baker went out to Gondy's Gully, 2 miles from Beaufort, to cut a load of wood, the lad accompanying him. Mr Baker's son, A. Baker, followed later on with a spring cart, which they loaded up, and on reaching the road they all got on the cart and proceeded homewards at a gentle trot. On reaching C. Westbrook's place the back band, which had been worn through by the buckle, gave way, letting the shafts down suddenly, and throwing the three occupants on to the road. The boy, who was sitting on top of the load in front, was unconscious when picked up by Mr Baker, and was brought into Beaufort by Mr Westbrook. Dr. Eadie saw the lad, who was then dead, though still warm. From an examination, the doctor found death to be due to concussion of the brain and fracture of the base of the skull. The accident happened at about 5.30 p.m. An inquiry was held yesterday by Mr J. R. Wotherspoon J.P., when the above facts were elicited, and a verdict of accidental death was recorded. Great sympathy is felt for the parents in their sad loss.

Sheep Sales.

At the conclusion of the Ballarat Sheep Show on Friday, 14th inst., the following sales of district sheep were effected:—By Hepburn, Crawford, and Seymour.—For Messrs Beggs Bros., Eurambeen—30 extra selected pure merino rams, 4-tooth, 2 at 10gns., 1 at 9gns., 1 at 8gns., 4 at 8½gns., 8 at 7gns., 4 at 6gns. For Mr James Hannah, Stockyard Hill—50 pure Leicester rams (hoggets), 3 at 5½gns., 2 at 5½gns., 40 at 5gns. Fat sheep for Mr Philip Russell, Mawallok—3 1st prize merino wethers, 39s; 3 2nd prize merino wethers, 34s.

By S. G. Valentine & Co.—On account of Admiral Bridges—18 selected merino rams, 4-tooth, 1 at £11 11s, 1 at £11 11s, 3 at £8 8s, 6½gns., and £5 5s, 8 from £4 4s to £8 8s, 2 at £6 6s, 2 at £5 5s; third prize pen of merino wethers at 25s 3d; pen of long-woolled wethers at 28s. On account of Mr Philip Russell, Carngham Estate—6 selected merino rams, 1 at 35gns., 3 at 20gns., 9gns., and 3gns., 1 at 3gns; pen of merino wethers at 28s; first prize pen of merino ewes at 22s. On account of Mr George A. Dunnet, Stockyard Hill—7 Lincoln rams and ewes, 1 ram at 5¾gns., 3 rams at 4gns., 1 ewe at 3gns., 1 ewe at 3gns.

Mr Donald Stewart, Wongan, Skipton, purchased an English Leicester ram from Mr Philip C. Trelkeld, Inglewood, New Zealand, at 30gns and one at 12gns.; Mrs Gardiner & Sons, Baangal, Skipton, also buying two English Leicester rams at 10gns. and 7gns. Mr Stewart also bought a 4-tooth merino ram from Mr Philip Russell, Carngham, at 35gns.

Mr Irvine's Candidature.

At the Ballarat Sheep Show luncheon on Friday, 14th inst., after the loyal toast, the chairman (Lieut.-Colonel Greenfield) said that he intended to depart from the accepted custom of having no other toasts. He would propose "Parliament," for they had with them one of the representative men of the Parliament in the Hon. Hans Irvine, M.L.C., whom they were all pleased to see. (Applause.) It was Mr Irvine's intention to come forward for the Grampians seat in the House of Representatives. (Applause.) They had lost a strong man in Mr T. Skene, and they wanted to see another strong man in his place. And Mr Irvine was to be that man. (Hear, hear.) It was not to be a side show election, but a straight-out issue on socialism versus anti-socialism—and they were not going for socialism. (Applause.) They wanted a strong man, and Mr Irvine was known to them as a man who, in the Legislative Council, had proved himself such. He had qualified himself by many means to be a representative man. He was known to all of them as one of the most active of their public men, and he (the speaker) was certain that when Mr Irvine came before them they would find his politics so much in accord with their own that they would make his path to the House of Representatives as clear as possible. (Applause.) The Hon. Hans Irvine, who was cordially received, said that he was not going to announce his views yet, for he had not framed them. But he could say that he was a fair protectionist, an anti-socialist, and was opposed to the nationalisation of the various industries, as proposed by a certain party. He was a supporter of preferential trade. But there were many things to be considered. He was a strong supporter of the preservation of State rights. (Applause.) He intended to be an independent member, if returned, to sit behind no party until he was sure of their being of benefit to the Commonwealth. He was going to fight to win, and he hoped that when he came before his constituents he would be able to put his views in such a way as to make it clear to them that it was worth while supporting him. (Hear, hear.) He would ask them if they thought he was a good man for the seat, to put him in; if not, to put someone else in. He hoped to be able to meet them in the various parts of the constituency, and to lay his views before them at greater length. (Applause.)

"The Star" adds:—This brief and concise outline of Mr Irvine's policy was received very favorably by a large number of representative men present, several of whom were leading residents of the Grampians constituency, and subsequently Mr Irvine was assured of general and powerful support in the approaching campaign.

Obituary.

Regret was expressed throughout the Mortchup and Chepstowe districts at the death of Mr James Simister, farmer, of Woodville. He was 49 years of age, and leaves a widow and one daughter.

One of Snake Valley's oldest pioneers passed away on Sunday in the person of Mr Wm. Gardner. The deceased arrived there in the early '50's, when the gold fever was at its highest, and after trying his fortune at mining, entered into his trade of bootmaking, which he followed until about two years ago, when his health gradually failed, and he was compelled to relinquish work. He was 79 years of age. The funeral took place on Tuesday, in the Carngham Cemetery. A large number of brethren of the Oddfellows' Lodge marched in front of the hearse. The pall-bearers were Messrs. A. C. Roddis, W. Coates, E. Anderson, T. Cheeseman, W. G. Murray, V. Wendt, H. Haywood, W. Wookey, J. Whitla, and C. Hall, junr. The coffin-bearers were Messrs. E. Rowe, T. Cheeseman, J. Stevens, and J. Nunn. The Rev. A. J. Greenwood conducted the service, and Bro. W. Coates read the lodge service.—"Courier."

'LINSEED COMPOUND,' the 'Stockport Remedy' for Coughs and Colds. Of 40 years proven efficacy.

NOTABLE EVENT.

The Arrival Of Spring,

And with it,

Our Spring Millinery.

Pretty HATS and BONNETS, with all the grace that TASTE and ART can put into them, are here ready for you.

Stylish HATS from the Fashion Centres, bought in the best Markets, are also HERE....

Come, and bring your Friends, Buyers or not.

Every Article is marked at the Lowest Price possible, and at Prices that will at once commend themselves to you.

WOTHERSPOON & CO.,

UNIVERSAL PROVIDERS,

BEAUFORT & BUANGOR.

Fiery Creek Lodge.

INSTALLATION OF BRO. W. J. BARTLEY, W.M., AND INVESTITURE OF OFFICERS.

The Installation of Bro. W. J. Bartley as Worshipful Master of the Fiery Creek Lodge of Free Masons, and the investiture of his officers, took place on Wednesday last in the Masonic Hall, in the presence of about 45 Masons, including visitors from Ararat and Learmonth.

Grand Lodge was represented by Wor. Bro. Baird, P.J.G.W. and Wor. Bro. Sinclair, P.A.G.D.C.

The ceremony of installing the W.M. in King Solomon's chair according to ancient custom, for the ensuing year, was efficiently and impressively performed by Wor. Bro. E. J. Muntz. Won. Bro. Cougle, P.G.S., acted as S.W., Wor. Bro. Eastwood as J.W., Wor. Bro. Elliott (W.M. of Ararat Lodge) as I.G., Wor. Bros. Baird and Sinclair as deacons, Wor. Bro. Breen as organist, and Wor. Bro. Pedder as tyler.

The addresses to the Master, Wardens, and brethern were delivered by Wor. Bros. Cougle, Eastwood, and Breen respectively. The newly-installed W.M., Wor. Bro. Bartley, invested his officers in a very able manner, as follows:—Immediate Past Master, Wor. Bro. E. J. Muntz; senior warden, Bro. C. J. O. Baker; junior warden, Bro. A. L. Wotherspoon; treasurer, Wor. Bro. G. H. Cougle, P.G.S.; secretary, Wor. Bro. M. J. N. Breen; director of ceremonies, Wor. Bro. J. Eastwood; senior deacon, Bro. J. McE. Carroll; junior deacon, Bro. W. J. Stevenson; inner guard, Bro. A. Nicholson; chaplain, Bro. Rev. R. Yeo; tyler, Wor. Bro. W. C. Pedder; stewards, Bros. H. Smith and T. Williams.

Before closing the Lodge, the newly installed Master said a very pleasing duty had fallen to him of presenting the retiring W.M., Bro. Muntz, with a P.M's. jewel from the brethren in commemoration of his term of office, which had extended over nearly two years. During his (Bro. Muntz's term of office, the Lodge had made many improvements, the principal one being the erection of the new Hall, in which work he had gratuitously given his time and talents as honorary architect. He had also placed in the hall a memento in the shape of an alter, which although equalled in the State, could not be surpassed, and which when Bro. Muntz had reached the winter of his life, would remain to mark his most successful term of office. On account of the attention given to his duties, more particularly in the direction of visiting sister Lodges, the Fiery Creek Lodge's name had become familiar to every Lodge in the district, and in return many distinguished brethren had attended Fiery Creek, including M.W. Bros. Sir A. Peacock and Dr. Balls-Headley, the past and present Grand Masters. The kindly feeling amongst the brethren of the Lodge, usually evident, had been more than ever apparent. He had very much pleasure on behalf of the Lodge in making the presentation.

Wor. Bro. Muntz thanked the W.M. for many kind things spoken, and the members of the Lodge for their kindness in making him the presentation, which he would value all his life. He had had a very pleasant term of office. The work of the Lodge had gone on splendidly, as must necessarily be the case with such an enthusiastic band of P.M's., and a set of officers as efficient as would be found in any Lodge in the State. Any man who took a reasonable interest in the working of the Lodge could not fail to do well. Many things that had happened for the benefit of the Lodge during his term of office could be attributed to the accident of office, rather than to himself, and what could really be attributed to him was done freely and with great personal pleasure. That night he retired into the ranks of P.M's, sometimes called obscurity, but he promised the brethren that he would still give his services. Now that he was relieved from office and had some one to keep him within due bounds, he would try and improve some things that required attention and which he had in mind. Of all things that had happened during his term he valued most of all the strong feeling of mutual kindness and forbearance which existed among the members. One of the great aims of the institution of Freemasonry was in this direction, and he hoped that it would be continuous and increasingly evident in the character of every brother in the Lodge. He regretted that his term had come to an end, and hoped that the new master would receive from the brethren the same kindly consideration extended to him. He congratulated the members on their choice of master. Bro. Bartley had been initiated in the Fiery Creek Lodge and from the start had proved a most enthusiastic member, and from past experience he expected him to be equal if not better than his predecessor. In conclusion, he hoped that he would long continue to wear in the Lodge the jewel which had been so kindly presented to him.

SOCIAL.

The installation was afterwards celebrated by a social in the Societies' Hall, which was attended by about 65 couples. The stage had been very prettily decorated with pot plants, flowers, evergreens, art curtains, flags, etc. The beautiful decoration of the stage was done by Miss Sinclair and Mrs Wotherspoon, assisted by Meadames Baker and Nicholson, and several brethren of the Lodge, and the main hall was very tastefully decorated by Mr J. Lilley, the caretaker. The flags were lent for the occasion by Messrs Snow and Co. of Ballarat, free of charge. Dancing commenced at about 9 o'clock to the exhilarating strains of Jackson's String Band, and as the music was all that could be desired, the dancing was very much enjoyed. A special item on the programme was a Masonic Lancers, the chief feature about it being that the ladies donned the regalia and wore the jewels of the brethren. The costumes of the ladies were pretty and becoming, there being many handsome dresses worn. At midnight an excellent supper was partaken of; the catering of the ladies giving unbounded satisfaction. After the W.M., Bro. W. J. Bartley, had thanked all who had assisted to make the gathering a success, particularly mentioning those ladies who had assisted with the decorations and supper, three cheers were given for them. The general opinion was that it was one of the most successful gatherings ever held by the Lodge. The arrangements for the supper were well looked after by the following ladies:—Mesdames McKeich, Harris, Breen, Eastwood, Muntz, and Miss W. Wotherspoon.

Songs were rendered during the evening by Miss Jean Rorke, and Messrs J. R., and A. Wotherspoon.

The gathering wound up at about 2.30 with the singing of "Auld Lang Syne."

Wedding.

MR. ERNEST S. BUCHANAN TO MISS LILY H. McNISH.

A picturesque and interesting ceremony was conducted by the Rev. R. McGowan in the Methodist Church, Raglan, on Wednesday, Sept. 5th. The occasion was the marriage of Mr Ernest S. Buchanan, son of Mr Wm. Buchanan, of Beaufort, to Miss Lily H. McNish, only daughter of the late Mr Geo. McNish, of Raglan. The church was prettily adorned with flowers and evergreens, the large arch, which was erected in front of the pulpit, giving a finished appearance to the decorations. This work was largely the labor of the Misses Drew, to whom great credit is due for the artistic effect with which the church was invested. Whilst the choir sang "The Voice that breathed o'er Eden," the bride entered the church leaning upon the arm of her brother, Mr T. McNish. She was attended by Miss Delia Pope (cousin) Miss Lizzie Buchanan (sister of bridegroom) as bridesmaids; Miss Aggie McNish and Miss May Ballantyne, as trainbearers, and Masters Jacky and Percy McNish as pages. The dress was cream crepoline, trimmed with silk insertion and lace. The bridesmaids and train-bearers apparel was of similar material, whilst the pages wore black velvet suits with white vests. The usual wreath and veil were worn, and beautiful bouquets were carried by both bride and bridesmaids.

The organist (Mrs McGowan) played the "Wedding March" as the party left the church. About fifty relations and friends partook of the wedding breakfast in the Raglan Public Hall. When the inner man had been satisfied, the Rev. McGowan, in an appropriate and graceful speech, proposed the health of the bride and bridegroom. He said that both parties came of old, respected residents, and he hoped they would enjoy long, happy, and prosperous lives. The bridegroom suitably responded. The other toasts honored were "The Bridesmaids," responded to by Mr H. J. Buchanan; "The Parents," responded to by Mr T. McNish and Mr W. Buchanan, supported by Mr T. Stevenson. Lovers of dancing were afforded ample opportunity of indulging their taste at the evening party given by Mrs McNish in honor of the occasion. Although the weather was somewhat unfavorable, friends and relatives came from all over the district, and a large gathering resulted. Splendid music was provided by Miss S. and Mr R. Jackson, of Beaufort. During the evening, Cr. Sinclair, in a humorous speech, congratulated the happy couple, and wished them all sorts of good things, his call for three cheers met with an echo-awaking response. The bridegroom briefly returned thanks. Musical items, which added greatly to the pleasure of the gathering, were interspersed throughout the evening.

Mr and Mrs E. S. Buchanan journeyed by the morning express to Melbourne and Castlemaine, where the honeymoon was spent.

The presents received were numerous and handsome, and included the following:—

Bridegroom to bridesmaids, heart pendant and band ring; mother of bride, photo. enlargements; father of bridegroom, cheque; Messrs. T. and A. McNish, clock; Mr and Mrs G. McNish, wine set; Mr and Mrs J. McNish, pair vases; Rev. R. and Mrs McGowan, Bible; Mr and Mrs J. Murray and family, case of handsome fruit knives and forks; Mr A. and Miss J. Grant, flower stand; Mr J. and Miss Cuthbertson, lamp; Mr and Mrs P. Samson, water jug; Miss Dunstan and Miss N. Willox, pair vases; Mr and Miss Holdsworth, choice water jug and glasses; Mr and Mrs H. Saddler, e.p. breakfast cruet and jam dish; Mrs Slater, case e.p. serviette rings; Mr and Mrs T. E. Sands, fire screen; Mr and Mrs W. Ballantyne, e.p. jam dish; Mr and Mrs J. Ballantyne, set jugs; Mr A. J. Buchanan, tea set; Miss M. Mason, water jug and glasses; Misses E. and G. Loft, silver knife-rests; Mr R. and Miss N. Halpin, jardiniere; Mrs Gordon, vases; Mr R. Thompson, salt cellars; Miss Gray, cake dishes; Mr and Mrs R. Stevenson, cake dishes; Miss D. Lilley, flower stand; Miss A. Lilley, cake stand; Messrs Hawkes Bros., dinner cruet; Miss R. Hutton, butter dish; Mr A. Cheeseman, e.p. pickle jar; Mr N. and Miss A. Stevenson, fruit dishes; Mr and Mrs G. Vowles, e.p. pickle jar; Mr and Mrs R. Thompson, water jug and glasses; Miss Thompson, honey jar; Mr and Mrs M. Welsh, vases; Mr and Mrs J. McNish, vases; Mr and Mrs W. D. Smith, vases; Mr G. Lilley, photo. frames; Miss Jacobsen, water jug and glasses; Mrs S. Ball, cake dish; Mr R. Wangler, pair butter knives; Mr and Mrs R. Stevenson, breakfast cruet; Mr M. Smith, teaspoons; Mrs R. Pitcher, toilet set; Misses M. and S. Panther, decanter; Miss Dickman, sugar and cream set; Mr J. Tiley, butter dish; Messrs E. and J. Gillingham, vases; Mr A. Martin, water jug; Mr and Mrs F. G. Prince, epergne; Mr Sinclair, e.p. jam dish; Mr and Mrs E. Gibbons, e.p. candlesticks; Mr and Mrs W. Holdsworth, epergne; Mr and Mrs J. Dunn, vases; Mr D. and Miss E. Kennedy, pair sauce bottles; Mr W. Rutherford, butter knives; Mr and Mrs J. Edwards, pair vases and sugar basin; Mr S. Stevens, epergne; Miss G. Ball, postcard album; Mr and Mrs W. Stevenson, jardiniere; Miss A. McNish, breakfast cruet; Messrs Sloss, Kuster, and Scarce, hot water kettle; Mr E. and Miss E. Richards, pearl-handled butter knife; Mr J. Jones, e.p. preserve dish; Mr C. Marks, butter knife; Misses L. and R. Hutton, salt cellars; Mr D. F. Troy, e.p. salt cellars; Miss J. Hutton, sugar basin; Mr and Mrs P. F. Richards, cake dish; Mr and Mrs H. Tucker, postcards and frame; Mr A. Spicer, candlestick; Mrs Miller, senr., teapot; Misses G. and M. Wills, vases; Messrs J. and R. Wills, cake dish; Mrs Wilkinson, butter dish; Mr F. Stevenson, work-box; Mr J. and Miss R. Crocker, preserve dish; Misses V. Lilley and A. McNish, vases; Mrs Prince, senr., cake dish; Mr and Mrs A. Boyd, teapot; Miss C. Hutton, ornaments; Mr and Mrs J. M. Grant, teapot; Mr R. and Miss M. Ward, breakfast set; Mr and Mrs W. Miller, cups and saucers; Mr and Mrs G. Waldron, crockery; Mrs Padfield, ornaments, etc.; Miss N. Hutton, e.p. bread fork; Mr and Mrs J. Lilley, e.p. chased bread fork and jam dish; Mr W. Sudweeks, epergne; Miss E. Hutton, e.p. sugar spoon; Master P. McNish, salt cellars and spoon; Mr and Mrs J. P. Stevenson, photo frames; Messrs C. and A. Stevens, water jug and glasses; Mr and Mrs D. Stevenson, decanter; Mr and Mrs Lucardie, biscuit barrel; Mrs G. Morris, e.p. jam dish; Mr A. and B. Panther, wine set; Mr F. and Miss L. Panther, water jug and glasses; Mr and Mrs Bartley, preserve dish; Master H. Anderson, e.p. breakfast cruet; Mr M. Tyrrell, epergne; Mr A. Kennedy, sugar basin; Misses E. and L. and Mr B. Panther, cake dish and teapot; Mr and Mrs A. Holdsworth, pair carvers; Mrs Harrison, cake stand and fruit dishes; Mr N. Davey, cheque; Mr and Mrs W. Hannah, tea set; Mr F. Wheeler, case of carvers; Miss A. Fisher, doyleys; Miss A. Comber, handkerchiefs and satchels; Mr and Mrs D. McNaughton, tray cloth and bed rug; Miss R. Kennedy, tea cosey; Misses Drew, pillow sham and satchel; Mrs Kennedy, plush cushion; Miss Pope, doyleys and table cloth; Miss A. Kennedy, doyleys.

Sparrow Shooting.

The Beaufort Sparrow Shooting Club held their first competition for a gold chain and medal on Wednesday afternoon at the Show Ground, with the following result:—

Name.	Yds.	Birds.
S. Boyle	16	8
J. W. Harris	19	7
"Phœnix"	15	6
P. Hains	20	6
M. Tyrrell	17	6
T. Ellis	21	5
Wm. Topp	21	5
A. Campbell	15	5
L. Hains	16	5
T. Bending	15	4
Wm. Smith	15	4
"Buffalo Bill"	15	4
"What O"	19	4
J. McCracken	19	3
E. Trompf	16	3
"Bonehill"	17	3
T. Tyrrell	15	3
B. Baker	16	3
G. Cuthbertson	15	3
R. Welsh	15	3
"Camp Hotel"	16	3
F. Ellis	19	2
"Golden Age"	15	2
Bert Trompf	15	2

A sweepstake brought out 20 shooters, "Phœnix" winning in good style with 6 birds, "Bonehill" and Campbell dividing second money on 5 birds. Two other sweeps were divided by T. Bending and M. Tyrrell.

In cricket field or football bounds,
Sporting with gun, or following hounds,
In swift horse-race or yachting course,
Where'er a man's delight finds source,
One more delight keeps him aglow—
Best game of all—'tis sport to know
That Woods' Great Peppermint was sent
To be man's best medicament.

The Japanese Press complains of the failure of Russia to observe the terms of the peace treaty regarding the throwing open of Northern Manchuria to trade. It is asserted that Russia still discriminates against the Japanese in Northern Manchuria and Vladivostock.

WANTED, a good GENERAL SERVANT. Apply MRS. L. WATKIN, "Belmont," Main Lead.

FOR SALE—Two newly-calved COWS, quiet and good milkers; may be seen milked at the house, Waterloo. M. FLYNN.

PUBLIC NOTICE.—Professor LYLE, Scientific and Reliable PHRENOLOGIST, PALMIST, and CLAIRVOYANT, can be consulted at Mrs. Marks', Neill-street, Beaufort, for a few days only.

Protestant Union Association.

A MEETING of the Beaufort Branch of the above will be held in the METHODIST SCHOOLROOM on WEDNESDAY night at 8 o'clock.

Business—Consideration of the future of the Branch; and general.

N. DAVEY, Secretery.

IMPOUNDED at Beaufort.—Strawberry Steer; two red and white Steers; red and white Heifer; red Heifer; light red Steer; 3 red and white Steers. All branded like C near shoulder and off ear notched. If not claimed and expenses paid, to be sold 20th October, 1902. W. G. STEVENS, Poundkeeper.

TO STAND THIS SEASON, THE PURE CLYDESDALE STALLION,

LORD NELSON,

At G. A. DUNNETT'S FARM, And Travel the Stockyard Hill, Skipton, and surrounding Districts.

LORD NELSON is a dark brown colt, black points, white star on forehead; foaled October 2, 1902; bred by T. Russell, Esq., of the Western District; thick set on good flat bone and muscle, silky hair in right place, a kind temper, a splendid worker, and has proved himself a sure foal-getter.

He is by Excelsior, who was a successful prizetaker in the leading shows of Victoria, and won 22 first prizes and 11 specials in the Western District. He was bred by the Hon. Fitzgerald, of Tower Hill, and was by Heather Jock, imported.

His dam, Belle, was by Young Conqueror, by Sir Percival; dam, Beautiful Belle, by Duke of Burnness, imported.

It will thus be seen that Lord Nelson has come from imported stock as far back as can be traced, and is one of the best colonial-bred horses that ever stood in the district. He was awarded first prize as a three-year-old and second prize in all-age class at Beaufort Show, held 4th April, 1906.

Terms, £3 3s each Mare.

GUARANTEED, £4 4s. A reduction is made on mares led to horse or served on his round.

Lawrence,

Dark brown horse, stands 16 hands high, on good flat bone, a good jumper, and is the sire of several fast hurdle racers.

LAWRENCE is by Mentor, by Panic; dam, Lola Montez; dam of Lawrence by Lancer colt, by Lady Kirk, imported.

Terms, £2 10s. each Mare.

£1 when mare stinted; balance when she proves in foal.

Young Trafalgar,

Black Pony; three years old, by Old Trafalgar, out of a Tam-o'-Shanter mare.

Terms, £2 2s.

For further particulars apply to Owner. Good grass paddocks provided for mares. All care taken, but no responsibility. All mares sold to be paid for by sender.

G. A. DUNNET.

E. R.

TENDERS are invited up to 12 noon on MONDAY, October 8th, 1906, for the right to strip wattles in the Mount Cole (Beaufort) district.

Full particulars in *Government Gazette* of 19th instant, and on application to the Conservator of Forests.

D. McLEOD,
Minister of Mines and Forests.
Melbourne, Sept. 14th, 1906.

SOCIETIES' HALL, BEAUFORT.
WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1906.
GRAND CONCERT
BY MRS. BRADY AND PUPILS.
Tickets, 2s. and 1s. Children, half-price.

A Reminder.

ANYBODY CAUGHT on my Premises with the intention of OBTAINING GOOD VALUE Will be AMPLY REWARDED.

GOLDEN AGE HOTEL, Beaufort
W. C. JONES, PROPRIETOR.
Best Accommodation. Horses and buggies for Hire.

SHIRE OF RIPON.
POUND-KEEPER AT SKIPTON.
Applications will be received at the SHIRE HALL, BEAUFORT, up to 10 a.m. on MONDAY, 1st October, 1906, for the position of Pound-keeper of the Skipton Pound.
Salary, £5 per annum. Successful applicant to provide a fidelity guarantee of £50.
By Order,
20/9/06. J. M. CARROLL, Shire Secretary.

SHIRE OF RIPON
£5 REWARD.
A REWARD of £5 will be paid for information leading to conviction of any person laying POISON in any public street or road within the Shire of Ripon.
By order,
J. M. CARROLL, Shire Secretary.
Beaufort, 3rd Sept., 1906.

SHIRE OF RIPON.
£2 REWARD.
The above Reward will be paid for information leading to the conviction of any person illegally DESTROYING TREES on any street or road within the Shire.
By order,
J. M. CARROLL, Shire Secretary.
Beaufort, 3rd Sept., 1906.

Ararat A.N.A. Competitions,
To be held from the 2nd to the 9th November, 1906.
£150 Given away in Prizes.
ENTRIES CLOSE with me FRIDAY, 12th October, 1906. Schedules obtainable from—
R. HARGREAVES, Junr., } Joint
CHAS. CHAMBERLAIN, } Secs.

"The Melotte" CREAM SEPARATOR,
ON VIEW AT
Troy Bros.' Store.
HIGHEST Honors have been gained by "MELOTTE" Cream Separators at important Exhibitions and Trial throughout the world. They have beaten the Alfa-Laval 16 times in public competition.
"THE MELOTTE" costs £2 LESS than the Alfa-Laval.
1905—Bombay Agricultural Exhibition, Gold Medal (highest award).
1905—Port Elizabeth Show, First Prize.
1905—Pietermaritzburg Show, First Prize.
1905—Durban Show, First Prize.
AGENT FOR THE DISTRICT—
DAVID F. TROY,
COMMISSION AGENT,
BEAUFORT.

SEED! * SEED!
On account of the Early Rains.
This is the proper time to sow your Seed and obtain the best results.
REMEMBER, the best and most reliable are Geo. Smith's, BALLARAT. Being raised in our own district, you can depend on Splendid Returns.
GEO. P ING E,
LOCAL AGENT,
NEILL STREET.

HAWKES BROS.,
THE IRONMONGERS,
OFFER FOR ONE MONTH
THE FOLLOWING
"EVERYDAY" LINES.
The Prices tell with conviction their own story.
Axes, Kelly's or Plumb's, 4s 6d each.
Axe Heads (only) for ¾ handles, 3s 9d each.
Bran and Pollard, 1s per bushel.
Blacking, "Nugget," 4d per tin.
Cartridges, Eley's or New Club, 1s 9d per pkt.
Charcoal, 1s 3d per bag.
Carbide of Calcium, best Swedish, 22s 6d per cwt.
Kerosene, American "White Rose," 8s 4d per case.
Kapok, best Samarang, 8d per lb.
Phenyle, good and soluble, 4s 6d per gal.
Do. in bottles, 4½d & 9d each.
Rock Salt, Best English Red, 60s per ton.
Wire, No. 8 Black German, 10s 3d per cwt.
We never sacrifice QUALITY for QUANTITY.
Keep a keen eye on future advts., for we intend to secure your trade by the power of SMALL PRICES.
HAWKES BROS.,
THE IRONMONGERS,
BEAUFORT

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 mortal will relish reading, for in it contains the very information which should inspire that delicious thrill of hope which Mrs. Charlotte Russell felt when she read something similar on the occasion in reference to which a conversation took place at her residence, 67 Buckley-street, Footscray. To our representative Mrs. Russell remarked:—

"For years I had been ailing from various distressing complaints, and I was singularly unfortunate in not being able to get anything to do me good."

"Where did you seek your remedies?" interrupted the reporter.

"From what I then considered the best sources—the doctors;" was the reply. "But what a sorry mistake I made! Why, their medicines did not mend my health in the least, and I fear to say how badly off I would be now if I had not chanced to drop across a reference to Clements Tonic, the particulars concerning which so fitted in with my own troubles that I became inspired with hope at once. I straightway bought some of that remedy, and, to my unspeakable delight, from that time on my condition improved. Just fancy what a glorious surprise it was to me to realise so much after living in suffering and despair so long, and I have no doubt there are plenty of people who are situated like I was before my hopes were raised."

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

"For one thing I was never without headaches, and only those who continually suffer from them know how completely they can wreck one's happiness; and giddiness often attacked me. Once I went up Collins-street, and was taken so giddy that I nearly fell backwards, and besides being affected like this I was awfully nervous. The least thing upset me, and caused a fit of fretfulness, and I almost felt ashamed to let people see how easy it was to frighten me, but I couldn't help it. Oh, I got very ill in the end. So weak that I could hardly get about for months, it being 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. In regard to food there were lots of things I could not touch, and even after the lightest diet the pains in my stomach and along my right side were unbearable."

"How did you fare at nights?"

"Very badly," said Mrs. Russell, with a sigh, "for if I slept a little while I always woke up in a fright and all of a tremble from some dream or other, but most of the time I spent in bed was in a wearying, wakeful and restless state, turning about with sharp pains between my shoulders as if somebody had stabbed me, and with severe aches in my loins that were enough to keep anybody awake. No wonder, I felt so lonely and miserable, and had no interest in anything, and there is no wonder, either, that after suffering like this for years, I should think so much of Clements Tonic for releasing me in the effective manner it did when no other medicine could do so. It is because of this that when customers come to my store and ask advice concerning their various ailments my answer is always the same—'Try some Clements Tonic,' and I have never known it to fail. Shall I ever forget how greatly strengthened I felt after the first few bottles? Never. Just the way it restored my appetite and cured my headaches was wonderful. Moreover, my nervous system was thoroughly re-organised, and in my sleep at nights, which soon became sound and refreshing. I never dreamt, and on arising the old feelings of weariness and despondency never again troubled me."

"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 or work with the utmost energy without the slightest sense of giddiness affecting me. Yes, it was a grand thing to be so healthy and strong again, and nothing save Clements Tonic helped me in the least, so I can candidly give that medicine all the credit it is entitled to for making a sound woman of me."

"Shall I announce this in the usual way?"

"You may publish what I've told you in any manner you please."

STATUTORY DECLARATION.

I, CHARLOTTE RUSSELL, of No 67 Buckley-street, Footscray, in the State of Victoria, do solemnly and sincerely declare that I have carefully read the annexed document, consisting of four folios, and consecutively numbered from one to four, and that it contains and is a true and faithful account of my illness and cure by Clements Tonic, and also contains my full permission to publish in any manner my statements—which I give voluntarily, and without receiving any payment; and I make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing the same to be true and by virtue of the provisions of an Act of the Parliament of Victoria, rendering persons making a false declaration punishable for wilful and corrupt perjury.

Charlotte Russell

Declared at Footscray, in the State of Victoria, this 15th day of January, 1904, before me, F. E. SHILLABEER, J P., a Justice of the Peace in and for the Central Bailiwick of the State of Victoria.

Railway Time-Table.

The following is the local railway time-table:—A mixed train leaves Ballarat at 11.20 a.m., Trawalla 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 Buangor 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 runs every week day. It departs from Buangor at 4.45 p.m., Middle Creek at 4.55, Beaufort at 5.30 (arriving here at 5.20), Trawalla at 5.54, and Burrumbeet 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 p.m., Burrumbeet at 6.9, Trawalla at 6.35, Beaufort at 7 (arriving here at 6.50), Middle Creek at 7.30, and Buangor 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:—Buangor, 7.48; Middle Creek, 8; Beaufort, 8.37 (arriving here at 8.27); Trawalla, 8.50; Burrumbeet, 9.16. The 8.20 p.m. train from Stawell to Ballarat, arriving at Beaufort at 11.10 p.m., has been discontinued.

Bonnington's Irish Moss
To Cure a Cough or Cold.
ONE TRIAL ALWAYS USED.

QUITE A LIFETIME.

For 35 years "BONNINGTON'S IRISH MOSS" has held premier place as a Cough Remedy. It may always be relied upon to effect a speedy cure. Sold everywhere.

A STRANGE SIGHT AT SEA.

It has frequently been observed that a row of penguins standing on the seashore have a remarkable resemblance to a regiment of soldiers; but never, surely, has the fact been so firmly impressed upon the observers as during the voyage of the brigantine "Consuelo" while bound from Hawaii to San Francisco. The tale, as related by one of her crew to an American interviewer, reads very pleasantly. Shortly before the time of her sailing a French barque had been lost. Two boats containing part of her crew had been picked up. A third, with seven men, was still missing, and the crew of the "Consuelo" kept a sharp look-out for it. One day, before sunset, the look-out man saw, or thought he saw, a ship's boat with a number of men on board about four miles away. The captain was called, and looked at the boat through his glasses, as did the officers. Orders were given to steer towards it, the cook set busily to work to provide hot food for the starving castaways, and a thrill of delight at saving so many lives went through the crew. As the ship drew nearer it seemed easy to distinguish half-a-dozen men toiling busily at the oars, while a seventh stood up in the stern and waved his arms. Then, when the ship had come to within a mile or so of the castaways, the captain shut his glass, with what one hopes was only an exclamation, and gave orders to set the ship on her course again. The castaway boat was a thirty-foot log of red-wood, and the starving sailors a row of penguins perched upon it!

CONTENTMENT IS HAPPINESS.

There is a moral lesson for us all in the following:—Terrance, a good-natured, powerful Irishman, was one of a number of workmen employed in erecting a new building. The owner of the building, who knew him, said to him one day, "Terry, didn't you tell me that a brother of yours is a clergyman?"

"Yiss, sorr."

"And you are a hod-carrier! The good things of this life are not equally divided, are they, Terry?"

"No, sorr," replied Terrence, shouldering his hod, and starting up the ladder with it. "Poor felly! He couldn't do this to save his life!"

Sorrow must come some time to everybody, and those who scarcely taste it in their youth often have a more brimming and bitter cup to drain in after life; whereas, those who exhaust the dregs early, who drink the leaves before the wine, may reasonably hope for more palatable draughts to succeed.

Russia has the most rapidly increasing population of any country in Europe, and China in Asia.

The largest proportion of single persons is found in Ireland and Scotland, and the smallest in the United States.

HOW ANIMALS BEAR PAIN.

One of the most pathetic things in the manner in which the animal kingdom endures suffering. Take horses, for instance, in battle. After the first shock of a wound, they make no sound. They bear the pain with a patience, a courage, and an endurance, that, all night you hear a wild groan from the battlefield, it comes from their loneliness, their loss of that human companionship which seems absolutely indispensible to the comfort of all domesticated animals.

The dog will carry a broken leg for days, wistfully, but uncomplainingly. The cat, struck with stick or stone, or caught in some trap from which it gnaws its way to freedom, crawls to some secret place and bears in silence pain which we could not endure.

Sheep and cattle will endure great pain without a sound, and even common poultry endure intense agony without complaint. The dove, shot unto death, flies to some far off bough, and as it dies the silence is unbroken, save by the patter of its own life blood on the leaves.

The deer that has been wounded speeds to some thick brake, and in pitiful submission waits for death. The eagle, struck in mid air, fights to the last against the fatal summons. There is no moan or sound of pain, and the defiant look never fades from its eyes until the lids close over them never to uncover again.

THE DISCOVERY OF COFFEE.

Towards the middle of the 15th century, a poor Arab was travelling through Abyssinia, and finding himself weak and weary from fatigue, he stopped near a grove. Then, being in want of fuel, to cook his rice, he cut down a tree which happened to be covered with dead berries.

His meal being cooked and eaten, the traveller discovered that he had burned berries that were very fragrant. He collected a number of these, and on crushing them with a stone, he found that their aroma increased to a great extent. While wondering at this, he accidentally let fall the substance in a calabash, which contained his scanty supply of water. He had not noticed it at first, but when he came to drink, lo! what a miracle! The almost putrid liquid was purified. He brought it to his lips; it was fresh and agreeable; and in a moment after the traveller had so far recovered his strength and energy as to be able to resume his journey.

The lucky Arab gathered as many berries as he could, and, having arrived at Aden, in Arabia, he informed the mufti of his discovery. That worthy divine was an inveterate opium smoker, who had been suffering for years from the influence of that poison the roasted berries, and was so delighted at the recovery of his own vigor that in gratitude to the tree he honoured it with the name of that generous drug. He tried an infusion of the berries, and called it "cahuah," which in Arabic signifies force. And that is the way in which coffee was discovered.

He: "They have dropped their anchor."

She (on her first trip): "Serves them right. It has been hanging over the side all day long."

In every person who comes near you, look for what is good and strong; honour that; rejoice in it, and, as you can, try to imitate it.

Never did any soul do good but it came readier to do the same again with more enjoyment.

Bonnington's Irish Moss
The Universal Remedy for Colds, Bronchitis and Influenza.
ASK FOR BONNINGTON'S.

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-inch ad."
If such there be, go mark him well,
For him no bank account shall swell—
No angel watch the golden stair
To welcome home a millionaire.

To such a man the noisy din
Of traffic may not enter in,
For bargain hunters by the score
Shall pass nor heed his dingy door
For tho' his sign is on the wall
And on some barnyard gate a scrawl,
No people who have cash and sense,
Go prancing around to read the fence.

The man who never asks for trade
By local line or ad. displayed
Cares more for rest than worldly gain
And patronage but gives him pain;
Tread lightly, friends, let no rude sound
Disturb his solitude profound.
Here let him live in calm repose
Unsought except by men he owes.

And when he dies, go plant him deep
That naught may break his dreamless sleep,
Where no rude clamor may dispel
The quiet that he loved so well,
And that the world may know its loss
Place on his grave a wreath of moss
And on the stone above, "Here lies
A chump who wouldn't advertise."

—Mortimer Crane Brown.

Bonnington's Irish Moss
For Stubborn Colds and Children Having Croup
ONE TRIAL PROVES.

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

Medicines come and Medicines go
but lasting popularity can only be obtained by proved lasting benefits.
Have you ever considered why BEECHAM'S PILLS are the greatest patent medicine and have outlived competitors? Nothing but superior merit and usefulness, and that they have proved themselves unequalled for removing the common ailments of men, women & children.
Year in and year out thousands of families throughout the world keep
BEECHAM'S PILLS
on hand for minor ailments, which, if not at once checked, will lead to
with untried remedies so persistently and plausibly offered, but remember that BEECHAM'S PILLS will prove every point claimed and will
Roll on for ever.
If you would look well, feel well and keep well, use
BEECHAM'S PILLS.
Prepared only by THOMAS BEECHAM, St. Helens, Lancs.
Sold everywhere in Boxes. Price 1s. 1½d. (56 pills) and 2s. 9d. (168 pills).

NOTICE.

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

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

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

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

ARTHUR PARKER,
Proprietor

"RIPONSHIRE ADVOCATE."

Notice to Advertisers.

OWING to the inconvenience caused by Advertisements being received after the appointed time, we beg to notify that unless ALTERATIONS TO STANDING ADVERTISEMENTS reach us by WEDNESDAY Morning, such alterations will not be made till the following issue.

In future this rule will be strictly enforced, in fairness to our employees.

Correspondents are also requested to send reports by Thursday.

A. PARKER, Proprietor.

WM. C. PEDDER,
Wheelwright and Blacksmith,
Begs to thank the public of Beaufort and surrounding district for their patronage during the last 15 years, and to intimate that he is still carrying on business at the same old address,
NEILL STREET, BEAUFORT,
with a staff of skilled mechanics and up-to-date machinery, and is prepared to execute and orders entrusted to him with promptness and despatch. Prices as low as possible, consistent with good workmanship. Horses as usual carefully shod.

HEARNE'S BRONCHITIS CURE
£9,600 WORTH IN ONE ORDER

ELLIOTT BROTHERS, LIMD
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS AND ORYSALTERS.
Eagle Street.
Brisbane July 24th, 1906.

Mr. W. G. Hearne,
Chemist, GEELONG.
Dear Sir.

We have much pleasure in enclosing to you herewith our order for £9,600 worth of HEARNE'S BRONCHITIS CURE.

Our sales for this remedy have always been large, but at no time has the demand been so phenomenal as at present. We believe this forms the largest straight-out order for any Chest Medicine in Australia.

We heartily congratulate you on the splendid reputation and enormous sale which Hearne's Bronchitis Cure enjoys.

We are, dear Sir,
Yours faithfully,
Elliott Brothers

Those who have taken this medicine are amazed at its wonderful influence. Its healing power is marvellous. Sufferers from any form of Bronchitis, Cough, Difficulty of Breathing, Hoarseness, Pain or Soreness in the Chest, experience delightful 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.

HEARNE'S BRONCHITIS CURE, Small Size, 2/6; Large Size, 4/6, is sold by Chemists and Medicine Vendors, and by the Proprietor, W. G. HEARNE, Chemist, Geelong, Victoria.

SOLD WHOLESALE AND RETAIL BY J. W. HARRIS, CHEMIST, BEAUFORT.

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. Sands), and hopes by strict attention to business and by keeping the Primest Meat, to merit a fair share of public patronage. Small Goods a Speciality.

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, exchanged.
Repairs neatly and promptly executed.
Also Cash Buyer of Hides, Horse-hair Beeswax, Furred Skins, &c., &c.

CURABLE DISORDERS.

There are some diseases which are incurable, but these are fortunately rare. There are, on the other hand, two groups of disorders which afflict a large number of people, many of whom seem to consider that there is no hope of release, for they go on suffering year after year when their cases would readily yield to treatment if the root of the disorder were attacked. The two groups referred to are uric and biliary disorders, and they comprise the following common complaints:—

Uric	Biliary.
Rheumatism	Indigestion
Gout	Biliousness
Neuralgia	Jaundice
Lumbago	Sick Headache
Sciatica	Anæmia
Gravel and Stone	General Debility
Bladder Troubles	Blood Disorders

Now all these disorders originate from the same cause—namely, the inability of the kidneys and liver to properly perform their function of eliminating from the system the urinary and biliary poisons which produce the disease.

The Kidneys of the average person filter and extract from the blood about three pints of urine every day. In this quantity of urine should be dissolved about an ounce of urea, ten to twelve grains in weight of uric acid, and other animal and mineral matter varying from a third of an ounce to nearly an ounce. If the kidneys are working freely and healthily, all this solid matter leaves the body dissolved in the urine, but if, through weakness or disease, the kidneys are unable to do their duty properly, a quantity of these urinary substances remains in the blood and flows through the veins contaminating the whole system. Then we suffer from some form of uric poisoning such as Rheumatism, Gout, Lumbago, Backache, Sciatica, Persistent Headache, Neuralgia, Gravel, Stone, and Bladder Troubles. 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.

The Liver is an automatic chemical laboratory. In the liver various substances are actually made from the blood. Two or three pounds of bile are thus made by the liver every day. The liver takes sugar from the blood, converts it into another form, and stores it up, so as to be able to again supply it to the blood as the latter may require enrichment. The liver changes uric acid, which is insoluble, into urea, which is completely soluble, and the liver also deals with the blood corpuscles which have lived their life and are useful no longer. When the liver is inactive or diseased we suffer from some form of biliary poisoning such as Indigestion, Biliousness, Anæmia, Jaundice, Sick Headache, General Debility, and Blood Disorders.

So intimate is the relation between the work done by the kidneys and that done by the liver, that where there is any failure on the part of the kidneys, the liver becomes affected in sympathy and vice versa. It was the realisation of the importance of this close union of the labour of those vital organs which resulted in the discovery of the medicine now known throughout the world as

Warner's Safe Cure.

Certain medical men, knowing what a boon it would be to humanity if some medicine could be found which would act specifically on both the kidneys and liver, devoted themselves to an exhaustive search for such a medium, and their devotion was eventually rewarded by their success in compounding a medicine which possesses the required quality in the fullest degree. Warner's Safe Cure exhibits a marvellous healing action in all cases of functional or chronic disease of the kidneys and liver, and restoring them, as it is able to do, to health and activity, it, of necessity, cures all complaints due to the retention in the system of urinary and biliary poisons. A vigorous action of the kidneys and liver naturally eliminates the poisons, and troubles due to the presence of the poisons cease. Cures effected by Warner's Safe Cure are permanent simply because they are natural.

TO STAND AT MAWALLOK,
Near BEAUFORT.
BERRIEDALE
(Brother to Independence and Red Streak),
By Wallace from Elsie (imp. dam of Reliance), by St. Simon. Berriedale represents the celebrated Musket and St. Simon cross.
TERMS, 7 GUINEAS.
Apply T. Chapman, stud groom, Mawallok, Beaufort; or W. C. Yuille and Co., Melbourne.

THE TROTTING PONY STALLION,
TOMBOY,
Will stand at WATERLOO HOTEL
And travel the Surrounding District.
TOMBOY is a brown or black pony, stands 14 hands high, with flowing mane and plenty of bone, also is a fast trotter in saddle or harness. His sire, Brigham Young, is a jet black with a long flowing mane and tail; stands 13½ hands high, is possessed of great strength, and is a very fast trotter. He has taken over 200 first prizes, including the Grand Champion prize of Australia at the Melbourne Exhibition, also the Grand Champion prize at the Geelong show. Tomboy's dam, Maggie, was by St. George, the well-known pony of Mr Bell's, late of Healesville. St. George's ponies fetch the highest price of any sire coming to Melbourne. Tomboy's grand dam was by a Welsh pony owned and bred by Mr Ware, of Barwidjie.
All mares removed or sold to be paid for as if in foal. Mares paddocked from a distance.
Terms—£2 2s; £1 1s to be paid at time of service; and £1 1s when mare proves in foal. Guarantees as per agreement.
A. PALLING, Waterloo.

TO STAND AT MIDDLE CREEK
THIS SEASON,
And Travel the Surrounding District,
The Celebrated Roadster Stallion,
"BLARNEY STONE."
Stands 16 hands 1in. high. Is a very fast Trotter.
BLARNEY STONE'S dam, Talkative, by Talk of the Ring, by Lucifer, dam, Mermaid, by Fisherman; Talkative's dam, Nanny the Knitter, by The Peer, dam, Vixey, by War Hawk.
BLARNEY STONE'S sire, Treaty Stone, bred by Mr. Henry Tipperary, Ireland, imported by Mr. Rea, by the celebrated Old Victor; dam by Uncas, one of the best sires in England. Bachuan, by Uncas, was the best hurdle racer of the year in 1887, winning the Welter Race at Curagh. Treaty Stone took first and Champion at Tatura Show, and first at Numurkah and Nathalia Show in 1890. In 1891 he was again awarded first prize at Numurkah and Nathalia Show. Treaty Stone has obtained numerous prizes since at various shows.
BLARNEY STONE has proved himself a sure Foal-getter, and his stock in this district show to be of real good quality.
Terms—£2 10s. Cash; or, Guarantee, £1 Cash and £2 5s. when Mare proves in foal.
For further particulars apply—
J. McDONALD, Middle Creek.

GEELONG WOOL SALES.
SEASON 1906—1907.
GEORGE HAGUE & Co.
Will hold Weekly Wool Sales as usual during the Coming Season. They would call special attention to their
EXTENSIVE WAREHOUSES,
built expressly for the Storage of Wool.
SHOW ROOMS
splendidly lighted, and unequalled in the Colony for the proper display of Wool.
☞ Railway and Shipping right at the doors.
FARMERS CLIPS
receive special personal attention, and no lot, however small, is sold under fullest market value.
A LARGER LOCAL CONSUMPTION of Wool than any other market in the Australian Colonies.
☞ *Charges.*—The lowest ruling in the Colony.
Account Sales and Proceeds rendered *invariably three days* after sale.
Act strictly as Selling Brokers only.
☞ *Forty-two years'* practical English, Continental, and Colonial experience of the Wool trade.
Cash Advances, if required, directly on receipt of produce into store.

Public Notice.
J. H. ROBERTSON
(Late with Hawkes Bros.),
WISHES to intimate to the Residents of Beaufort and Surrounding Districts that he has commenced Business as a PLUMBER and TINSMITH, and trusts, by strict attention to business, to receive a fair share of public patronage.
Tanks, Baths, Troughs, Acetylene Gas Machines, Made to Order. Windmills Erected
Electric Bells and Telephones Fitted.
Estimates Given. Satisfaction Guaranteed.
Address—NEILL-STREET, BEAUFORT.
Orders left at Mr. J. B. Cochran's will be promptly attended to.

A SURPRISE TO BEAUFORT.
J. B. COCHRAN is now prepared to supply good sound FIREWOOD, Sawn, in 16in. lengths, at Reasonable Prices, delivered or arranged or at the Mill, Raglan Road, Beaufort.
Orders left at the Shop will be punctually attended to.

Printed and published by the Proprietor ARTHUR PARKER, at the office of *The Riponshire Advocate* newspaper, Lawrence-street, Beaufort Victoria.

PUBLIC LIBRARY 1 OCT 06 OF VICTORIA

The Riponshire Advocate.

No 1505. {Registered at General Post Office, Melbourne, for transmission by post as a newspaper.} BEAUFORT, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1906. PRICE THREEPENCE.

COAGULINE. Transparent Cement for broken articles.

POST AND TELEGRAPH RATES.

For the Information of our Readers we Herewith Publish the New Rates.

RATES FOR PLACES IN VICTORIA

	s.	d.
Letters—Half ounce or under ..	0	1
For every ounce ..	0	2
Urgent Letters—For each letter in addition to ordinary postage	0	6
Late fee	0	1
Packets—Commercial and printed papers, maximum weight 5lb., dimensions not to exceed 2ft. in length, 1ft. in depth or width, for every 2oz. or fraction thereof	0	1
Patterns and samples, packets of merchandise, etc., maximum weight 1lb., dimension not to exceed 2ft. in length, 1ft. in depth or width; rate of postage for every 2oz. or fraction thereof	0	1
Books—For every 4oz. or under, up to 5lb.	0	1
Newspapers—For each newspaper	0	0½
Newspapers, magazines and publications not published in the Commonwealth, 2oz. ..	0	0¼
Post Cards—each	0	1
Reply Post Cards—each	0	2
Letter Cards—2 for	0	2½
Registration fee	0	3
Parcel, 1lb. or under	0	6
Parcel, each extra lb. or under	0	3

PACKETS, Etc.

Preparation for Post.

Packets may be sent through the post without a cover (but not fastened with anything adhesive, such as gum, postage stamp, sealing-wax, etc.); in a cover entirely open at one end or side (if the cover be slit, the opening must be of the full extent of the end or side, and the contents must be easy of withdrawal) The cover may bear the sender's name and address, and the words "packet," "sample" or "pattern," etc., as the case may be, "only." Packets may be tied with string, but officers of the department may cut the string to examine the contents, and tie the packet up again. Samples of seeds, drugs, etc., which cannot be sent as open packets, may be enclosed in bags or boxes, fastened so as to be easily undone and re-fastened. If addressed to places in the United Kingdom only, they may be sent in closed, transparent bags.

Note.—If the above conditions be not complied with, packets are regarded as insufficiently paid letters, and charged accordingly.

TO ALL THE AUSTRALIAN STATES

	s.	d.
Letters—For every ½oz or under	0	2
Post Cards—Stamped on cards	0	1
Letter Cards to New South Wales, South Australia, Tasmania, Queensland, West Australia, New Zealand and Fiji	0	2
Post Cards, Reply Post Cards, Packets, Books, Newspapers, Registration Fee same as for places within Victoria.		
Parcel Post—For every parcel of 1lb. or under	0	8
Each additional 1lb. or under (up to 11lb.)	0	6

RATES TO THE UNITED KINGDOM AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

	s.	d.
Letters to United Kingdom—For every ½oz. or under ..	0	2
Letters to Foreign Countries—For every ½oz. or under ..	0	2½
Post Cards—each	0	1
Reply Post Cards—each	0	2
Newspapers—4oz., each	0	1
Each additional 2oz.	0	0½
Commercial Papers—2oz. 3d., 4oz. 3½d., 6oz. 4d., 8oz., 4½d., 10oz. 5d., then every 2 oz. to 5lb. 1d.		
Printed Papers (other than newspapers)—For every 2oz. or under up to 5lb.	0	1
Patterns and samples—For every 2oz. or under up to 12oz.	0	1
Registration Fee	0	3
Acknowledgment of delivery of a registered article	0	2½
Parcels Post (wholly by sea)—For each parcel of 1lb. or under	1	0
Each additional 1lb	0	6

PARCELS POST WITHIN VICTORIA

Limit weight 11lb. Limit of size, 3ft. 6in. in length, or 6ft. in girth and length combined. Postage (to be prepaid by stamps).—1lb. or under, 6d; each extra lb. 3d. The stamp to be affixed to an adhesive label to be obtainable at any post-office, which label will be attached to the parcel by the postal receiving officer after he has ascertained the weight. No parcel will be accepted unless fully prepaid.

RATES OF COMMISSION.

Money Orders Payable in Victoria.—Any sum not over £5, 6d.; over £5, but not over £10, 1s.; over £10, but not over £15, 1s. 6d.; over £15; but not over £20, 2s.

Orders payable in New South Wales, Queensland, South Australia, Tasmania and Western Australia.—Not over £2, 6d.; not over £5, 9d.; not over £10, 1s. 6d.; not over £15, 2s. 3d. not over £20, 3s.

Orders Payable in New Zealand.—Not over £2, 6d.; not over £5, 1s.; not over £7, 1s. 6d.; not over £10, 2s.; not over £12, 2s. 6d.; not over £15, 3s., not over £17, 3s. 6d.; not over £20, 4s.

Money Orders by Telegraph.—To New South Wales, Queensland, South Australia, Tasmania, and Perth (Western Australia): Charge for a message in addition to above rates.

Money Orders to United Kingdom and other British Possessions and Foreign Countries—6d. for each £1 or fraction of £1.

POSTAL NOTES.

Postal Notes may be obtained at any Post Office in Victoria. Hours of payment—10 a.m. to 5 p.m.

The following are the denominations of the notes, and the poundage or price charged for them:—1s. ½d.; 1s. 6d., ½d.; 2s., 1d.; 2s. 6d., 1d.; 3s., 1d.; 3s. 6d., 1d.; 4s., 1d.; 4s. 6d., 1d.; 5s., 1½d.; 7s. 6d., 2d.; 10s., 3d.; 10s. 6d., 3d.; 15s., 3d.; 20s., 3d.

ORDINARY TELEGRAMS

Town and suburban, within prescribed limits, or within fifteen miles from the sending station, including address and signature (not exceeding sixteen words), 6d. Each additional word, 1d.

Other places within the State, except town and suburban, including address and signature (not exceeding sixteen words), 9d. Each additional word, 1d.

Inter-State, i.e., from any one State to any other State, including address and signature (not exceeding sixteen words), 1s. Each additional word, 1d.

On telegrams to and from Tasmania the charges to be those mentioned above, with [illegible] added, which at the present time is [illegible] per word.

Double the foregoing rates to be charged for the transmission of telegrams on Sunday, Christmas Day, and Good Friday, and for "Urgent" telegrams.

The foregoing rates are exclusive of porterage charges

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," for it *will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair to its original* colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

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

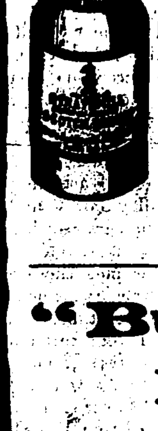
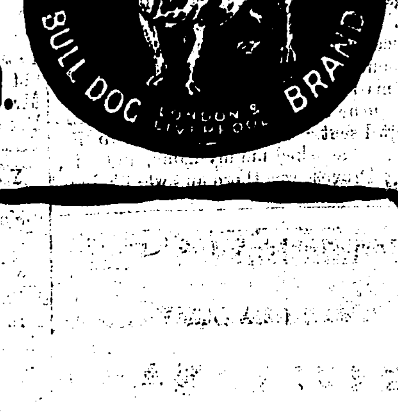
ADVICE TO MOTHERS!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet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

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

THROAT AFFECTIONS AND HOARSENESS.—All suffering from irritation of the throat and hoarseness will be agreeably surprised at the almost immediate relief afforded by the use of "Brown's Bronchial Troches." These famous "lozenges" are now sold by most respectable chemists in this country. People troubled with a "hacking cough," a "slight cold," or bronchial affections, cannot try them too soon, as similar troubles, if allowed to progress, result in serious Pulmonary and Asthmatic Affections. See that the signature of JOHN I. BROWN & SON is on every wrapper. Prepared by JOHN I. BROWN & SON, Boston, U.S.A. European Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

J. B. COCHRAN, NEWS AGENT, BOOKSELLER, and STATIONER, begs to announce to the inhabitants of BEAUFORT and district that he is Sole Agent for the *Argus*, *Age Herald*, *Star*, *Courier*, Melbourne *Punch*, Sydney *Bulletin*, *Riponshire Advocate*, *Leader*, *Weekly Times*, *Australasian*, *Australian Journal*, *Sportsman*, 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 agent advertisers save postage. Note the address—Next door to Wotherspoon & Co.

CLARKE'S B. 41. PILLS. A Warranted Cure for all Acquired or Constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back, and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years' success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

STRATHMILL WHISKY.

West Australian Government Analyst says:—

"**Strathmill is a genuine matured malt whisky.**"

"Bull Dog" LIGHT ALE

(Best English).

ABSOLUTELY Free from Sediment.

Local Agents:

Wotherspoon & Co.

Beaufort & Buangor.

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

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

3s per Quarter

It is obtainable direct from the office regularly.

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

14-Column Supplement

is presented to Regular Subscribers.

ORDERS FOR

Plain and Ornamental JOB PRINTING

Executed with Neatness and Despatch.

Bear in mind that

ADVERTISING ALWAYS PAYS.

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

Justices' Fixtures.

The local J's.P. have arranged to attend the Beaufort Courts of Petty Sessions as under:—Second Tuesday.—Messrs F. Beggs, J. R. Wotherspoon, and Rear-Admiral Bridges. Fourth Tuesday.—Messrs M. Flynn, G. Topper, and T. Beggs.

Medicines count and Medicines go [illegible] BEECHAM'S PILLS are the [illegible] competitors? Nothing but superior merit and usefulness, and that they have proved themselves unequalled for removing the common ailments of men, women & children. [illegible]

BEECHAM'S PILLS

on hand for minor ailments, which if not at once checked, will lead to serious illness. Don't experiment with untried remedies so persistently and plausibly offered, but remember that BEECHAM'S PILLS will prove every point claimed and will

Roll on for ever.

If you would look well, feel well and keep well, use BEECHAM'S PILLS.

Prepared only by THOMAS BEECHAM, St. Helens, Lanc. [illegible]

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

Dealer in Paints, Oils, Colors, Paperhangings Window Glass, Varnishes, Brushes, etc., etc.

All sorts of Vehicles Re-painted. Estimates given in town and country. All Painters' Requisites kept in stock.

Say! Don't it Make you Mad

To find that your Newspaper has not arrived [illegible] Of course it does. [illegible]

J. B. COCHRAN, NEWS AGENT, &c., &c. BEAUFORT.

Reliability and Promptness; Straight Dealing with Civility and Attention; combined with Large and Well-assorted Stocks of Confectionery, Toys, Books, Garden Seeds, &c., are always to be found here, where the good things are many.

DOEPEL AND CHANDLER, AUCTIONEERS, Auditors, Accountants, House, Land, Insurance and Financial Agents, 38 LYDIARD STREET SOUTH, Opposite Cathedral Church.

EDMOND DOEPEL (26 years with Messrs Cuthbert, Morrow, and Must).

W. H. CHANDLER, Auctioneer and Architect.

AUCTION SALES of LAND, HOUSES, FURNITURE, &c., conducted at the shortest notice. Property for Private Sale or to Let entered in our register free of charge.

Properties Purchased for Clients. Valuations for Mortgage and Probate purposes made by our Mr. W. H. Chandler, official valuator to the Ballarat Diocese, the National Mutual Life Association, and leading investors of the city.

Agents for Absentees. Estates Managed and Wound Up.

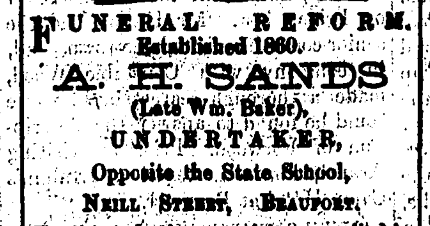
MONEY.—Trust and other Moneys to Lend on Mortgage at lowest rates, and first-class Investments found for Capitalists free of charge.

Local Secretaries National Mutual Life Association. Shipping Agents for the Canadian Australian Steamship Company, in connection with Canadian Pacific Railway. Great Tourist Route of the World. Niagara Falls *en route*. Fares to London, £35 to £66.

ARCHITECTS.—Plans, Specifications, and Estimates, for all descriptions of buildings prepared by our Mr. W. H. Chandler, who has had a very wide architectural experience.

DOEPEL AND CHANDLER (Late R. M. West & Co.), 38 LYDIARD STREET SOUTH.

District Representative—JOHN McDONALD, "Burnside," Middle Creek.



FUNERAL REFORM. Established 1860.

A. H. SANDS (Late Wm. Baker), UNDERTAKER, Opposite the State School, NEILL STREET, BEAUFORT.

Hearse 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.

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 who does not support local enterprise.

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 test the value of Clarke's Blood Mixture, the world-famed 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

SCROFULA,	BAD LEGS,
SCURVY,	BLOTCHES,
ECZEMA,	SPOTS,
BLOOD POISON,	BLACKHEADS,
ULCERS,	PIMPLES,
SKIN and BLOOD DISEASES,	and SORES 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 Bones.

NOTE.—This mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, from infancy to old age, and the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give 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, Row, Chester, writes:—"Just a line in favour of 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.' I had eczema for seven months, and 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 18, 1903.

ECZEMA AND IRRITATING SKIN TROUBLE CURED.

Mr W. G. Weston, care of Messrs Knott, of 49, Essex-street, Kingsland-road, N.E., writes:—"Gentlemen,—I feel it my duty to inform you of the great benefit in 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 after foreign horses. I have had as many as thirty horses under my care, my father being a horsedealer and jobmaster. He (my father) was speaking one day to a friend of mine who mentioned that he was being cured of an ulcerated leg, due to a horse-kick, by 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.' I continued, however, to suffer until April 4 last, when my friend told me he was completely cured. Then I started to take 'Clarke's Blood Mixture' myself, and I am now completely cured, after suffering and being disfigured 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 pleased to answer any inquiries concerning my case."—July 17, 1903.

ANOTHER PERMANENT CURE OF BAD LEGS AND ABSCESSES

Mr James Waring, of Clay Coton Lodge, near Rugby, writes:—"It is with great pleasure that 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 a doctor for five months, and, not getting much better, I went as an out-patient to the local hospital for nine weeks. The doctor then told me I should have to go 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 salve 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,' I am as well to-day as I have ever been in my life. You can make whatever use you like of this letter."—Oct. 15, 1903.

IMPURITIES 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 as a curative agent cannot be too highly recommended, and [illegible] its normal condition." This is a good testimonial from the *Family Doctor*, the popular medical 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."

Sold by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

Ask for **Clarke's Blood Mixture,** and beware of worthless imitations and substitutes.

STEVENSON BROS., BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS, HAVELOCK STREET, BEAUFORT.

Estimates submitted for all work in building line.

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

JOHN HUMPHREYS COMMISSION & INSURANCE AGENT ACCOUNTANT, ETC., Neill Street, Beaufort.

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

Agency Business of all kinds attended to.

J. Holdsworth, Wholesale and Retail **BUTCHER,** BEAUFORT.

Postal Intelligence.

LOCAL ARRANGEMENTS.

MAIL TIME TABLE.

RAILWAY.

Daily.		Closing Time. a.m. p.m.
Melbourne	...	8 and 4.50
Ballarat	...	8 and 4.50
Geelong	...	8 and 4.50
Trawalla	...	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 } 8 p.m. Sundays,
Middle Creek, 11.50 } Tuesdays, and
Murtoa .. 11.50 } Thursdays.
Buangor ... 11.50 }

Reg. mail and p.p., 20 minutes prior.

English mail notice by telegraph.

COUNTRY.

Daily		a.m.
Raglan	...	9
Waterloo	...	9
Waterloo S.	...	9
Main Lead,	...	9
Chute	...	9

Reg. mail and p.p., 9 a.m.

Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

Nerring	...	9
Lake Goldsmith	...	9
Stockyard Hill	...	9

Reg. mail and p.p., 9 a.m.

Eurambeen	...	12.45
Shirley,	...	12.45

Reg. mail and p.p., 20 minutes prior.

MAILS INWARD.

Arrive Daily.

From Melbourne, Ballarat, Geelong, and Trawalla.—12.20 p.m. daily and 8.40 p.m. on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday. From Melbourne and Ballarat at 7 a.m. on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

From Ararat, Stawell, Middle Creek, and Murtoa.—5.30 p.m. daily. Ararat, Stawell, and Buangor, 8.30 a.m. daily.

From Waterloo, Waterloo South, Main Lead, Raglan, and Chute.—4.30 p.m.

Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

From Stockyard Hill, Nerring, and Lake Goldsmith.—4.30 p.m.

From Eurambeen and Shirley.—4.30 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 8 p.m. for receiving deposits only.

REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

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

OLD AGE PENSION PAYMENTS.

9 a.m. till 3 p.m.

G. M. CREAGH, Postmistress.

Police Magistrates' 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.

Bungaree—9 a.m., 4th Monday.

Buninyong—3.15 p.m., 3rd Friday.

Carngham—2 p.m., 2nd Wednesday

Linton—2 p.m., 1st Saturday.

Learmonth—12.30 p.m., 1st Tuesday.

Skipton—10 a.m., 2nd Wednesday.

Smythesdale—Noon, 3rd Tuesday.

Sebastopol—3.30 p.m., 2nd Thursday

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

To our Readers and Patrons.

THE PROSPERITY OF A DISTRICT

DEPENDS chiefly upon the support and encouragement that is given by the population to local enterprise and industry. Every venture is to a more or less extent speculative, but each, whilst aiming at the success of its Promoter, must give certain returns to those whose support is necessary to achieve certain advantageous results on both sides.

Therefore,

Support Local Industry, and Local Enterprise.

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

"*Subscribers and Advertisers*"

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

'The Riponshire Advocate'

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

ONLY NEWSPAPER

That is

Printed and Published within the boundaries of the Shire,

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

The Circulation of the Riponshire Advocate Is Steadily Increasing,

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

"The Advocate,"

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING

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

With every issue of the Paper is given

A FOURTEEN-COLUMN

SUPPLEMENT,

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

Business Men, Read

It was Benjamin Franklin who wrote—

"What steam is to machinery, advertising is to business."

And another writer has said that—

"He who in his "biz" would rise,
Must either 'bust' or advertise."

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

Arthur Parker,

Printer and Publisher,

LAWRENCE STREET, BEAUFORT.

JOB PRINTING

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

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

PRINTED in FIRST CLASS STYLE AT MELBOURNE PRICES.

Office:—Lawrence Street, Beaufort

Plain & Ornamental Printing

Of Every description executed at the "RIPONSHIRE ADVOCATE" OFFICE.

BOOKBINDING

ON REASONABLE TERMS

MINING SCRIP, CALL RECEIPT, DELIVERY BOOKS, &c.,

Prepared on the Shortest Notice.

COUGLE'S

Are Now . . .

OPENING DAILY

SPRING & SUMMER NOVELTIES

Inspection Invited.

ALL THAT IS NEWEST IN

MILLINERY, BLOUSES,

DRESS FABRICS, UNDERSKIRTS,

LACES, RIBBONS.

G. H. COUGLE,

THE PEOPLE'S DRAPER,

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.

Agent for best brands Artificial Manures. Special Potato Manure.

W. H. HALPIN has for Private Sale—

3 double-seated Traps; single-seated Buggy; several lines of Cattle from 1 to 3 years old; several lines of Sheep; 60 acres good Land, 1 mile from Beaufort; 76 acres, about 2 miles from Beaufort.

D. McDONALD

DESIRES to intimate to the Public that he solely has Purchased the GROCERY BUSINESS for several years carried on by

H. & R. SCHOFIELD.

With 14 years' experience of local requirements and special facilities for buying in the Open Markets, I am enabled to offer

HIGH QUALITY GROCERIES

At the Lowest Cash Prices.

Prompt Service. Personal Supervision. Low Prices. Best Brands.

D. McDONALD, Next Door to Golden Age.

CAMP HOTEL,

BEAUFORT.

The above Hostelry 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.

Only Best Brands of Wines, Spirits and Ales Kept.

FIRST-CLASS BEDS, 1/-

Meals a Specialty, at any hour, 1/-

First-class Groom always in attendance. Stabling Free. Horses and Vehicles on hire.

The Proprietress trusts that with every attention, combined with civility, she will receive a fair share of patronage.

—A TRIAL SOLICITED.—

M. HALPIN, Proprietress.

Mr. SAMUEL YOUNG,

Barrister and Solicitor, Proctor and Conveyancer,

BEAUFORT.

A Commissioner of the Supreme Court of the State of Victoria for taking Affidavits.

TRUST and other MONIES TO LEND freehold and other securities.

RICHARDS & CO.'S,

Ballarat Photographers,

Are So Superior to all Others?

Everybody of note sits for Photographs at

RICHARDS & CO.'S—

SIMPLY BECAUSE

Mr. Dearden, the proprietor, is an Artist, and takes every picture himself, sparing no trouble in getting the best results; taking two positions of everyone, and submitting proofs from each.

BRIDAL PORTRAITS.

We have earned a world-wide reputation for our Bridal Portraits. Bridal Veils, Wreaths, Bouquets, Buttonholes, the latest styles, kept at the studio.

ENLARGEMENTS.

Why give your orders to travellers when we can do the very best at half the price? In the Newest Art Green or Brown Wood Frames, from any old or faded photo., from £1.

RICHARDS & CO.,

Famous Ballarat Studio,

21 Sturt Street.

United Ancient Order of Druids.

THE Usual MEETING will be held in the LODGE ROOM, SOCIETIES' HALL, on TUESDAY evening next, at 8 o'clock sharp.

G. WHITEHEAD, Secy.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

SUNDAY, 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.

Presbyterian Church.—Beaufort, 11 a.m.; Chute, 3 p.m.; Beaufort, 7 p.m.—Mr F. Fricke. Middle Creek, 11 a.m.; Raglan, 3 p.m.; Lexton, 7 p.m.—Mr. R. Thompson. Waterloo, 7 p.m.—Supply.

Methodist Church.—Beaufort, 11 a.m.; Raglan, 7 p.m.—Rev. R. Yeo. Beaufort, 7 p.m.—Mr. Albert Howard. Raglan, 3 p.m.; Chute, 7 p.m.—Mr. C. Waldron.

THE

Riponshire Advocate

Published every Saturday Morning.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1906.

The second sparrow-shooting competition for gold chain and medal takes place on Wednesday afternoon in the old show-grounds, Beaufort.

The annual meeting of the Beaufort Agricultural Society is announced to be held in the Shire Hall on Saturday afternoon next.

The local branch of the A.N.A., at its meeting last Tuesday evening, decided to offer the substantial bonus of £2 2s to the member introducing the greatest number of Beaufort members for the ensuing 12 months.

'LINSEED COMPOUND,' of 40 years' proven efficacy, for Coughs, Colds, Asthma and Bronchitis, &c.

Mr Theodore Fink commenced his canvass of the electors of the Nelson Province at Creswick on Wednesday, and is visiting all parts of the electorate during the next 10 days per motor car.

The Hon. Hans W. H. Irvine, M.L.C., whose candidature for the representation of the Grampians electorate in the House of Representatives has been welcomed with great satisfaction in all parts of the constituency, will formally open the campaign by addressing a meeting of electors at Ararat on Monday evening next.

The monthly meeting of the Riponshire Council takes place on Monday.

Miss Green, of the Ballarat East Art School, is holding classes for millinery and dressmaking in the Mechanics' Institute, Beaufort, on Friday afternoons.

Mr T. E. Sands ("Owen"), a local knight of the trigger, succeeded in winning £9 10s, as also did 9 others, of the £100 given at the Ballarat Gun Club's pigeon match on Thursday. After the 13th round 11 shooters drew £5 each, and on the 15th round 10 drew £4 10s each.

While exercising a young horse at Rear-Admiral Bridges' Trawalla Estate on Friday week, a young man named Hamilton Hudson was thrown, and had his leg badly fractured. He was conveyed to the Ballarat Hospital for treatment.

The tennis match between the St. Andrew's and Ballarat Y.M.C.A. clubs, to have been played at Beaufort today, has been postponed till 6th Oct.

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

We are sorry to hear that Cr. A. R. Slater, President of Riponshire, met with an accident on Monday, his index finger being broken and badly bruised. It is expected that Mr Slater will lose his finger.

During the absence of the Rev. R. McGowan, pastor of the Beaufort Presbyterian Church, at Sydney, where he is attending the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of Australia, Mr F. Fricke is undertaking pulpit supply, and dividing ministerial duties with the home missioner, Mr R. Thompson.

'LINSEED COMPOUND.' Trade Mark of Kay's Compound Essence of Linseed, for Coughs and Colds.

The A.N.A. prize for best kept grounds in the district has been awarded to Raglan school, and arrangements have been made for the presentation of the prize—a set of framed Shakespearian pictures—by the local branch of the A.N.A., at the Raglan school, on Wednesday next, at 3.30 p.m., when we understand the parents and friends will also be invited to be present.

Mr M. J. N. Breen, who has very efficiently filled the position of accountant at the Bank of Victoria, Beaufort, for the past 9½ years, has been promoted to the position of manager of the Casterton branch of the same bank, and left Beaufort by the midday train on Monday on short notice for his new office of labour. He carries with him the well-wishes of a wide circle of friends for his future happiness and prosperity. Not only was he a competent and most obliging bank official, but he also took a keen interest in the affairs of local institutions, holding the positions of secretary and organist of the Fiery Creek Lodge, secretary of St. John's Church of England, and secretary of the Beaufort Mechanics' Institute. In each of the institutions mentioned he was an indefatigable worker, and his removal will mean a serious loss to them. His departure, however, means well-deserved promotion, and for this advancement his friends are glad to offer hearty congratulations. A movement is on foot to present Mr Breen with some souvenir of his residence and work here. Those desiring to assist may send donations to Mr J. M. Carroll.

'LINSEED COMPOUND,' for Coughs and Colds. Gives instant relief in Asthma and ...

Heavy rain fell at Beaufort during Wednesday night and Thursday, 2.38 inches being registered. The creeks and watercourses were running bankers, and low-lying ground was flooded. Several properties in Burke-street had water running through their yards and out-houses, the water being almost up to the planks of the bridge on the Waterloo road. Portions of Pratt-street were inundated by the overflow from the Yamboles Creek; whilst the old police paddock resembled a lake. It was the biggest flood experienced in Beaufort for about 14 years, but little or no damage was done.

The result of the wool scouring competitions in connection with the Ballarat sheep show are as follows:—Fourteenth Competition for Merino Rams.—F. Armytage (Narad), 1; P. Russell (Carngham), 2; F. S. Austin (Mt. Widderin), 3. Third Competition (five merino ewes).—F. S. Austin, 1; P. Russell, 2; Rear-Admiral Bridges (Trawalla), 3. This Competition (five station wethers).—G. Russell (Langi-Willi), 1; E. G. Austin (Skipton), 2; P. Russell, 3.

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

A sale of gifts will be held in St. John's Parish Hall, Beaufort, in aid of the piano fund, on Thursday next. The sale will be opened at 3 p.m. by the Rev. Chas. Reed, and will also be open in the evening.

The concert given in the Societies' Hall, Beaufort, on Wednesday night, by Mrs Brady and pupils was very poorly attended, the threatening aspect of the weather no doubt being partly responsible. Mrs Brady decided to give a performance, but under the circumstances it cannot be wondered at that the programme was not strictly adhered to. Mrs Brady and Miss O'Callaghan sang several duets very pleasingly, "Hear me, Norma," and "The Danube River" being their best efforts. Mrs Brady also sang "We'd better bide a wee" in good style. Miss Nesbit recited "The boy in the Ararat Museum," "The Faithful Soul," and "Goblin-haunted Annie," and did some excellent club-swinging. The comic element was supplied by Mr J. Jackson, but it was uphill work being funny to empty benches. "Mulligan's motor-car" pleased the scant audience, however, and the song was encored.

We beg to call attention to the advertisement card of Mr W. Lascelles, of National Buildings, Ballarat, who has opened offices there and is prepared to promote dredging and mining companies and general agency business. Mr Lascelles, with his Geelong friends, have spent a large amount of money in this district in taking up a number of dredging leases, upon one of which a dredge has started operations, and we understand the proprietary company are now in treaty for the erection of other plants on leases secured in this district. We need hardly say that we wish them every success. Mr Lascelles having had considerable experience, opens in Ballarat with a good recommendation from Castlemaine, where the dredging business has been a large factor in the production of gold from the shallow alluvial workings. By his permission we are pleased to extract a paragraph which appeared in the "Mount Alexander Mail" on the occasion of his leaving the Castlemaine district:—"It is with regret we announce the departure from our midst of a most useful citizen in the person of Mr W. Lascelles, the well-known member of the firm of Lascelles and Adams, who has been a resident of the town for over 14 years, and who, having dissolved partnership with Mr F. W. Adams by mutual consent, is taking up his residence in Ballarat. In justice to Mr Lascelles we feel that some mention of his career as a citizen should be made. About 14 years ago Messrs Lascelles and Adams came to Castlemaine and purchased the auctioneering and agency business of Mr A. Halford, and by their perseverance and energy the Castlemaine wholesale markets were enlarged and opened up, which has been the means of bringing a large number of country people regularly to the town every Saturday and thereby increasing business generally. Shortly after his arrival here Mr Lascelles became a member of the local branch of the A.N.A., and was almost immediately elected secretary. He acted very successfully in that capacity for 8 years, and his hard work assisted very materially in building up the branch from 35 members to 220, with a correspondingly large increase in the fund. During his residence Mr Lascelles took a deep interest in the mining industry of the district, promoting many companies, and is legal manager for several at the present time. He has great faith in the mining possibilities of the district, and did his best by the expenditure of money, time and energy, to develop the quartz and alluvial resources of this and adjoining localities, and acted as chairman and director on a number of companies. He was the first to move in the formation of the local Mining Exchange and acted for three years as its secretary, and although the exchange is now closed it was the means of bringing the industry prominently into notice. Mr Lascelles was one of the founders of the Victorian Legal Managers' Association, and represents Castlemaine on that body. He is a member of the Chamber of Mines, Melbourne, is senior vice-president of the Castlemaine School of Mines, and is the Government auctioneer for the sale of Crown lands in Castlemaine, Maldon, and Daylesford. He is a member of the Newstead Shire Council, and no doubt would have been a member of the Castlemaine Borough Council had he not been the lessee of the local market buildings, which prevented his candidature. Mr Lascelles was appointed sworn valuator for the County of Talbot, and in 1899 was appointed municipal valuer for Castlemaine town and borough; he has acted as auditor for the Mechanics' Institute and other organisations, also as a committeeman, and has identified himself with local charitable movements, acting as secretary of the charities carnival for 6 years, and by his energy and foresight helped to augment the funds of the charitable institutions to a considerable extent. He has had a large and varied experience in stock, dairying and agriculture, and has repeatedly acted as judge at agricultural shows in the surrounding districts. He acted as a member of the Church of England Vestry for several years, and is a member of the local Masonic Lodge. In political matters Mr Lascelles took a keen interest, having acted on several occasions as general secretary for candidates and worked hard for their return. The dredging industry has now attracted Mr Lascelles from our midst to seek wider fields for his energy, and though regretting his loss as a citizen, we wish him every success in his new career. We understand from him that he intends keeping up his connection with the district in the quartz mining and dredging business.

Some interest was displayed in the movements of the police on Saturday night when news got abroad that two detectives were in Ararat in quest of a defaulter named Frederick William Forwood, a customs agent, who is "wanted" on a charge of forgery in His Majesty's customs on the 2nd August last. The "detectives" turned out to be Senior-constable Nicholson, of Beaufort, and a private citizen of that town, named Mr W. H. Halpin, who had a pencil sketch of the wanted man, which Halpin saw, and the latter stated he saw a man to whom the photo bore resemblance at the Ararat Show on Friday last. Mr Halpin and the senior-constable visited the town, and, in company with Constable Wood, made a thorough search, but no one could be found to answer the description of Forwood. Prior to visiting Ararat, Forword stayed at Halpin's Camp Hotel at Beaufort.

'LINUM CATHARTICUM PILLS,' of Mountain Flax. Agreeably Aperient. Worthy of trial.

Mining News.

The following are the reported yields for the week ending Saturday, September 22nd:—Adamthwaite and party, 2oz.; Morris and party, 18oz. 2dwt.; Martin's Reward, 6oz. 15dwt.; Last Chance, 8oz. 16dwt.; sundries, 9oz.

Trawalla Leads G.M. Co.—Purchased machinery; will proceed next week with its removal and erection.

Sons of Freedom A1 Co., Raglan.—Finished sinking; total depth of shaft, 143ft.; centred well; will open out at the beginning of week.

Morris and party—Yield for week, 15oz. 17dwt.

Maintenance Claim.

PROVOST V. ROSE.

NO CORROBORATION.

CASE DISMISSED WITH £10 10s COSTS AGAINST COMPLAINANT.

There was a large audience at the Beaufort Police Court on Tuesday, when Lydia Provost, who was recently acquitted at the Ballarat General Sessions on a charge of child abandonment, she having left her male child on the doorstep of Herbert Rose, made a claim for the maintenance of her illegitimate child against Herbert Rose. Mr W. Dickson, P.M., and Mr G. Topper, J.P., occupied the Bench. Mr S. Young appeared for complainant, and Mr M. Lazarus for defendant.

At the outset Mr Young applied for an amendment in the summons, asking that the words "to show cause why defendant should not pay prematernity expenses" be added to the summons.

Mr Lazarus objected to the amendment, and in turn raised an objection to Mr Topper adjudicating on the grounds that being a friend of the Provost family tended to bias, perhaps not wilful, but unconscious. He would leave it to the good taste of the justice to retire.

The P.M., after consulting with Mr Topper, said that that gentleman only knew the grandfather of complainant, but if there was any suggestion of bias he would sooner retire, which he then did.

Mr Lazarus then contended that Mr Young's application was too late to be made at this stage, and pointed out that the case had been allowed to stand over since August owing to complainant being charged with an indictable offence, and now without notice an amendment was asked for.

Mr Young then applied for the court to be cleared, as it was a prematernity application.

The P.M. said it was not a prematernity application within the meaning of the Act. After Mr Young had quoted authorities, the P.M. said he thought Mr Young was right that there was power to amend the summons.

Mr Lazarus admitted that he had had it done himself, but was not satisfied that it was correct.

The words Mr Young then asked to be added were—"To show cause why you should not support your child and pay prematernity expenses."

Mr Lazarus persisted in his objection that the court had no jurisdiction in the matter, and the P.M. said he would defer the question for the present and decide it after the witnesses had given their evidence. He, however, refused to clear the court, notwithstanding Mr Young's contention that it would be a good thing for the morality of the place if the proceedings were not published. Mr Lazarus said it would be a bad thing if such cases were not made public.

At the request of Mr Young all witnesses were ordered out of court.

Mr Young then opened his case, giving a resume of the evidence afterwards submitted.

Lydia Provost, sworn, stated: I am a domestic servant, residing in Beaufort. I entered into the service of Herbert Rose on Thursday, 7th Sept., 1905, as a general servant. Mrs Rose engaged me. I fix the date of entering the service by a friend of mine buying some jewellery and having a receipt. On Saturday, 23rd Sept., last year, Mrs Rose left for her holidays by the morning train. I was alone in the house with defendant from that date till her return. Defendant was constantly there, excepting for two nights. I prepared his meals and had mine with him. The first sexual intercourse took place between us on Sunday, 24th Sept., the day after Mrs Rose went away, at about midday, a little after one o'clock, in the bedroom in the house where I was employed. No one else was on the premises at the time. I stayed on still in his employ. The next intercourse took place on the following Saturday, 30th Sept., between 4 and 5 in the afternoon. The following Wednesday intercourse took place between us, between 1 and half past 1. Intercourse also took place once afterwards, about 16th or 17th Oct., I am not certain which, that being the last occasion. As a result of the sexual intercourse I gave birth to a male child in the Melbourne Women's Hospital on 2nd July. The child having been brought into court, witness said: That baby is mine. Herbert Rose is the father of it. I called it Herbert Rose. I was on very friendly terms with defendant. He made me presents. He gave me a gold bracelet. There was a cameo in the centre, which fell out, and a friend of mine had a green emerald put in in its place. I did not ask defendant to get it for me. He said, "What do you think I've brought you, Lily?" I said, "I don't know." He said, "I've brought you a bracelet." He had been away two nights. I went out driving with him once on the Stockyard Hill road, a little girl called Ellie Carmichael, about five years old, being with us. I met defendant on the Ballarat railway station in Feby. of this year, on the occasion of the Roman Catholic picnic. I had a conversation with him there, in the full view of the public. He came up to me and shook hands with me, and said he wanted to see me. I said, "Yes, Mr Rose, I would like to see you; come to Mr Dixon's back gate on Monday night." I made the appointment with him. He got in the carriage, where I was with Mr Dixon's three daughters, and then got out. He was at the gate ... He said, "Oh, Lily, you've come." I said, "Yes, I believe I'm in the family way." He said, "Oh, that's nonsense." I said, "I am." He said, "I was nearly losing her last night; she was very bad." I said, "Who?" He said, "Mrs Rose. I thought I would have you then for mine. If such is the case couldn't you make some pretence for going away to Melbourne. I know Dr. —— down there, who could get everything fixed up. I know a girl who thought she was in the family way, and went down to him, and he fixed her up. It would take four days." I said, "I can't get away from here, having only been at Dixon's three weeks, and I have had one day off. I'll be there a month on Monday, and won't be able to go for another month, when I'll have another day off." "We'll see about it again later on." That was all that was said. He left then. I left Mr Dixon's service on 18th or 19th June. I went to Melbourne. Before I went I mentioned the matter to someone. On reaching Melbourne that night the matron of the hospital sent a letter on my behalf to Mr Rose. She asked me my name, and said, "Lily Provost was there and was likely to be confined very shortly, and as he was the father of the child, would he assist or come down personally, if convenient, and see her; it would be better to hush it up for his wife's sake." I received no reply. On the Tuesday the letter was sent. On the Thursday the matron sent a telegram, "Come at once; settled; urgent; further trouble will follow." I received no reply. The child was not born then. I gave birth to the child on 2nd July, and after spending 11 days there, I went to the Convalescents Home in Malvern. I sent a letter to Mr Lascelles, asking him to hand it to Mr Rose, but don't know what became of it. That was after I had been in the Convalescents' Home a week, about the 20th July. I received no reply to it. My confinement expenses were—My fare to Melbourne, 18s 7d; £1 5s for baby clothing; 5s for Mrs Collinsen, the matron, for telegrams, as well as 25s for the fortnight I stayed there; having to work as well; and £1 to Melbourne Hospital I have yet to pay.—[Mr Young stated the Crown had charge of the baby, the police taking it out of the charge of complainant, and that it was in their care.]—I have no means. Am working now, and have got from 5s to £1 a week, but usually get 10s a week. I am not nursing the baby. Defendant is able to support my child. He told me he had an interest in mines, was a partner in the dredging, and had property in Melbourne, Osborne House, on the St. Kilda road. He told me once he got 25s a week rent from it, but Mrs Rose told me it was costing them 3s a week for a woman to look after it.

Cross-examined—My name is Lydia Provost, and I never went under any other name but Lily. No one ever calls me by any other name. I have been working as a general domestic servant for about 10 years. I have been at different houses in Beaufort. I was working at 15 as a general, and am now 24 years old, and have worked as a general ever since. As well as Beaufort she had worked at Drysdale, Lake Bolac, Amphitheatre, Learmonth, and Burrumbeet. I have never been in trouble before. It was the first time she had had a child. Up to the time Mr Rose had connection with me I was an innocent girl and a virgin. Before I went to Rose's I was engaged at Halpin's, from where I was dismissed. When the youngest boy slapped me in the face, I said I would not stay any longer, and on Monday Mrs Halpin sent me away because I was bold and cheeky. I contradicted her when she said I was out at all hours of the night. She thought so, because I did not answer her when she asked me to cut sandwiches one night. I am a truthful girl, and have never been dismissed from any place for telling untruths. It was on the last Monday in August that I left Mr Halpin's, and I stayed with Mrs Carmichael, a friend of mine, but no relation, who is living with her husband. She was going away on a holiday, and I helped her with her sewing till the following Thursday week, when I went to Mr Rose's. While at Halpin's hotel, I engaged to go to Rose's. Mr Rose spoke to me about it, and Mrs Rose engaged me. Mr Rose paid me attention at Halpin's before Mrs Rose came to Beaufort, but not after. One Sunday afternoon he asked me to come down to the front parlour, but I did not go. Mrs Rose went away on 23rd Sept. Intercourse took place in the house about mid-day on 24th Sept. I resisted. He forced me against my will. I screamed. He was living two doors from where he lives now. I resisted and fought as hard as ever I could. I scratched him, but did not tear his clothes. I did not become senseless or swoon away like the lady in the novels. I stayed in the house and prepared his dinner after the rape, and made no complaint to anyone but himself. I told him he had no right to go on in the way he did. He said, "I couldn't help it; I am the most miserable man on the face of God's earth." I said, "If anything happened to me, what could I do?" I was in the kitchen then. The struggle took place in the bedroom. He went away, and I went out in the afternoon to a friend of mine, Deila Lilley, a domestic servant working at Cougle's, and a sister of Lou Lilley's, whom I saw at his mother's place that evening. I am a single girl, and was engaged to be married to him. His mother asked me to tea, and he was surprised to see me there. His mother is about 60 years old. I made no complaint to her, nor to Lilley or the girl I was out with. I did not inform the police. Lilley was not in a position to marry me at that time. I've not seen much of him since, and he has not given me any information as to what he intends doing. I have only seen him about four times since my return to Beaufort. I went to church that evening with him and his sister, and came home with them. He was not in the habit of being intimate with me long before this. I met him first on 15th March. I fix the date by a friend of mine being married on the 8th. In June I became engaged to him. Asked under what circumstances he proposed to her, witness, (after appealing to the P.M. as to whether she must answer, and being told she need not relate the words, Mr Young also advising her to answer the question), said he proposed to me at his sister's (Mrs Carmichael's) gate. He had been keeping company with me, and went out walking in the evening in the dark, but not in lonely places. I saw him at Halpin's, but did not remember seeing him when Mr Halpin nearly fell over them near the urinal. I will swear Mr Halpin never came across us there. I used to see Lilley at the back gate and in the back yard, not at all hours, but from 8 to 11 o'clock. I took down at his sister's to supper. Yes, he kissed and cuddled me, but never did anything else to me. I met Mr Lilley 3 or 4 nights a week. He used to come into the kitchen, and whenever I had a night off I went out with him. I never met the express with Lou Lilley. I wasn't ashamed to be seen with him. The next time I saw him, was on a Saturday. I went through the dates several times by myself and with my solicitor. Mrs Collinsen went through the dates with me. I never told anyone of my condition before I told Mrs Collinsen. I stayed at Mrs Carmichael's for 2 or 3 days before going to Dixon's. I never told anyone I was in the family way, nor do I remember telling Mr Dixon I was not in the family way. He did not tax me with it. If he said so it would be untrue. His wife asked me if I was in trouble, and I said no. She asked me if Lou Lilley had got me in trouble. I said, "It's a lie; he has not." I did not tell her who had got me in trouble. Mr Dixon knew Mr Rose well. Mrs Dixon spoke to me privately. I did not want to tell everybody my trouble. I shielded Mr Rose because he was supposed to be a married man, and I knew his wife was delicate, and thought if I could get over my trouble it would be better for her. I had only known her a fortnight. Mr Rose gave me money while Mrs Rose was away—over a pound in silver over my wages, which were 7s. That was after he had connection with me. Mrs Rose sent me away two days after she came back, but not for the way I did my work. She told me I had had quite enough fling when I wanted to go away on Sunday afternoon to get tidy, and said I could go altogether. I am not in the habit of going away from places without references. Mr Rose was there at the time. Mrs Rose growled at me for not staying in the house when he was away in Ballarat. I did not stay in the house because I was frightened. I did not like to stay there when he was there. I did not try to get the police to take action. I told Senior-constable Nicholson on the day I was arrested that Mr Rose had connection with me against my will. Asked why she continued to stay in the house after being raped, witness said she was in his employ, Mr Lazarus adding, "but not as a prostitute." The second connection was in the kitchen. I was sitting at the table. He put me on the floor. I resisted as far as my strength would go. He effected his purpose easier than the first time. I called out loudly. There are houses near. Mrs Dans lived on one side. I do not know if she told Senior-constable Nicholson that she did not hear any sound. I am working at Senior-constable Nicholson's. There are no stated wages. I made no complaint about the second connection to anyone. The third time was in the afternoon. He caught hold of me and was talking to me and telling me he would like to go to Tasmania with me. I resisted him as far as I could, but he effected his purpose again. The last occasion was before Mrs Rose came home. I was not a consenting party, but had to submit to him. I did not put on my best clothes again and go down the street. I went about my work as usual. Defendant went out driving. He used to go out over the leases. I went with him once for a drive, and took a little girl with me. There is no suggestion of any impropriety on that occasion. It is not a fact that Mr Rose was very dissatisfied with me. If Mr Rose said he went to Ballarat for two days after Mrs Rose went away, and others corroborated it, I do not remember it. I remember my friend Deila coming to stay with me. Defendant did not say, "Why did you not have my meals ready?" but he said, "I thought you would be at home." I don't remember saying, "I didn't see you about, and was not coming unless I saw you there." He did not say, "Unless you get my meals you had better clear out." I do not remember coming in one afternoon and he told me to go to hell, as I did not do my work. When Mrs Rose came back on 28th October she did not make any complaint, except that she wished I would fix the curtains in the front room. I left two days after, but did not know my condition then, and did not complain to them. I did not know I was in the family way when Mrs Rose came home, and that was the reason I did not tell her. I did not want her to know that her husband had done what he did. Mrs Rose told me as I would go out I had better go altogether. I packed up my box and took it away; Deila Lilley helping me on the Monday night. I went to Mrs Carmichael's, but did not meet Lou Lilley there. Some time during the week I saw him, but did not tell him I had been raped. Mrs Carmichael lived just across the road. I had no words with Mr Rose. One day when he couldn't meet his purpose he told me to go to b——. I do not remember the date. I resisted him that time, and turned over on the sofa, and he said, "Go to b——." I did not leave the house. This was between the second and fourth time. I am not in the habit of being spoken to like that. He said, "Well, I was wild at the time, Lily," when I spoke to him during the day. I said, "That was a nice thing, to tell me to go to b—— when you say you like me so much." I objected more to his ravishing me than to his telling me that. Mr Rose did not say anything to his wife. He laughed when I sat at the table. I met Rose at Dixon's. I left on 30th September, and saw Rose several times in the street after in Beaufort, and spoke to him. Deila Lilley saw us. She is an intimate friend of mine, and we knock about together. I saw Rose on a Saturday night between the time I left and in January. Before the railway picnic in February I saw him and spoke to him. He stopped, and after I had spoken to him a minute or two, I walked on. I don't remember the conversation; it was nothing material. The date of the picnic was 13th February, a Tuesday or Wednesday. He spoke to me on the Ballarat platform. He came up and shook hands with me and said, "When can I see you, Lily?" I said, "Yes, Mr Rose, I want to see you." He said, "When?" I said, "At Dixon's back gate at 10 o'clock on Monday night." Some man went through the gate while we were there. I did not tell him of my condition on the Ballarat station because there was a crowd of people there. At the back gate, when he came up he said, "You've come; I thought you were not coming." I said, "I believe I'm in the family way, and you know about it." He said, "I don't think so; it's not possible; but if anything should happen you can go to Melbourne and get a doctor to fix it up." That was the first time I knew I was in the family way. Mr Rose gave me the bracelet in his house one Saturday morning when Mrs Rose was away. I never bought it at the back door. One like it cost a shilling. He gave it to me after the second occasion he had connection with me, saying, "What do you think I brought you? a bangle." I said, "It's a nice one." He said, "I wanted him to put it in a case for me, but the beggar wouldn't." I knew its value after I saw the mark on it—18 carat gold cased; I did not say it was a valuable present for taking my honor away from me. I wore it on two or three occasions. I got a stone put in it about December. I left it at Mrs Lilley's, and one of the girls said she took it out of a brooch and put the emerald in. I did not then tell them that Mr Rose gave it to me. After the conversation at Dixon's gate Rose did not offer to give me any money. He said he would fix that up. I never saw him afterwards about it. I went into the street afterwards, hoping to see him, but didn't meet him. It wasn't convenient for me to leave my work to see Mr Rose. He said he would see me again. I have a grandmother, but did not tell her of my condition, nor my story about Rose, neither did I tell any of my aunts. Why I didn't tell them was because I was ashamed that they should know my condition. I only wrote to Rose after I knew my condition. I went to the hospital because I saw it advertised. I told the

Bonnington's Irish Moss

The Universal Remedy for Colds, Bronchitis and Influenza.

You wrap up your head in red flannel,
You snuffle and snort on your bed,
You plaster each pane and each panel,
In dread of a draught that is dead.
Nay. Cast all your wraps to the needy,
Such miseries never endure,
For Woods has a remedy speedy
In his Great Peppermint Cure.

Bonnington's Irish Moss

For Stubborn Colds and Childrens Hacking Cough. THE MOTHERS FRIEND.

KIPLING'S LATEST POEM.

TRANSVAAL CONSTITUTION.

The shame of a Majuba Hill
Lies heavy on our line,
But here is shame completer still,
And England makes no sign.
Unchallenged in the market-places
Of freedom's chosen land,
Our rulers pass our rule and race
Into the stranger's hand.

At a great price you loosed the yoke
Neath which our brethren lay—
(Your dead that perished ere 'twas broke
Are scarcely dust to-day).
Think you they freed them at a price?
Wake! or your toil is vain;
Our rulers jugglingly devise
To sell them back again—

Back to the ancient bitterness
Ye ended once for all—
Back to oppression none can guess
Who have not borne its thrall—
Back to the slough of their despond;
Helots anew held fast
By England's seal upon the bond
As helots to the last.

What is their sin that they are made
Rebellion's lawful prey?
This is their sin—That oft betrayed
They did not oft betray!
That to their hurt they kept their vows!
That for their faith they died!
God help them! Children of our house
Whom England hath denied.

But we—what god shall turn our doom?
What blessing dare we claim—
Who slay a nation in the womb
To crown a trickster's game?
Who come before amazed mankind
Forsworn in party feud,
And search the forms of law to bind
Our blood to servitude.

Now, even now, before men learn
How now we broke our trust.
Now, even now, ere we return
Dominion to the dust;
Now, ere the gates of mercy close
For ever 'gainst the line
That sells its sons to serve its foes,
Will England make no sign?

CHAPTER IN "UNNATURAL" HISTORY.

THE FUNNY PRANKS OF CATERPILLARS.

Considering the fitful brevity of the caterpillar's life, he works harder than any man living. I have watched him with some care through all his several changes.

He begins his career by nibbling at the inner side of his fragile eggshell. He finds he can sprawl very well inside, but he wants more elbow-room. Then he sticks his two foremost mandibles right through the soft shell of the egg, and he finds he has done the trick.

Now he begins his work in real earnest. Following the instinct of all living creatures, great and small, he takes to feeding, and as there may be little solid food in the near vicinity, he devours a considerable portion of the eggshell which enclosed him but a few moments before. This seems so funny; but I have watched him through a microscope on this operation with remarkable avidity. Now that he has made a "big" hole in the shell, he is well able to leap out, and as the eggs are laid to the tune of 60 to 100 in one hatch on the under side of a leaf—such as an elder or nasturtium—he sallies forth, sprawling and contorting, for something more substantial than eggshells. He must eat. He is hungering. His time is short. He must hurry on. He gets to the end of the leaf, and then begins his serious operations. If the leaf edge is uniform, he sets himself astride the edge and carves in a downward direction, much like a woodman chopping the outer bark from a tree. If the leaf edge is saw-like, he will let it alone. He does not believe in see-saws. Turning back he digs a hole in the body of the leaf, and makes a nice smooth edge for himself. Then he goes on with his gnawing until he has simply glutted himself. Surely the caterpillar does not masticate very much. He gnaws away at the rate of 120 times per minute; then he comes to a hard vein, which brings him to a full stop. But not for long; he finds another soft spot, and digs away again as furiously as ever.

CATERPILLARS THRIVE FAST.

Very likely, with such a gluttonous appetite and a fine array of digestive glands he ought to get on. So he does. You can almost see him grow. Funnily enough, however, his skin will not grow; consequently his body becomes so awfully tight that he is sadly uncomfortable. Something terrible must happen if he cannot accommodate himself. As his "clothes" get tighter and tighter, he proceeds to skin himself. He turns into a corner or some darkened recess, where nobody appears to be looking, and makes a slit in his skin just round the narrow portion of his neck. Then he doffs all off below his "collar," and appears in a brand-new skin, a little larger than the last, and of a bright, fashionable green colour. Now he looks respectable, and feels quite comfortable—for a time. While all this changing of clothes has been going on the poor caterpillar has been foodless. However, he now fully recoups himself with the heartiest meal he ever had. Then another strange move comes over him. He takes it into his head that his head is too big, and it really is larger than he can bear. The skull-cap which covers it is like the skin—it will not grow, and it becomes close-fitting. He simply throws his skull-cap on one side, and has another one quite ready with new eyes, new jaws, and a new mouth. Then he turns to the feeding business again; in fact, he is so fearfully hungry after these "suiting" operations that he is not content with mere leaves. He actually devours his old skin. The old skull is too hard for him; he lets this severely alone. During his grub stage he changes his skin and skull four or five times, and twice or thrice he will devour the former.

A GREAT CHANGE.

Then he makes a radical change with his whole self—skin, skull, and all. It is thorough. In reality it is one of the most remarkable changes in Nature's world of wonders. The caterpillar becomes lazy, stupid, and lethargic. He loses his voracious appetite; eats nothing; will not move. You prod him with a pin. He turns up his nose as if to say, "Let me alone;" then he goes to rest again. He is alive, very much so, and breathes through all the spiracles and air-vessels which form part of his body. But there he lies just as if dead. Just watch him. Something is going to happen. Now we are coming to it. See how he pierces the end of his skin and emerges from it a beautiful chrysalis of brilliant golden colour. His old skin resembles a piece of burned match stick. In his new form he is much like a mummy in miniature wrapped in swaddling clothes. He has lost his head entirely—his arms, his legs, his 18 hands and feet are all gone. Here he lies an inert mass, fully alive, waiting for the sunshine of next spring, when he will turn himself out a fully-fledged butterfly.

CATTERPILLARS ARE TERRIBLE CANNIBALS.

When the caterpillar has grown to his fullest extent and settles down to his quiet life, and more lively members of his kind appear to know of this, and when he is unable to help himself they have a knack of helping themselves to him.

While he is sleeping he is mercilessly attacked by younger caterpillars, who strike at his very vitals and carve holes into his body with fearful rapidity. The poor, gouty victim has no chance of escape. He is killed and eaten on the spot, actually by some of his quondam friends. Nothing is left of him but the bony part of his head, for when once the young, voracious caterpillar has tasted blood his thirst for it knows no bounds. Elder leaves and such trifles have no juice for him. He will even pounce on a chrysalis, dig into its softer parts, and empty the whole casing as clean as if it had been washed. Beware of the ravenous caterpillar!

A 100-STOREY BUILDING.

The tallest "sky-scraper" in New York will soon be dwarfed by the erection of a giant structure of 50 storeys or more, and an eminent architect and builder prophesies that a 100-storey building is a probability of the near future.

The dream of Edward Bellamy, in his "Looking Backward," of a mammoth building towering into the clouds, and containing within itself all the activities of a great city, is likely to come true.

"Some day it will come," said the architect referred to. "Our civilization is progressing wonderfully, and building is one of the chief factors of civilization. In New York we must keep on building, and we must build upward. We may not be ready for the 100-storey building yet, but the larger and higher buildings we are certain to have. There are a hundred things that come in as important factors in the consideration of the new type of big building. The elevator service, for instance. The weight of a cable for a 28-storey building is something enormous, and if we are to build much higher we must find some new method of perpendicular transportation.

"In the 100-story building, instead of the old-style elevators now in use it will no doubt, be equipped with pneumatic tube conveyances, and we shall be shot upward with great rapidity. We may then have transfer points at each twentieth floor, at which there will be some particular department. Maybe on the twentieth floor we shall have the general market on the fortieth floor theatres, on the sixtieth the shopping district, and so on; for your big building of the future will be a city in itself."

"COFFIN NOT COME YET."

In India some time ago the body of an English soldier who was supposed to have died was conveyed to the mortuary, over which was a native sentinel.

The soldier, however, had been in a trance, and waking up about midnight he came to the door, and knocking loudly, demanded to be set free.

But the sentry refused to open the door, and, in answer to the other, replied:

"Keep quiet, sahib. The coffin not come yet!"

FROM THE POTTERIES.

A wealthy manufacturer in the Potteries is at present the subject of a good joke. While on a Continental tour he purchased a Sevres vase for some hundreds of pounds and brought it home most carefully.

Thinking that the foreman of his works might gather a hint from the design, he called that gentleman in and showed him his treasure. "How do you like it?" he asked.

The foreman took the vase in his hand, turned it over, and returned it with the brief reply, "I don't think that I can learn much from it."

"Why not?" asked the manufacturer.

"I don't like telling you, sir."

"Come, out with it."

"Well, I designed that vase myself. It is a foreign imitation of our own work, and is worth £5 at the outside."

SHE WAS A SUFFRAGETTE.

"Well, Mary," said the husband to his "suffragetting" wife, "what have you been doing to-day?"

"Everything," she answered. "I have had such a busy day, you can't imagine. At nine this morning we had a reading at Mrs. X——'s, on the 'Architecture of the Probable Capital of Mars,' and after that Prof. W—— gave us a little talk on the 'Microscopic Insects of Central Africa.' It was so interesting."

"It must have been."

"Then at eleven there was a meeting of the Women's Rights Association, and at 11.30 a meeting of the committee of the 'Society for the Reformation of Murderers.' And in the afternoon we went to the Women's Garrick Club. And then coming home I saw such a lovely child playing in the front of our house. Such a dear little boy! I quite wanted to kiss him. I wonder whose child he is?"

"Did he have yellow hair?" asked the modern man.

"Yes."

"And blue eyes?"

"Beautiful blue eyes."

"And a dirty pinnie?"

"Yes."

"Then I know whose child he is."

"Well?"

"He's ours."

OUR COOKERY SCHOOL.

SOUPS IN GENERAL.

It is not too much to say that every dinner should begin with soup, whether it be the humble evening meal of the working man or the luxurious banquet of the epicure. Solid food should never be taken into the stomach of an exhausted person, and most people are more or less in a state of exhaustion after a hard days' work. They should always begin their evening repast with something which is quickly absorbed, reviving, and stimulating, and nothing has these qualities in a more marked degree than soup. Moreover, by gently warming the stomach and causing the gastic juices to flow, it prepares it for its work.

There is another point in favour of soup which must not be overlooked, and that is the space it occupies in the stomach. Bulk has got much to do with the feeling of satisfaction which one has after a good meal, and this in its turn has an undoubted effect upon the digestion and assimilation of the food. No man can live upon meat lozengers and tabloids He must have bulk as well as nutritive constituents, or his food will not satisfy the needs of his body. A man will rise perfectly satisfied and well nourished from a meal of soup and bread provided he takes enough to cause that slight distension of the stomach which gives a pleasing sense of repletion.

One of the best and most nourishing of soups is the clear soup known as consomme, which is prepared from stock flavoured with vegetables. When stock is made from fresh meat, without a great preponderance of bones, and carefully strained, it is usually clear enough to be used as a consomme. But when it is cloudy it should be cleared, or clarified, in the following manner: We will suppose that two quarts of strained stock are in a saucepan at the side of the fire—hot, but not boiling. Take the whites of two eggs, and be careful that not a trace of the yolks gets mixed with them; put them into a basin, together with the shells, cleaned and broken up. Beat until it froths well. Put this into the saucepan where the stock is, put it on the fire, and bring to boiling point. While it gently boils skim thoroughly, stir all up again, let it stand some little time, then strain through a thick flannel jelly-bag. The result will be a consomme as clear and bright as sherry.

A great number of soups may be made with stock as a basis. Where vegetables are served in the soup, as in the case of julienne and spring soup, they should not be thrown into the stock direct, as in the case of the flavouring vegetables, but be put into boiling water first until they are parboiled, in order to preserve their colour. The following as a good recipe for julienne soup: Take two quarts of clarified stock, two carrots, two turnips, an onion, half a head of celery, and any other vegetables in season. Boil the vegetables for 10 minutes, then cut them up into strips about 1½in. long and let them be all of about the same thickness. Add them to the boiling stock, and simmer slowly until the vegetables are quite tender.

Thick soups are divided, broadly, into two classes, namely, ordinary thick soups, which owe their substance to the addition of arrowroot, flour, or other similar ingredients, and purees, which are thickened by the vegetables being rubbed through a fine wire sieve. To the first-named class belong kidney, ox-tail, mock-turtle, mulligatawny, and other familiar soups, and to the latter carrot, potato, and pea soup.

There are also soups made direct from the meat which is to be served at the same meal, and without the intervention or aid of the stock pot. A good example of this is the highly nourishing soup known as Scotch broth, for which the following is a good recipe: Take the scrag end of a neck of mutton, and put it into four quarts of cold water with half a pound of Scotch barley and a little salt. Let it come to the boil, and simmer gently for one hour. Put in two carrots (one cut into small dice and one whole), one turnip, and one onion (sliced); let all boil together another hour. Then take out the mutton, which should be sufficiently done, and put in two pints of green peas. Let it simmer another hour, when it will be ready for the tureen. The mutton should be served with some of the vegetables around it. Should green peas not be available, dried peas will serve the purpose, but they must be soaked overnight and be put in with the barley.

When it is necessary to thicken the soup the flour or arrowroot should not be simply dredged into it. The flour should first of all be cooked by being baked in the oven or heated in a frying-pan until it begins to turn brown. A supply of this cooked flour should be in every housewife's larder. There is as much difference between the flavour of raw and cooked flour as between that of a raw and cooked potato, and if raw flour be introduced into the soup it will spoil the flavour of the latter. The flour should then be incorporated with a piece of butter to form a paste, and in this form it should be added to the soup. As the paste dissolves, the butter will be thrown up, and should be carefully removed by skimming.

SHE GUESSED RIGHT.

A well-dressed lady stood hesitatingly on the edge of the pavement watching for a chance to cross to the opposite side of the street.

At that moment a man's pleasant voice at her elbow inquired gallantly:

"May I cross the street with you, madam?"

As she gratefully accepted, her escort grasped her firmly by the arm.

In and out they threaded their way at peril to life and limb. The man clearly made no effort of any sort to avoid the passing vehicles. He merely dodged wildly about. Finally, by some miracle, the opposite kerb was reached. Furious, the woman turned a withering gaze on her guide, and fairly hissed out the words:

"It is no thanks to you that we're not both run over! From the way you ran into danger, one would think you were blind!"

"I am," meekly confessed the man; "that is why I asked if you would let me cross the street with you."

A larger proportion of Russians wear beards than any other nation in the world. By a Russian law passed in 1015 it was made a penal offence to pluck a hair from another man's beard.

A NEW FLYING MACHINE.

Major F. Baden Powell writes in the "National Review": It has recently been announced that two experimenters, the brothers Wright, who for years have carried on experiments with gliding machines, had applied a motor and propellers to their apparatus, and had thereby driven it along so as to maintain itself for a considerable time (over half an hour) in the air. We are sometimes apt to close one eye and compress the lips on hearing a sensational story emanating from the other side of the Atlantic, but in this case the heroes of the tale are known to be thoroughly reliable men who would not be likely to elaborate a cock and bull story. It is well-known that they have been hard at work on this subject for several years, and from the many researches that have lately been made in this subject, we now know that there is no good reason why an aeroplane propelled through the air by screw propellers should not be able to sustain itself. Models even up to 30lb in weight, have on several occasions been made to fly successfully for considerable distances The late Dr. Langley constructed one with a steam engine which went for over three quarters of a mile through the air. So that there is nothing so very incredible in the announcement that such a machine has been made to carry a man. And yet this, though we are at present without any details of the machine itself, and therefore cannot say whether or not it is a really practical contrivance, is an event of the very highest importance. A practical dirigible balloon may demand our most serious attention, but it is a mere nothing when compared to the introduction of a veritable flying machine.

The dirigible balloon is bound to be very dependent on weather. It is extremely unlikely that it can be propelled at any great speed, that is, over twenty-five or thirty miles an hour. It is even hardly likely that it will be able, as a rule, to perform journeys of over say a hundred miles. It must be a big and expensive affair, which can only take a few men and a very limited amount of explosives, etc. But the flying machines promise something very different. One hardly dares to fix a limit to the speed at which they may be able to go. Considering that motor cars can be driven along a road at one hundred miles an hour, what shall we be able to attain when independent of the friction of wheels of unevenness and curvature of roads, of the sudden encounter with traffic, children, dogs? In the unimpeded and practically frictionless air one may be sped along at the utmost limit that the engines can give us, and our grand-children, or even our children, will probably think no more of rushing down to the country at a speed of one hundred miles an hour than we now do motoring at twenty miles an hour.

Such a machine will truly introduce novelties in war, to say nothing of peace. When a Frenchman can dash across to our shores in ten minutes, and be over London within an hour, it will be high time to consider wherein our insularity consists, and of what good to us is the silver streak and our indomitable navy! Tariff reform is doomed when hundreds of aerial vessels are continually passing at all heights and in all directions. National frontiers and private boundries will alike be obliterated. And again let us remember that the curtain has actually risen in this new act of the world's drama, and, even though they may be but embryonic contrivances, we now actually have machines, with and without balloons, capable of navigating the air! Inventions and improvements follow one another so quickly nowadays that it becomes necessary to keep a sharp look-out to be beside the times. Presuming that a practical flying machine is in existence to-day, it will certainly not be many years before others will be developed all the world over. Motor cars were hardly more than dreamt of twenty years ago—were looked upon as curiosities ten years ago—but now they are a feature of our daily life. So let our soldiers and sailors carefully consider, while there is yet time, what course to follow in war; let our politicians anticipate the day when frontiers cease to exist; let our law-givers ponder over the laws of trespass, and the safeguarding of the public from this awful curse which threatens to cloud our skies with flights of human locusts!

IN CENTRAL AFRIRA.

One favourite food of the African elephant is the tender, juicy roots of the mimosa tree, which grows in scattered groups through most of the meadows and lowlands of Central Africa. When an elephant finds a young tree of this sort, it is not difficult as a rule for him to get at the roots, especially if the surrounding soil is moist and loose, as is often the case after it has been soaked by the heavy rainfalls of the tropics. If the tree is loose, the elephant, knowing his strength, winds his trunk firmly round the tree, and plucks it from the earth, a feat which is no harder for him than the pulling up of a flower is for a child.

But the elephant does not stop here experience has taught him the most comfortable way of enjoying his prize, so that, without relaxing his hold, he turns the tree completely over, and stands it, with its upper branches thrust down, into the place where the roots were. Then the earthy roots, now replacing the branches, remain within easy reach of the strong and deft trunk.

African travellers tell us of great tracts of country almost covered with these inverted trees. Seeing the dry trees turned upside down, one would be more likely to think a wood had been reversed by mischievous fairies than to suppose hungry elephants had been feeding there.

WHAT PADDY WOULD TAKE ON THE DOME OF ST. PAUL'S.

An English, a Scotch, and an Irish gentleman, dining together, made a wager, each backing a certain man of their own nationality to give the best and wittiest answer to a certain question.

The Englishman being asked what he'd take to spend the night naked on the dome of St. Paul's, he answered that he'd take so much money bread, ale, cheese, and bacco. The Scotchman said he'd take more money, whisky, bannocks, and tobacco. But Paddy's answer was that he'd take his "death of could."

IN A PULLMAN SLEEPING CAR.

An American tourist was once the victim of an amusing error. One morning on the train, he had just got dressed on the Pullman, and was walking down the aisle, when he heard the squawking of a baby in one of the berths. Glancing along the row of curtains he espied, coming out from beneath one of the curtains, a row of little pink toes. The tourist was very fond of children, and they, in turn, always liked him. So what did he do but kneel down and take hold of a toe, repeating very gravely:

"This little pig went to market,
This little pig stayed at home.
This little pig got some bread and butter,
This little pig——"

At this juncture the indignant face of a pretty young matron appeared further up the curtain.

"You just let go. That's my foot."

The unfortunate tourist thereupon reduced all previous records for the distance in getting from the Pullman into the Smoker, where he lost no time in pressing the button.

THE VOLCANIC ERUPTION AT KRAKATOA.

One of the most recent eruptions, one of the greatest in the world's history, was that of Krakatoa, which occurred in August, 1883. Krakatoa was a small island situated in the Straits of Sunda, between Sumatra and Java. In appearance from the surface of the sea it was an island with one small mountain upon it 3,000ft. high, but in reality this was only a small portion of the crater of a huge volcano situated under the sea, and although it had not shown its power within the memory of man, it was still alive and ready to burst forth in fiery fury. In the year 1883 the white-hot lava began to swell up under the sea: this merely caused the sea to boil and clouds of steam to arise. But gradually the volcano grew more ferocious, and on Sunday, August 26, the whole crater was in full force—a burning hell of molten lava upon the surface of the sea.

Then commenced a battle between fire and water which is unequalled in human memory. Thousands of tons of sea-water poured into the crater in gigantic floods, only to be repelled and converted into vapour by the fire. Every time the water came into contact with the heat it caused an awful explosion, and towards the end of the battle these explosions merged into one continuous deafening roar. This continued until next morning (Monday), when the fight ended with one triumphant explosion which was heard as far as the island of Rodriguez, three thousand and eighty miles distant!—and the sea had won. During the battle the stupendous collisions between fire and water caused fearful tidal waves; these waves dashed upon the shores of Java and Sumatra] on each side of the Strait of Sunda.

Every village and town upon these coasts was smashed to atoms, and about 40,000 human lives were lost. At one place the water caught hold of a war-vessel lying at anchor, and threw it up a high hill, where it landed in a forest. Within a radius of one hundred miles from Krakatoa itself the sea was covered with lava, dust, ashes, and debris, rendering it almost impassable to ships, and the different aspect of the landscape after the eruption was extraordinary. The contour of the coasts on each side was completely changed; whole islands sank under the waves and new ones arose where none had stood before; mountains changed places with lakes, and vice-versa.

The war of the elements then ended for the time being in a victory for the sea, but the crater of Krakatoa is still under the ocean, whether extinct or merely dormant is unknown.

FROM INDIA.

A good example of the working of the Eastern mind may be fitly found in the following story:

A train had just stopped at an important station on the E.I. Railway, and one of the passengers, observing a native "tester" passing from carriage to carriage striking the wheels with his hammer, called out to him, "Why do you beat the wheels like that?"

"It is the order of authority," was the imperturbable answer.

"But what is the use of striking the wheels?" persisted the passenger.

"Heaven knows! I have done so for thirty years. It is the order of authority."

A LANGUAGE LESSON.

Hans Hansen called to see how his friend Ole Olsan was making out with his fine new job—street sweeping.

Says Olsen: "Vall, I tank I like the shob all right."

At which angrily retorted Hansen: "Shob? Doan say 'shob'; say 'yob'."

THE SPICE OF DANGER.

"No," said the self-assertive Englishman. "I must say the foreign idea of sport is something I cannot understand. You are all right in a ball-room or on the tennis-lawn, but by idea of real enjoyment is something with a spice of danger in it. Ah, when I was in Africa, after lions and tigers and elephants, that was a time of real, unadulterated bliss for me!"

"Oh," said his exceedingly polite French host, "monsieur prefers the spice of danger—is it not so?"

"Most decidedly I do; the more danger the better I like it."

"Then I think I can oblige m'sieu. To-morrow you must come out wiz me on ze shoot. The danger is great—it is magnificent. Ze last time I fire I did shoot mine prudder-in-law in ze—vatyoucallit—petite Mary!"

The following conversation, according to "Health," took place between two airship owners:

"Have I any trouble in reaching Mars?"

"None worth mentioning. I was fined four or five times for scorching on the Milky Way, and once for looping the loop on one of Saturn's rings, but that was all."

IS THE CENTRE OF THE EARTH A SOLID MASS.

There is a popular belief that this earth on which we live is composed of a surface crust; that within this crust there is a molten mass heated to a pressure beyond anything the human mind can conceive, much less measure by degrees, or describe in words.

We have been told that this crust can only be compared to the shell of the egg, and that even this comparison does not do the subject justice, so much thinner is our earth-crust, or shell, than is the shell of the egg, when the thickness of both is measured by the respective volume of the contents of each.

If the existing theory is a mistaken one, it must be admitted that it may yet be possible for man to descend to depths far below any he has yet attained.

The one fact upon which scientists base the theory that the interior is a liquid mass of intense heat is that in the mines or other deep borings hitherto made in the earth's surface, it has been found that heat increases in a degree proportionate to the depth descended. It has been found that this heat increases one degree Fahrenheit for every fifty-one feet below the surface, and that at a depth of two miles the temperature is equal to that of boiling water.

But there are those who question all this. They even question whether the interior of the earth is in any degree warmer than its surface, and if these sceptics should be right the ingenuity of man may yet devise means to make exploration far beyond any on which he has yet ventured. The objection will arise that it is a fact that it does grow rapidly warmer as descent from the earth's surface is made.

Mr. Frank Harris, an English geologist, in replying to this objection, says, that instead of the increasing heat perceptible when descent into the earth to any considerable depth is made being caused by much greater heat further below, it is, in reality, caused by the pressure of the air from above. He cites two well known instances to prove this.

One is that in valleys in Switzerland when a cold wind descends upon them the pressure of the upper air, cold as it is, upon the lower strata of air, causes great heat. Another place where similar effect is produced by similar cause, he says, is at Melbourne, Australia, where, when a cold wind blows in from the South Antarctic the air exercises a pressure upon the warmer northern air below and produces oppressive heat that continues until the cold current of air has obtained mastery over the warmer air beneath.

And further, say those who do not agree with the generally accepted theory; if the interior of the earth was composed of an intensely heated liquid mass, enclosed within a shell as thin as we have been taught to believe the earth's crust to be, it it would long since have found vent and over whelmed both land and sea.

Beresford Ingram, B.A., F.C.S., who has given much thought to this subject without having reached a conclusion to which he will commit himself, very fairly states the theory held by some geologists that the earth is a cooling body, with a thin crust, and an interior composed of a molten, liquid mass of some unknown substance; but, presumably, melted rocks, while others hold that the pressure in the interior of the earth must be so great that through the greater proportion of its diameter it must necessarily be solidified, leaving only a comparatively small strata of intensely heated liquid between this nucleus and the outer crust.

One objection he sees to this theory, however.

"If," says Mr. Ingram, "the earth's crust is so thin it would yield to the deforming influences of the sun and of the moon, in which case the water would be drawn up with the earth, and thus no sensible tidal effects could be produced. In order to counteract the attraction it would be necessary to admit that the thickness of the earth's crust is at least two thousand miles."

He cites another theory that the earth, having passed through the stage of alternate solidity and fluidity, is now solid throughout, but with large fluid cavities existing in the mass, which would go far to account for volcanoes and earthquakes.

CURIOUS EXPERIENCE OF A CHANNEL PILOT.

The mystery of the disappearance of Captain Charles S. Pearson, a London pilot was cleared up by his unexpected arrival at Adelaide in the Italian ship Genista.

Captain Pearson had a remarkable experience. He left the English Downs on Christmas day, intending to pilot the Genista as far as the Lizard. On the following day a terrible gale sprang up, compelling the vessel to keep away from the coast.

For nearly three weeks they beat about at sea, and never sighted land until well down the French coast. Then another great gale occurred, forcing the Genista to continue her voyage round the Cape without touching any convenient port for Captain Pearson to land.

No opportunity occurred either for the captain to board a homeward-bound ship, so he was carried, an unwilling passenger, a journey of 16,000 miles to Adelaide.

Captain Pearson is returning home at the expense of the owners of the Genista. He had a similar experience eleven years ago, when he was involuntarily carried near to the Equator. On that occasion, however, he was transferred to a homeward-bound vessel, and reached London safely, after his friends had given him up for lost.

ARITHMETICAL.

"Yes," said the old mathematician with a gleam in his eyes, "I've always looked at it that way. Marriage is addition; when the little ones come its multiplication; when dissension looms up to cloud the horizon of their happiness it's division; and when the final parting comes it's subtraction!"

"And how about divorce?" asked the listener.

"Oh, that would come under the denomination of fractions!"

London is the best Army recruiting ground; Birmingham and the North-Western district comes next. Liverpool is one of the poorest of great centres of population.

IN A RAILWAY RESTAURANT.

A sallow individual in a faded brown overcoat sat down on a stool at one of the railway lunch counters the other morning and said to the proprietor:

"Give me a cup of coffee and one of your expurgated sandwiches."

"What kind?" asked the proprietor

"Expurgated," rejoined the other. "One of those vacuum sandwiches for which your establishment is justly celebrated."

"I haven't any kind but those under that glass cover."

"That's all right. That's the particular variety I want."

He helped himself to one of them and lifted off the upper lid.

"That is what I call a sandwich nill," he observed, eyeing it critically, yet approvingly. "There is nothing supererogatory about it. It's one of these hiatus sandwiches. It's sandwich with an alibi," he added replacing the lid and studying the outer surface of it intently. "It's an absentee sandwich. It's a sandwich which to all appearances has failed to arrive. I have seen times when I would have given the world to——"

"Stay," interrupted the proprietor "if you don't like that sandwich you needn't eat it. That's all there is about that."

"Who said I didn't like it? Didn't I call for it. I generally know what I want. For this particular occasion and for this specific luncheon I happen to want one of your negative sandwiches, and, like a man, sir, I call for it. Anything wrong about that?"

"You needn't get gay," grumbled the man behind the counter. "Did you order coffee?"

"I did. Give me, if you please, a cup of the best supposititious coffee."

"I've only got one kind of coffee," replied the sulky caterer.

"That's the kind I want. A cup of your universally admired non-existent coffee—your famous nullification coffee. Accompanied, if you please, by a small pitcher of your vague, phantasmal, visionary, depopulated cream. I am fasting to-day."

And while the man in the faded brown coat munched the sandwich and sipped the coffee in a slow, absent-minded way, the proprietor stared at him and breathed hard, and longed to throw him out of the window.

NOT THE MEMORY HE THOUGHT.

A hard-headed old manufacturer who made his fortune, as he expresses it, "with his coat off," was induced by his daughter to accompany her to a Wagner concert, the first he had ever attended. The next day he happened to meet an acquaintance who had seen him the night before, who asked:

"I suppose you enjoyed the concert last night, Mr. Brown?"

"Yes, it took me back to the days of my youth," the old man said, with a reminiscent sigh.

"Ah, summer days in the country, girl in a lawn dress, birds singing, and all that?"

"No, the days when I worked in a boiler shop in Sydney."

GENERAL INFORMATION.

The first armoured train was used at the seige of Paris in 1871.

In Denmark girls insure against becoming old maids.

Like cholera, influenza always travels from east to west.

The eucalyptus sheds its bark instead of its leaves.

Stockholm and Buda-Pesth are the towns possessing the best telephonic system in existence.

At Kingston, Jamaica, all the coaling of ships is performed by women.

Black troops were used by the French against the Germans in the war of 1871.

Butterflies have been noticed in the Andes up to heights of very nearly 27,000 feet.

In the Franco-German war Germany mobilised an army of 500,000 men in a fortnight.

In forest land fifty per cent. more rain soaks into the ground than in open country.

Krupp's is the largest workshop in the world. Its area is fully one thousand acres.

There are about 185 inhabited British Isles, of which Scotland claims over one hundred.

The bloodiest war on record was the Americon Civil War. The North lost 280,000 men, and the South 520,000.

Some of our finest victories were won by troops who were practically starving. Corunna, Talavera, and Inkerman are instances in point.

Washington is practically the only national capital that has no slums at all, but Berlin runs it close in this respect.

Quite 90 per cent. of Natal boys can ride and shoot well. The Colony trains its youth better than any other British colony.

Disinfection of our homes through the paints employed is a new field of investigation that promises useful results. A number of experimenters have shown that paints have a distinct germ-killing effect, and that this varies greatly with the colour and character of the materials used.

In all right-handed persons, the strength of the left hand is found by Professor Caster, a French physiologist, to be about nine-tenths of that of the right hand. Quite curiously, the movement of supination, or turning the palm upwards by rotating the forearm, is more powerful than the opposite pronation, or turning the palm down by outward rotation.

The common flea is now suspected of causing many germ diseases. In the United States, it is thought that leprosy is due to the little pest, and it is proposed to establish an inquiry there on a large scale to discover what part, if any, the flea plays in the dissemination both of plague and leprosy.

1529.

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Adventures OF Captain Doyle,

— BY —

GRAHAM LAWSON.

PART 3.

LOST IN THE MAGELLAN STRAITS.

"In this chaos and chance called life," said Doyle, "a man seems to be no more master of his actions than are the stones upon which he treads."

"What about his will?" asked Brandrish, amused at this outburst of his friend. Brandrish shivered with the Antarctic cold, and turned carefully the albatross cooking upon a stove.

"Will?" repeated Doyle. "That is precisely it. Your will and mine was to bring the Fortunata to the Mount Darwin goldfields, there sell the stores of clothing and food with which we had stocked her, and then you and I to go home troubled by poverty no more. And the will part of the panorama has turned out to be a most successful failure. Our ship has been wrecked, and we are poorer men than when we started our journey down here. Is that so?"

"There is no denying it," answered Brandrish, "though your argument seems short of something I feel but cannot express."

"Well," said Doyle, "that is a neat way of avoiding the truth; but if facts rested upon such assertions we should be living in a nightma'e of predictions and unassailable untruths. As it is we've to face hard facts, see things as they are, and use our experience and knowledge to master the situation—which, by the way, is circumstance and accident. Here we are upon the lonely and turbulent shores of an almost unsurveyed country, with icy gales sweeping the land about and we helpless and adrift, our goods of this world washing up to our feet piece by piece from the wreck yonder, with no clothes excepting those we stand in, and no food excepting a stray albatross we may catch now and again. I do think Brandy, when it comes to the point man is of all animals the most helpless and distressed."

Brandrish stared at his friend. The amusement he had at first felt had rapidly passed into a very different channel of thought. He was still staring at Doyle, when Doyle set another current of thought astir.

"Look here, Brandy," he said, "the question now is, What is to become of us? We have been stranded full seven days and nights, and as a result are degenerating into aimless skeletons."

"We feed upon arguments and theories," retorted Moffat with a laugh, "though we don't appear to develop bodily upon them."

"Which is a good reason to give them a rest for a time. So let's to work. It seems useless to wait here in hope of being taken off by some passing ship. I don't suppose any vessel comes within miles of this place, unless her skipper in anxious to wreck her; and if he had any sense he'd certainly choose some less forlorn spot. My idea is this: We must put together a raft when the weather fines down, and then bolt into the Magellan Straits, and trust to some steamer picking us up, and carrying us into quarters less uncivilized than the south-west cornerstone of Chili."

"Is it feasible, Tom?"

"If luck favours us, it is; otherwise we'll have to swim, or wait here till goodness knows when."

Brandrish picked up the baked albatross from the stones, and laying it upon a board, deftly dissected the bird, then invited Doyle to take a meal. The ex-skipper of the Fortunata plunged his hands into a bag of brine-soaked pantiles, and handed pieces of the biscuit to Brandrish. Both men grimaced as they ate the unsavoury salty mess; but albatross and biscuit alone lay between them and starvation. They were keenly hungry, but a ravenous two minutes were ample for their fill, and they smiled when Doyle suggested washing the wooden dinner-plate.

"Look here," said Tom when he had filled a pipe from his last square inch of tobacco. "About our plot. We'll have to get our dago crew to join. The question is, will they? Now, I propose to go over to that ground yonder and broach the subject to them. I want you to go with me. You have that monkey wrench in your pocket? For I wouldn't trust those beggars even in sight."

"I have the wrench all right, Tom in my pocket here."

"Good enough. I have a small hammer. Come along, Brandy."

The two men got on to their feet from the plank upon which they had [illegible] proceed away from their uncheerful fire.

The dago crew had pitched their quarters about a hundred yards distant, and Tom and Brandrish picked their ways over the boulders, and came face to face with the wtecked hands of the Fortunata. The sailors watched the approach of Doyle and Brandrish not unsuspiciously; but they saw that the mission was friendly, and two or three of them strolled forwa'd and gave a salute, which was returned.

Brandrish who was a good Spanish linguist, put before the knot of sailors Doyle's plan to leave the wretched land, that their brig had hove them on to. He spoke briefly and forcibly, and while he spoke the rest of the crew joined their fellows, and listened with ears intent. They were sick of their present plight, and their eyes lighted as they agreed to build a raft and once more set their fortunes upon the stormy waters of Magellan. Anything was preferable to their p'esent stagnant surroundings. But night was falling. Winter was in the Antarctic, so nothing could be done till the morrow; and leaving them to discuss the matte amongst themselves, Doyle and Brandrish retreated to their fire, and watched the night come down.

From nor'-west to south round by east the grim land towered, and fa'ther back the forbidding mountains with their winding escarpments and furrows reared phantom-like. Huge glaciers blinked up at the night, throwing stronger white light lanes on occasion that penetrated the hanging black mists. Around to the westward the sea rolled to the ragged shores, roaring and belching, and hurling surf to the height of a hundred feet. The dim sea horizon worked into the sky, and a hurricane blackness hovered far out over the Pacific. And at last the night was in full swing, with not a star to show. To the eye the ice-blink alone warned that nature was at work, and to the ear the rollers boomed with a heaviness that grew. A dull, red glow came over the boulders, denoting the station of the Fortunata's crew, but no voice or sound whatever arose from there, and Doyle and Brandrish walked to and fro, economically smoking and in silence. Fitful gusts of icy wind cut them, and at length there came a whistling, bringing with it a clatter of hail that caused the walkers to seek shelter under a rock. That hurricane blackness that had hung far out over the Pacific was now overhead.

The hurricane brought salt sprays with it, and the blasts whirled round the rock-edges so that presently Doyle and Moffat were soaked. Through all the hours of darkness the gale fiercely howled, and the morning broke at length with the storm abating. The two refugees crept out and scanned the lashing ocean and Doyle's remark was:

"It's an ill wind that blows nobody any good. See our old hooker, Brandy? She's washed further inshore. Her stern is out of water, though her nose is deep to her fo'c's'le handrails."

"We deserve something after last night's adventure," said Brandrish, laughing. "I'm nearly perished with the cold, Tom. Our fire's out. Have you any matches dry?"

Doyle produced a box of wet matches.

"We shall have to wait until we can get aboard, unless we interview our friends yonder, and borrow from them."

"Guess we'll wait," said Moffat, quietly, and Doyle agreed.

"Though," replied Moffat, "I don't see how we shall be able to procure dry matches from our wreck;" and certainly this appeared true enough.

The following day the Crusoe Salvage Company (as Doyle nicknamed the ship's complement) had their first chance to set to work, and of that chance the hands of the brig took full advantage. The trunk of a tree, no doubt uprooted by some Pacific hurricane some time ago formed the means by which the skipper and the sailors reached their disabled vessel. And they propelled it with sticks, hands, and feet. They watched their chance among the swells, and swung their bodies over the rail at the poop break; and when safely aboard, Doyle, through the medium of Brandrish, made known to the Chilians the work he wished to get through first. Biscuits and tinned provisions were to be ferried ashore on one of the half-smashed boats still left, and a cask of beef towed to the beach. Also fresh water in tubs was placed in the boat and pulled ashore. In case of bad weather that might interrupt the construction of their raft and tie them to the coast, they would thus be well provided for. As it afterwards turned out, this foresight was very handy. In the boat also went Doyle's sextant and chronometer. But the best of all was the taking of six hundred pesos of paper money and which Brandrish had had for the time forgotten upon which place to lay his hands. That place was Doyle's desk; and it was the sight of this desk that brought the fact to Moffat's mind that he had placed the money there hurriedly the night previous to the wrecking of the brig.

"Look, Tom," he cried. "I did not think we should ever see it again:" and he waved the paper notes above his head.

Doyle was staring up at the opened skylight.

"Well, Brandy," he said, "for goodness' sake hide it. I wondered what that dago bo'sun was glaring for. He saw the notes. I wish he hadn't."

Brandrish crumpled the paper into his coat pocket, and presently placed a loaded revolver beside the money.

"If that dago bosun's wise he'll not trouble further."

But Doyle said nothing, and creased his forehead.

The work of the Crusoe Salvage Corps was carried briskly forward, though as it progressed a current of suspicion and uneasiness progressed too. Side glances were often thrown at Moffat, and, though observed by Doyle, untold further, on account of perhaps unnecessarily rousing Brandrish to believe of anarchy in the camp. All the same, the skipper relinquished his hand help to the sailors after his distrust was fully developed, and so could constantly oversee the doings and askant evil he felt was growing amongst his crew.

As for the construction of the raft, Doyle had a spanker boom lifted from its gooseneck fittings, sent down his gaff, and, unlashing another stout spar upon the main deck, hacked the spanker beam into two pieces, and thus secured four sides for his raft. Stout deals were lashed fore and aft two tiers high, wooden stanchions were fitted on the raft borders, and the chain guard rail of the poop afforded a protection from being washed overboard in case of dirty weather. The half-smashed boat was, of course, utterly useless in which to face the Magellan Channel. Oilskins and leather sea-boots were the last articles to be placed on the raft, and, as it luckily happened, enough from the slop chest that were to serve all hands. Then the crew left their brig, and put ashore. No sooner had they landed than a fog settled over the gloomy land and sea, and for a week nothing but wet darkness was all about.

The raft was therefore anchored, and given over to Providence; but the weather and sea were kind, and the unwieldy wooden fabric swung out that week of misery without so much as the loss of a splinter. Then a north-west wind cleared the atmosphere, provisions and water were hastily placed aboard and in quietness the raft was shoved off from the shore and commenced her voyage. Doyle took the improvised helm, and steered the raft by the compass he had unshipped from the brig's standard with a yard from which hung a raft. A jury-mast loomed up forward with a yard from which hung a square sail recut out of the spanker, and a jib shortened down served on a stay running from the jury-mast head to a boom rigged out ahead of the raft. An ordinary seven-knot breeze was blowing, but, of course, the raft was not doing more than three. But three knots by a square-bowed, square-sided, square-sterned box-barge is by no means a small speed, and the good sea quality of raft says much for Doyle's ingenuity as a raft builder. The seas bobbed after her, and hissed at her planks, and as the breeze strengthened and the shore grew out with a larger sea-scope, the swells boarded the raft in white flakes. But Doyle, having a couple of bolts of canvas, turned to the hands and weather-bulwarked the guard-rails. After that the raft sailed along as dry as a bone.

Well clear of the land Doyle gave up the helm to one of the sailors, and having consulted his chart as to the safety and distance of the present course, had watches arranged, and one hand of these to be upon the look-out. Personally he superintended the giving out of beef and biscuits and water, and when night dropped, those men who could sleep in their oilskins and sea-boots huddled together for warmth. A resigned cheerfulness was upon the hands. You could hardly expect enthusiasm in such a plight, and to keep up the spirits of the men Brandrish chatted with them, and spoke of the Mount Darwin gold-diggings, to which place their raft was making. But there was one man who would have none of Brandrish, and that man was the wrecked brig's surly bo's'n. Often Brandrish saw Doyle eyeing the man, but from Doyle's looks Brandrish could glean nothing; and when Moffat interrogated Tom as to why he regarded the bo's'n so suspiciously, the only answer he received was:

"Don't yarn with those fellows at all, Brandy; and whatever you do, don't court that bo's'n's friendship. He is at some wickedness. He speaks with his comrades in whispers, but speaks neither to you or me. And this is an undoubted sign that he has you and me in his black books."

So Brandrish, with his full faith in Doyle's judgment, slowly let himself from all converse with the raft's crew.

The third day of the cruise saw the scow well into the straits, and then the wind dropped to a calm, and icy mists drifted up from the grim land of Tierra del Fuego, and set a hazy cover upon the shores, and at length blotted out the bearings. Until this time the raft had done well; but be it known to those who have not traversed the Magellan Straits that in fog or dark weather navigation, even under steam, is highly dangerous. The Straits, for one thing are poorly surveyed, and quite a goodly number of fine steamers have piled their freights upon uncharted rocks. Then again, soundings are tremendously deep, and what anchorages there are are rocky and untrustworthy. Anchors have often gone down to the rocky bed, and there gripped, have stayed. Dangerous navigation, certainly is for well found steamers; but for a helpless box-raft that can sail with the wind aft and quarterly only, the risks are greater than any master mariner will accept unless forced. When the fog came down the scow was reduced to a forlorn, solitary, hopeless and helpless thing, at the mercy of the first turbulent sea or wind that might come. With the fog also came a sullenness that had been brooding upon the sailors, as they ate their food for the most part in silence. One or two dropped remarks anent the "gringos" aft.

"They're getting their backs up about something," said Doyle to Brandrish. "They're sleeping now, and for my part I wish they'd sleep until we got into some port or another."

The time was just past midnight, and the fog was still thick. Breaths of air chilled all hands on occasion, but there was as yet no promise of a steady wind. To where the raft was drifting Doyle did not know and to guess in such a case was sheer folly. But that currents were at work there was scarcely any doubt. The water alongside was rippling and disturbed, and from bearings Doyle had taken by his compass during clear weather he had experienced as many as three different and rapidly running currents in twenty-four hours. However, the raft ran clear of danger that night as well as the next day. Then came a sudden clear up of the weather, and with it a fresh breeze that ballooned the square sail and jib, sending the scow at a fine pace. I remarked just now that the raft required a quarterly or stern wind to keep her course. Under this circumstance the only thing to do was to take the square sail down altogether and reef the jib by cutting holes and tying up the foot with yarns.

All hands were roused out to do this, and by the grumbling and muttering over it one would have imagined the sailors had been called upon to do something they ought not to do, and not, as was really the case, to make an effort to preserve their own lives. In this world of contradictions it is difficult to analyze the human feeling. Probably the cause of their discontent was that Tom Doyle had assumed command over them, and that this was necessary I doubt not one of them would deny. But the wish for pushing forward the first person seems to be a mania East and West, and because of this envy and hatred and a thousand miserable passions are worked up when the first person wins Nevertheless Doyle was not the man to assert his authority from any love of that quality, but simply and solely because the position was forced upon him, and the welfare and lives of all depended upon his astute management and great care. I know no man to whom that hateful word, ambitious can be applied less than to Tom Doyle.

But the sailors evidently believed him to be a man who cared for nothing and no one but his own selfish interests, and they told each other that he was of no use to them, and that he had treated them badly aboard the brig Fortunata. And they would be even with him! They would. The Gringo! Maldito! How they hated him! This was the bosun's doing, and the great pity is that Doyle did not understand enough Castilian to hear the compliments flying about for'ard when he was wide awake on watch. Brandrish Moffat heard a great deal, but knowing the South American character from his large experiences, allowed mostly what he heard to pass unheeded. He took it that Tom understood very well the feelings of the sailors, and so did not bother further.

The bad weather worsened, and with it the temper of the crew. Their craft was drifting towards wild lands that had nothing but glaciers and rocks to offer.

And the case was just as bad as they thought. They were already in an unknown channel. Far out on either side towered black hills, and once to their ears rolled the sound of a great ice block thundering into the sea, and later glimmered a floating field of ice. And then the air thickened, and nothing could be seen a mile distant.

Doyle had well considered the situation, and he set promptly to work redeem their ill-luck so far as lay in his power. The following speech was translated to the men by Brandrish;

"We are in great danger. We must rig a sea anchor, and the only way to do this is to set our barrel of beef ahead on the line."

And after some opposition and growling this was done, and the raft lay head to sea, shipping a spray now and again, but being for the most time in dryness and comparative comfort. But then came one sea aboard, and after that the raft's crew were without any drinkable water. Doyle tasted it, and with his own hands helped to capsize the tub. And then the tragedy commenced. The crew came to understand their position, and they whispered amongst themselves and sent menacing glances aft. That Gringo was to blame.

They refused to relieve Doyle or Brandrish at the tiller, and mutiny shone in their angry eyes. They shouted a song that night, and when it was finished the wearied-out Brandrish fell asleep. Doyle was keeping a rigid watch. He heard a swirr of waters astern, and wondering if the noise was caused by an iceberg, he listened and stared intently. Then he turned to look forward, and as he did so something brushed against his legs.

Hastily stooping, he caught a man by the shoulders and lifted him to his feet. The man was the Chilian bo'sun and as he came to full height a steel blade flashed before Doyle's eyes. The next instant the bo'sun was raised over Doyle's head and was hurled into the darkness astern. Then came a shout and a splash, and then quietness once more.

"Tom! Tom!" said Brandrish, jumping up quickly. "What has happened?"

"The bo'sun is overboard," answered Doyle, grimly. "His murderous soul is out of the world."

"He has robbed us," whispered Moffat, drawing a hand from the pocket of his coat.

"Then he won't go out of this world empty-handed."

And that was all Doyle had to say upon that midnight horror. But the next day brought relief. The weather cleared, and out on the horizon surveying was a Chilian Government boat.

Some four hours later the castaways of the raft were picked up by the Esmeralda. And when Brandrish had climbed aboard, followed by Doyle, and the vessel was under steam, steering eastwards, Moffat pulled a small parcel from his pocket

"That thief went empty-handed out of this world after all," he said.

"Why? What is that?" inquired Doyle.

Brandrish passed Doyle the tiny parcel. "Open it," he said.

"I am glad of that," said Tom, as he opened the packet. "We have saved something from our fortune. Chance has not entirely deserted us. Where did you find them?" pointing to the pesco notes.

"Between two deals," answered Brandrish. "A piece of canvas covered them."

And then Tom and Moffat went on to the Esmeralda's bridge.

To be Continued.

AN APRIL SHOWER.

BY J. P.

A drop of water—just a drop—fell on her little gloved hand.
Only a few fleecy clouds scurrying upward with a look of apprehension.
The sun was shining when she started for the Grahams' luncheon and only a few fleecy clouds scurrying across the sky.

Now the blue was nearly concealed by masses of dark clouds—and all within an hour. Yes, it was truly April weather. And Miss Halstead remembered how she had quietly ignored her sister's reminder of the season and spring's fickleness.

So she had started for the luncheon in a new gown of one of those indescribable tints which a dash of water will ruin and a toque which, as she had expected was both the envy and admiration of the other guests. Had she only taken that umbrella; but regrets were useless and no street cars were running on this avenue, so, catching her dress firmly with one hand, she quickened her homeward pace until she was almost running.

But the clouds were growing thicker and thicker and the single drop was no longer single. The pavement began to show large spots of wet and a big splotch struck her in the face. It came faster and faster, and the girl tried to quicken her steps, but her heavy skirts kept her back. No one was in sight, and all the people in the neighbourhood were strangers to her. Poor maid, what could she—

"Beg your pardon, but may I not offer you a part of my umbrella?" It was decidedly a masculine voice and she had to look up to the tall figure lifting his hat as he spoke. She stopped and threw her head back with a freezing glance.

"Sir, I"—

"Pardon me, but I know what you intend saying. We are strangers; but it is going to rain very hard. I fear your dress is so delicate, it will be ruined."

"Thank you; I do not need your assistance. The rain is merely a shower. I think it is stopping now." And in her heart she hoped this little fib was true. But it was not to be. As she resumed her hurried walk, faster and thicker came the drops; and, worst of all, that man kept close to her side. If they had ever been introduced—but they had not, and her friends would never speak to her again if such an incident as this should reach the —Square set.

Was he a mind-reader?

"Yes; it is embarrassing," he said, "and I hesitated about taking the liberty, but it is a case of necessity, won't you agree with me?" and the umbrella was so carefully held over her that she could see the raindrops running down one of his unprotected shoulders. Perhaps sympathy softened her answer.

"I don't know you, sir. You see that"—

"I understand. It's the informality of the thing. But think of your dress."

"You are not protecting yourself. The rain"—

"Yes; but my costume will not be damaged; yours will."

"You seem to know about ladies' dresses."

"A little, I have two sisters and they condescend to let me present them with dress patterns occasionally."

"Indeed!" and two soft black eyes archly glanced at him from under the delicate lashes. He had sisters, then. That seemed to lessen the distance between them. She wondered if they had as clear complexions as the brother and the same high-bred profile.

"Yes," he continued half to himself. "My sisters think my taste very good; but then we three comprise the family. Addie, the older, graduated two years ago, but Edna, the younger, is still in the seminary."

"That's strange," and the girl looked surprised. "I had two friends named Addie and Edna at Williston Seminary. It can't be"—

"Yes; they're the ones. Why, you must be Miss Halstead, of whom they have often written me. I knew you lived here, but never thought to rescue you from a thunder-storm. I have been West and just stopped over in this city for a few hours in business. Now I remember my sisters said this was your home. So very strange that I should meet you and just at the right moment. It is truly a coincidence."

Lower went the umbrella over the graceful little figure, while the rain now beat against it in torrents. But they were chatting as rapidly now as old friends, for the moment forgetting the weather and even the fact that they were on a crossing of the wide street. The umbrella shut off from their view a horse which was tearing down the pavement urged by a drunken cab-driver, and the storm drowned the noise of the vehicle. It was Providence, perhaps, that sent a gust of wind, forcing the umbrella to one side. Ten feet away was the madly galloping animal and straight in their pathway. Neither uttered a cry. She only knew that she was thrown to one side by a powerful arm. There was a crashing sound, and it was all dark to her mind.

* * * *

When Bessie Halstead opened her eyes she was in her own dainty chamber, with her sister sitting beside the bed scanning her features. She felt something on her head. It was a bandage. Her sister gently took her hand away from the linen.

"Only a scalp wound, dear," she said; "but it was a miracle you were not trampled under that horse's feet. Mr. Galway just threw you from under him and then grabbed the horse and turned him to one side. But he is hurt worse than you; his arm is broken. If you had not chanced to meet him coming home, perhaps you would have been killed. A policeman was following the cab driver and came up just as it happened. He knew papa and got a carriage and took you home and Mr. Galway to his hatel. Oh! I am so glad it is no worse!"

Broken arms are usually tedious things to nurse. Time moves on leaden wings, but somehow Galway did not appear to be worrying over the delay caused by his injury. Perhaps several dainty little notes which were carefully cut open, read and re-read, help kill time and ease the pain. One morning the doctor found him turning a beautiful bouquet of cut flowers in his fingers. "I have some good news for you," he said.

"Thanks, Doctor. What is it?"

"If your arm keeps on as well as it has lately, you can have a chance to go out the next pleasant day. Perhaps you would like to call and see some friend. What an exquisite bunch of flowers! I think I know who sent them," and the medical man smiled. "Anyone who will do that for a man ought to be thanked as she deserves. Let me offer congratulations."

"On what, my broken arm?"

"No; on the acquaintance you made in breaking it."

The little god who is usually painted with his eyes covered must have been out in that April shower for the —Square set a few weeks later received cards for the wedding of "Miss Elizabeth Royal Halstead and Mr. Archibald Delaney Galway."

"Why, the engagement even had not been announced," as one of the girls put it as she read the invitation. But it came out that Mr. Galway was forced to go abroad on business and thought it best to make a bridal tour at the same time. So it came to pass that the April shower ended in May flowers of two kinds—bride roses and orange blossoms.

When a few intimate friends came to inspect the bewildering beauty of her trousseau they were surprised to see among the creations fresh from the modiste a soiled, torn and bedraggled gown of a delicate but indescribable tint.

"Why, Bessie," one of the girls exclaimed, "the maid has put an old torn dress by mistake among the others!"

"No, my dear, not a mistake," and a soft flush coloured the cheek of the bride; "that was put in on purpose. It is going with us at my husband's request; it is a souvenir."

Scientists say that 4,000,000 webs spun by young spiders would not form a strand as great in diameter as a hair from the human head.

To provide pensions for all persons over 70 in the United Kingdom, Mr. Asquith, Chancellor of the Exchequer, estimates, would cost £15,500,000.

The minute-hand of the big clock in the Houses of Parliament at Westminster is 13ft. in length, so that in 50 years it would have travelled 6663 miles.

The Japanese army is recruited by conscription but only 25 of the strongest and healthiest are picked out by every 100 men called up for service; the remainder are sent into the reserve.

Lost after a fight with rebel natives, Mr. Curry, the American Governor of the Island of Samar, in the Philippines, and four men have been found uninjured but starving in the mountains. (1529.)

THESE B'S SPELL HAPPINESS.

B hopeful, b cheerful, b happy, b kind,
B busy of body, be modest of mind;
B earnest, b truthful, b firm, anh b fair,
Of all Miss B. Haviour, b sure and bware.
Bthink ere you stumble of what may bfall;
B true to yourself, and b faithful to all.
B brave to bware of the sins that bset,
B sure that one sin will another bget.
B watchful, b ready, b open, b frank,
B manly to all men, whatever their rank.
B just and b generous, b honest, b wise,
B mindful of time, and b certain it flies.
B prudent, b liberal, of order b fond,
Buy less than you need bfore buying b'ond.
B careful, but yet b the first to bstow,
B temperate, b steady—to anger b slow.
B thoughtful, b thankful, whate'er may btide,
B trustful, b joyful, b cleanly bside.
B pleasant, b patient, b fervent in all,
B best if you can, but b humble withal.
B prompt and b dutiful, still b polite;
B reverent, b quiet, b sure to b right.
B calm, b retiring, b ne'er led astray,
B grateful, b cautious of those who bray.
B tender, b loving, b good, and bnign—
Bloved shalt thou b, and all else shall b thine.

A PRIVATE SOLDIER'S ADVENTURE IN EGYPT.

Some ten years ago, Captain F——, of the Engineers, was serving in Egypt, was one morning seated in his marquee, when he saw, drawing near, a miserable Arab bestriding the hind-quarters of an ass, which also carried a pair of large panniers, filled with garden esculents—acceptable, and somewhat rare, commodities at that time and place.

This purveyor of greens was jogging inoffensively along, looking out for purchasers, when his evil stars sent him such a customer as he did not bargain for—a tall and powerful Turk, richly dressed, and armed to the teeth who, without a word, dragged him from his seat, kicked the panniers off their bearer, "and spread his vegetable store" upon the sand. Pressing as this hero's temporary necessity for a steed might be, it was probable that he would not have tolerated one so mean, but for the pleasure of tyrannically usurping the goods of a powerless inferior; yet, ere he had lifted his leg high enough to cross the animal, a dapper fellow much below the ordinary size of soldiers, who had been cleaning his master's belt close by, roared out:—

"What d'ye mean be that, ye big blackguard. How dare ye maltrate the Arawbian in his lawful calling? Let go his ass, or you'll sup sorrow, my lad!"

The Mussulman, though he might not understand a word this champion of the injured poured forth, could neither mistake nor relish the hostile looks and menacing gestures of little Jemmy Mullholland, to whom, however, he only vouchsafed the mute and dignified hint of laying his hand on his dagger.

"Och, you murtherin' thief! you mane that, do you?" cried Jemmy. "By all that's holy, I'll tache yer manners!"

Then, springing upon the formidable persecutor, he wrenched the weapon from his hand, and flung it into the air.

"Hooroo!" shouted Jemmy, dancing with passion, and reiterating the wild, exultant cry so frequently heard in an Irish "scrimmage."

The follower of Mohammed stood for a few moments utterly confounded by the suddenness and success of this attack; but, recovering his self-possession, prepared to draw a pistol from his girdle.

"Ye're there, are ye, ould muslin cap? Bad cess to ye, but I'll take the shine out of ye yet."

Saying this, Jemmy made a furious butt with his bull-head at the breast of the Moslem, which felled him to the earth, with "the boy" on top of him. As they rolled over each other in their prostrate scuffle, the active Hibernian absolutely abducted his foe's pistols. In drawing the second from the folds of the shawl, it went off, and alarmed the guard, some of whom, hastening to the spot, secured the combatants.

Mullholland, spite his narrow escapes from ball and blade, was unhurt; but the Turk had one eye "hunged up"; while on his nose, the fist of Erin had performed a diametrically contrasted operation, broaching its claret, by which a handsome vest was liberally stained. This was a ready-made-out strong case of assault and battery. The suffering party addressing an officer who had been led to the scene of action, insisted on seeing the Commander-in-Chief, to make complaint of the rough usage by which he had been insulted.

The poor Irish lad was conveyed to the guard-house; the Turk to Lord Hutchinson, on whom the command had devolved—

"When the brave Abercrombie received his death-wound."

His Lordship ordered the matter to be investigated; and Captain F——, in detailing what he had witnessed, dwelt with pleasure on the humane impulse of the little, Irish fighting cock. Still the malignant and turbaned Turk demanded the life of the offender in expiation.

It was the policy of Lord Hutchinson to treat the Ottomans and Mamelukes who still hung about our camp with every mark of respect; peculiar circumstances would have rendered it dangerous to refuse even this request.

A drum-head court-martial was assembled; Mullholland's transgression was proved; he was ordered for instant execution. The sentence being made known to the belaboured and vindictive infidel, he seemed appeased, though his satisfaction was somewhat qualified when he heard that "the regulations of the British army would not permit persons of an opposite faith to witness a punishment."

In about an hour a strong detachment was seen marching towards the sand-hills in the rear of the camp, and in the midst of this guard the prisoner, who, to his honour be it spoken, seemed to bear his fate with extreme fortitude. As far as the soldiers would permit, the poor Arab followed on his donkey, wringing his hands, and wailing over his reward of his brave protector's good nature. Just ere Jemmy's escort turned this grateful creature back, the condemned man begged leave to speak to him—"That is," added Jemmy' as his entreaty was granted, "to shake his brown hand, and pat his brown baste, in token that, if it war to do agin, I'd do that, and more, for an unlucky devil as couldn't help himself; and I don't mind what's come of it at all, my man; so be aisy!"

The gallant bearing of the speaker reassured the being to whose wrongs he was a victim, and they parted.

The appointed spot was soon gained; the fatal volley fired. As it reached the ears of the maltreated Turk he was seen to smile, and, with a heart full of gratified malice, hurried from the camp.

In a few minutes the soldiers returned; when, in full regimentals, carrying his musket, and occupying the centre of the rear rank, marched Jemmy Mulholland! who had lent himself to this exhibition of justice, and for many a year afterwards would laugh over the story.

"Shure I liked the fun of licking the long chap, and trating him after it. He was a bigger jackass than the ould cabbage-man's own, if he thought my Lord would rob the service of a lad like me for all the Turks that ever wore whiskers. I took good care to keep shut of him ever after, for all that—as, if we had met, he'd have fallen out with me for being alive, to a sartainty; and the next shindy I had wid him, I might not have bin let off so convaniant. The Arawbian did twig me at last, and frightened enough he was; but I tipped him summit handsome, not only to show that I was no fetch, but to make him hold his tongue."—"Weekly Telegraph."

A FAITHFUL CAT WHO TACKLED A BURGLAR.

A few years ago an old lady who was living alone in a large and dreary house in the suburbs of St. Louis told the neighbours of an attempt to burglarise her house, and the marvellous manner in which the attempt was thwarted. She was known to have considerable money, as the income from her property exceeded her expenses; and as she had a horror of banks, it was the general impression that she kept the money about the house. She was quite alone except for a servant woman who came in in the morning to do the work, and returned to her home at night. She was always followed by an enormous cat, brindle and white, rejoicing in the name of Dot. He weighed at least sixteen pounds, and attracted a good deal of attention on accouot of his size, but allowed no one to touch him but his mistress. On several occasions when dogs had strayed into the premises Dot attacked them and sent them howling and bleeding from the place. "Last Wednesday night," said his mistress, in relating the incident, "I wasn't feeling well, and went to bed as soon as the servant left. I sleep upstairs in the south room. Before going to bed I went all round below stairs and fastened every door and window, as I always do. Dot was sleeping on my bed just as he always has done all his life. In the night I was awakened by a sudden noise he made, and found, when I put my hand on him, that he had raised his head and was listening, trembling all over. he was so nervous. I thought he heard a rat, and was going ta go to sleep again when he sprang to his feet and stood beside me, growling very low. Then I listened, and distinctly heard footsteps creeping up the stairs. I was so frightened that a smothering sensation came over me. In all the years I had lived there alone such a thing had never happened. I could hear the footsteps come up to the top of the stairs, and then a hand went feeling along the wall for the door of my room. Directly it found the door, the hand went feeling for the latch, and having found it, turned it, and the door opened. I knew well enough what was going on, but I could not scream, or even move. I just lay there as though I were dead. I heard the feet begin to move slowly across the floor towards my bed. Just at that moment Dot made an awful leap, and I am sure that he must have landed square on the man's head, for of all the wild yells that ever came from a mortal throat that was the worst. 'Dick! Dick! Come an' help; the devil's got me!' he screamed, and ran for the door. Dot jumped off, but the man must have been blinded with blood, for he missed his footing at the top of the stairs and fell down the whole flight. At the bottom, Dot pounced on him again, and when his comrade ran to his assistance, Dot gave him a taste, and I heard him swear that the top of his head was torn off. They went out by the cellar window."

WAS IT IS OR IS IT WAS?

"Dear me, now," exclaimed the nervous flurried gentleman bent on holiday-making, "what did the porter say was the next station?"

"Excuse me," said his fellow-passenger "you mean what is the next station. It's still a station, you know."

"You're wrong, sir. What is was, wasn't it?"

"Is it was?" asked the second speaker.

"Don't be ridiculous!" snapped the nervous one, getting flustered. "Was may be is, but is is certainly not was. Is was was, but if was was is, then is isn't is, or was wasn't was."

He paused, then desperately went on again:

"If was is, was is was, isn't it? But if is is was, then——".

"Listen," said the other, vaguely wondering how this interesting discussion was going to end. "Is is, was was, and was was was, and is is was."

"Oh, for goodness' sake, stop it!" cried the nervous man, almost in tears. "I've gone by my station already!"

"Which was it? Was it the one that was——"

He broke off, and fled.

The quantity of sweets consumed in England every year is between 100,000 and 150,000 tons.

matron about Rose on 19th June. I knew he was reputedly of considerable means. He told me so himself. Why I did not tell anybody, was because I did not know what to do for the best. When I met him at the Catholic picnic I wanted Rose to do something. Mrs Collinsen wrote the telegram. I had money to pay her the 5s. She told me to go to Rose when I was at the hospital. At the Supreme Court I did not say the child was born in a private hospital. It is true that I said I advertised three times for a position in the "Age," and could not get one. When I left the hospital I said the best thing I could do was to take the baby to its father. I have never told Lilley full particulars. He said I ought to have told him, and asked why I didn't, and I said I couldn't tell him. I left the child on the doorstep, thinking Mrs Rose might take it in. As far as I know she knew nothing about it. I did not write to Rose telling what I was going to do. No one advised me to leave the child on the doorstep. Senior-constable Nicholson was present when I told Lilley about my experience in Melbourne. Lilley was not accused of being the father of the child that I know of, only by Mrs Dixon. That is sufficient to show he was being accused of it. Why I did not speak to him then was because I did not like to. I never told anyone I occupied a bed with another girl and a young man. I occupied the bed with another girl, but there was no young man there. If a girl said she saw me intimate with Lilley it would not be true. Mr Halpin did not tell Lilley to leave the premises in my presence. I was not sent away because I was out at all hours of the night. If the matron at Sefton House said I gave the name of Amy Provost it would be a lie. I did not give the name of Millie Provost. The registration in that name was a mistake of the person who took the particulars. No one met me at Trawalla when I got off the train. I did not tell Mrs Carmichael what I had done. I spoke to Mr McGowan on the Sunday night. I have not had a written statement made out for me, nor have I given particulars to anyone but my solicitor. I was employed several times by Dr. Eadie; the first and second time I left on account of sickness, and at other times was only there for a few days. I did not come home with Lilley at 2 a.m. I met Lilley at Dr. Eadie's at 9 o'clock at night between Xmas. and New Year. He never took any liberties with me. I still adhere to the statement that Mr Dixon did not say anything to me about being in the family way. He didn't ask me straight out if I was in the family way. Angus Dixon told me what he heard. He told me about a man boarding there, a Salvation Army man, and first asked if I had a sister in the Army. I said yes, and he said one of the officers has been here and my sister had commissioned him to look into my welfare. He asked me if I was in trouble and I said not that I was aware of. He then said the Army was no friend of his, and he told him he could go to b——, for his information. I said that's the second time I've heard about it Mr Dixon; Mrs Dixon having asked me before that if I was in any trouble. He said he didn't wish to hear anything about it. He only told me as a friend. I said, "Very well; I won't tell anything about it. I didn't tell him Mrs Dixon had spoken to me about it. Mrs Dixon had spoken to me about it two or three months before. Mr Dixon spoke to me about May. I don't know why Mr Dixon should wish to keep it private. If Mr Dixon said I said "There's nothing the matter with me," it would be untrue. There is no reason that I know of why Mr Dixon should tell an untruth. I never at any time while Mrs Rose was away slept at the house, but always went home at night to Mrs Carmichael's. The latest I went home was 8 o'clock, and very seldom I was at Rose's then. None of these offences occurred at night, but in the broad daylight. When I was at the Catholic picnic I got bangles like mine for 1s for Mr Dixon's children. One of them had one before, and the other two wanted one. The shop was near Bridge-street in Sturt-street. The child's bangle had a cameo in it. I did not see any of these bangles at Rose's place.

To Mr Young—I gave notice to leave Halpin's because the boy smacked me on the face. The urinal is about 10 yards from a back gate. The offences were committed by Rose without my full consent; I struggled and gave in. Mrs Rose asked me to stay till her sister came. I have only seen my grandmother twice in twelve months. I spoke to her last in church in March of this year. My mother and father are not here. I am aware this Convalescents' Home is a place where they take cases of the first lapse. I have never had connection with Louis Lilley, nor any other man, except Herbert Rose, and I am positive he is the father of my child.

To the P.M.—The first intercourse was in the bedroom where the children used to sleep. It was after dinner. I was getting ready to go out. He knocked at the door, and said, "Let me in, Lily; I want you." I said, "No." He pushed the door open and got in. There was a lock on it, but no key. He stood at the door a few minutes and came in. I was fully dressed. He put me on the floor. When he came in at the door, I said, "You had better go out." He said, "Now, Lily, you had better not say that." Then he began to struggle. I told him Mr Holdsworth was in his garden. I screamed. When it was all over I fastened up my dress and went out. I was not overcome in any way, but was excited. I never saw him when I went out; he was in the parlour. He gave me the 23s in the second week after Mrs Rose went away. We were talking about wages. I said I wasn't going to stay, as I was in the habit of getting more. He said it wasn't a matter of money; he could always give me a few shillings extra. He was intimate with me on the 24th and 30th Sept., and then on the following Wednesday. He also tried to catch hold of me several times, but did not effect his purpose. On one occasion two Salvation Army officers came and had dinner with Mr Rose and I—a week before Mrs Rose came home. They were collecting for their self-denial. There was nobody in the house when Mr Rose was doing anything to me, but once Mr Hannah, the bootmaker, came, and Mr Rose got up off the floor and went to him. The dog had barked. Mr Rose spoke to Mr Hannah that day.

Elizabeth Dans, a married woman, residing at Beaufort, sworn, said she used to live alongside Herbert Rose in the next house to him, and remembered complainant working at Rose's and seeing them while Mrs Rose was away for some weeks. She saw them out driving on one occasion while Mrs Rose was away, but never saw them on the verandah.

To Mr Lazarus—On the occasion I saw them out driving it was about 11 o'clock, and there was a little girl with them in the trap. I do not know who the little girl was. She was about six years old. They were driving openly in the public street.

To the P.M.—I never had any conversation with either the girl or Mr Rose. I have seen them in the yard together, but not intimately.

Angus Dickson, hotelkeeper, Beaufort, sworn, said Lydia Provost used to be employed at his place. He remembered a conversation he had with her one afternoon some time before she left his service. A Salvation Army man called in the morning, and witness told her what he said. She went into the kitchen and said he hoped she would not be offended at what he was going to say, but her sister had asked the Salvationist to call and ask if she was in trouble; that witness told him he did not think she was, and that he had better go and ask her himself. Witness also said it was reported that she was in trouble, and that if so she had better own up to it, as it was bound to come out. She replied that there was really nothing the matter with her. The Salvationist did not seem satisfied with his answer, and he told him he had better go to hell. (Laughter.) He received a letter, in which another was enclosed in an envelope for Mr Rose. It said, "Knowing you are intimate with Mr Rose, please give him this letter." It had no signature. He delivered it to Mrs Rose, taking it over to the house. About a fortnight after Rose was in the bar with two or three others, and after they had a drink, he said, "Mr Rose, what was that letter that came so mysteriously a week or so ago?" He said it was from Provost, the girl who had been in witness's employ, and who had got into trouble, and wrote asking him for the loan of £5. Witness did not say anything, but Rose said, "I am not going to lend any £5." Witness met Rose a week or so after at the post-office, and told him he heard Miss Provost had a child. Rose said he didn't know, and had not heard about it.

Cross-examined—It did not seem to trouble Rose in the slightest. Complainant says what is wrong if she denies telling him there was nothing the matter with her. There was no doubt about it. He had his suspicions about it when she first came to his place, and told his wife to ask her about it, as he did not want to keep her there if that was the case. The only man he ever saw with Miss Provost was Lilley. He never saw her with Rose. Rose was at his place frequently hiring horses when the girl was about the place, and she could have seen him if she wanted to, but witness never saw Rose about the place except in the stable or the bar. Provost was always in the kitchen. Everybody was talking about her being in the family way, and one day when Rose was in the bar he told him about the Salvation Army man calling and what witness had said to her.

To the P.M.—When the girl left his place he did not know she was in the family way. She was there for five months, and he did not notice any difference in her appearance from when she first came.

Sarah Hosking, known as Sarah Rose, sworn, said she was living with Herbert Rose, and remembered Lydia Provost being in her employ. Witness was away from 23rd September till 28th October, and complainant was there when she came back. Mr Angus Dixon came to her one day and gave her a letter, which she opened and read and resealed. When Mr Rose came home she gave it to him, and he went into his private office, read his letters, handed her back this letter, and asked her what she thought of this as a case of blackmail. He would not know she had read it, because she was in the habit, when opening his letters, of leaving them open, but this one she put in a fresh envelope, tearing up or burning the old one, and tracing the address and copying it in ink. She could not swear that anyone saw her. Lou Lindsay called that day, and asked what made her so white. Witness said she had a letter that worried her. She did not seal it up; but witness did. Witness received a telegram, signed "Matron."—"Come at once; settled; urgent; further trouble follow." Mr Rose was away, and when he came home she either read or gave it to him. She did not know what he said; it was nothing of importance. She did not remember him telling her he received a letter from Mr Lascelles; she knew nothing about it. The day following on which the child was found she remembered seeing Senior-constable Nicholson and Mr Rose talking together. Mr Rose said he did not remember receiving a telegram, but when she told him of the one she had given or read to him, he said he believed he did receive one, and then remembered it. She made no inquiry as to the condition of the girl. She heard on several occasions that complainant was in a certain condition. She had not spoken to Herbert Hanson about her condition till he spoke to her. The conversation took place in her dining room. Hanson asked her if she knew such a girl, and she said she had been in her employ. He said her sister asked him to look her up. She said she was working at Dixon's, and took him on the verandah and showed him the place. If he said she asked him to do something to get complainant out of the way, it would not be true. She was not sure that she did not tell him not to mention her name about sending him to her. She had not told him she left the youngest child in the house while she was away; she took her two children with her. Asked if Herbert Rose asked her to make any enquiry about the girl, witness said most decidedly not. She did not make any. She did not say she would like Hanson to see complainant, and perhaps he could do something to get her out of the way, but might have said not to mention their names. She did not to her knowledge say there is a girl here named Lydia Provost.

Cross-examined—She had been living with Herbert Rose seven years as man and wife, his early domestic arrangements being such that it was not possible to get a divorce. He had always treated her as a married man should treat his wife. When she came back she saw complainant and said to her, "Lydia, the place is in a frightful condition; I asked you to have it clean when I came home, but the windows and curtains have not been cleaned, and Mr Rose told me you had not looked after him as you ought to have done while I was away, as you had neglected his meals on several occasions." She said, "Mr Rose told me not to wash the front room curtains." Witness said, "Yes; but things could have been better than they are." Witness told her to go. Complainant never said anything about Rose carrying on with her. Mr Rose paid her on Thursday, and on Monday witness owed her 2s. She said she wanted to treat her fairly, and although she didn't deserve it, she paid her. She may have seen her in the distance, but never spoke to her since. When she gave Mr Rose the letter he took it into his office and read it. In a little while she called him to his tea, and he said, "What do you think of this as a case of blackmail?" Mr Rose could easily have forgotten about the telegram, but when I called his attention to it he remembered it. Her husband knew nothing about the Salvation Army officer calling. He brought home a bracelet something after that style (produced) from Ballarat for one of the children; it had something like an opal.

Ernest Hanson, a Salvation Army officer, stationed at Ararat, and visiting Beaufort occasionally, sworn, stated he had not known Herbert Rose or Lydia Provost previous to this case, and had never spoken to either of them. He visited Rose's house and had a conversation with Mrs Rose on 28th or 29th May.—[Mr Lazarus's objection that the nature of the conversation could not be disclosed was upheld, and Mr Young's contention that Mrs Rose was acting as defendant's agent was overruled.]—He spoke to her on the verandah, and never saw Mr Rose after.

Alexander Nicholson, senior-constable of police, stationed at Beaufort, sworn, stated he met Mr and Mrs Rose with a baby on 11th August. Rose said he had not the remotest idea whose baby it was. The following day Rose asked him if there was any further development. Witness asked him what development he expected, and Rose said he expected the police to clear the matter up. Witness said he had not given the police any assistance, and that he knew all about it. When asked if he hadn't received a letter and a telegram, he said that was blackmail. Witness asked him if he did not think the girl who sent him the letter had something to do with leaving the child, and he replied that she was not in the family way and was not in Beaufort. Witness still she was in Beaufort; he saw her not five minutes ago. He said there she is now; is that not she? Rose said he did not know. He also said it was a case of blackmail; that he never did like the girl, in fact, he positively disliked her; and that he never did have anything to do with her. When Mrs Rose said he had received a telegram, he remembered it and said he had forgotten about it. He admitted having got the letter, but said it was blackmail. He said he had always told his wife that he disliked the girl.

Cross-examined—He did not not know whether Rose did or did not dislike the girl. She is working for Mrs Nicholson now. It is not hard to get girls. When he served him with a summons for the Supreme Court, Rose said he could swear he was not the father of the child. That he did not say, "I'm no more the father of the child than you are, Nicholson." She made a statement to him that this man had raped her; but he had no recollection of asking Rose about it. Mr and Mrs Dixe, Rose's next door neighbors, told him they had not heard any screaming. He did not know that he was antagonistic to the girl. He believed there was something secret and sinister in Rose hiding that telegram. It was public property that Rose had received this telegram, but did not know how it leaked out.

The P.M.: You don't call it a leak; it's a break-away.

To the P.M.—He took it from the telegram that the child was born. He had known the girl by repute for some months, and Rose had been here for about 12 months. He had never seen them together, not even driving. No complaint was made to him that the girl had been deserted. He knew from repute only that Lilley and the girl were keeping company.

This closed complainant's case.

Mr Lazarus said he did not think there was any case.

The P.M. said he would like to hear Mr Young, and asked where was the case, stating he could not make an order on the women's evidence alone. Where was the corroborative evidence? There had to be some corroboration, however small it might be.

Mr Young quoted a case, showing where a woman's evidence only was taken.

The P.M. said that referred to a park.

Mr Young contended that the fact of defendant taking the girl for a drive and bringing her home a bangle as a valuable present was corroboration.

Mr Lazarus said that if any servant girl could come with such a story, and get an order without corroboration, no man would be safe.

Replying to an argument by Mr Young that the first intercourse corresponded with the birth of the child, the P.M. alluded to premature births, and said there was no evidence as to when the child was born, or whether it was fully developed or not. No man could be taken to be the father of a child on the evidence of the mother only.

Mr Young said there was Rose's conversation with Dixon.

The P.M. said that everything pointed to Rose's innocence in his conversations. He could not make an order under the circumstances, but must dismiss the complaint. He allowed £10 10s costs against complainant.

Senior-constable Nickolson applied to have the child committed to the care of the Department for Neglected Children.

The P.M. refused the application, and said why not give it to the mother, whom he called forward and questioned. Then he advised her either to get a friend to take care of it, or do the best she could herself to look after it.

Beaufort Police Court.

TUESDAY, 25TH SEPT., 1906.

Before Messrs W. Dickson, P.M., and G. Topper, J.P.)

Vaccination cases against W. Tromp, Joseph Freeman, and Thos. Willox were adjourned till 23rd Oct.

DEBT.

W. P. Schlicht obtained a verdict for £9 6s, with £1 6s costs, against Henry Bending, and also for £7 10s, with 30s costs, against Arthur Dunn.

Hawkes Bros. v. David Stevens.—Order for £3 14s 2d, with 15s 6d costs.

P. DeBaere v. Geo. Gray.—Money lent, £8 11s 6d. Order for amount, with £1 6s costs.

Mr S. Young appeared for the plaintiffs in the above cases.

ASSAULT.

Louis Thompson proceeded against Joseph Callender for unlawful assault.

Defendant pleaded guilty.

Complainant gave evidence to the effect that he was cycling from Raglan to Beaufort to his work with Albert Morris, when defendant, at about 7.30 a.m. on 20th August, struck him in the chest with his fist as he passed. He fell off, and defendant kept on hitting him as he was getting up. He was helpless when he was knocked off his bicycle, and had no wind. He did not hit defendant, and was not hurt. The P.M. ascertained that Thompson was 17 years old and Callender 15. There was a row at the band-room on the previous Thursday evening, and Callender blamed Thompson for hitting him, the latter stating he did not do so. The bike was damaged to the extent that it cost 25s for repairs, which it was stated would form the subject of a further police court investigation. Complainant said he could not fight and did not want to. The P.M. informed him it was time he began to learn. He need not go looking for it, but the time may come when he would have to protect himself.

Defendant replied to the P.M. that he was going to his work. Thompson hit him on Thursday night at the band-room. He was not the sort of boy who would hit a head whenever he saw it. He was working about home. His father, who knew about this business, hadn't given him a thrashing.

The P.M. said it seemed he had struck the wrong "man" this time. The assault was committed on Thursday, but he had waited till Monday for complainant, and ought to have cooled down by that time.

Defendant said there were six more children at home, he being the third eldest. He was waiting for a job, and was going shearing next month. He gave his money to his mother.

Senior-constable Nicholson said Callender was a hard-working boy, and he knew nothing against him.

The P.M. told defendant to understand that he must not go round the country looking for fights. He was lucky to have got off so well, as he might have killed the boy by knocking him off his bicycle.

Defendant admitted that he was sorry he did, and promised he would not offend again.

The P.M. said he did not like to record a conviction against the boy, and having given him a lecture, let him off by dismissing the case and ordering him to pay 2s 6d costs. Mr Young, who appeared for complainant, stating he would not ask for professional costs.

USING INSULTING WORDS.

Inspector Borsum charged W. B. Chambers with using insulting words in a public place, the Beaufort railway station.

Defendant wrote stating he was unable to attend. He was sincerely sorry for what had occurred, and apologised to the guard, and trusted it would be accepted.

Porter George Dans gave evidence to the effect that he was on duty when the Stawell to Ballarat train arrived at Beaufort at 8.20 a.m. on 7th July, and saw defendant lying on a seat in a carriage. It was a Saturday morning, and a lot of passengers were booked, and as there was only the one carriage he was doing his best to make room for them. He asked defendant civilly to make room, but he jumped up in a threatening manner, and said, "Who the hell are you?" and followed him into the office to complain against him. The guard came up and said defendant was the offending party, when he called him a liar, and used abusive language and jeered at him. Defendant seemed to be under the influence of liquor. After that he sat up and allowed the passengers room.

John Treeves, the guard on the train, gave corroborative evidence, and said he threatened to hit a man on the jaw at Ararat. He was not fit to travel, and called witness a d—— little skunk and a d—— little crawler. There were not many people about, but ladies were in the compartment. He seemed to be drunk. No provocation was given him.

The Bench, taking into consideration that it was a first offence, fined defendant £3, or 3 weeks' imprisonment, and ordered him to pay 16s costs.

A miping investor named Herbert Rose was arrested in Ballarat on Saturday morning by Detective Rogerson on the charge of making a false statement, for the purpose of being inserted in the register of births in the district of Dunolly, touching the birth of one Elsie Valetty Rose, and is thereon deemed to have committed wilful and corrupt perjury. The charge arises out of a case in which a girl named Lydia Provost was charged at the General Sessions, Ballarat, on 18th inst., with abandoning a child, Herbert Provost, under the age of two years, at Beaufort, on August 11. Mr Maxwell appeared for the accused, who was found not guilty. In the case a witness named Sarah Rose, in evidence, said she was a married woman, her husband being Herbert Rose, but under cross-examination admitted that she was not a married woman. Rose was at midday brought before Mr W. Dickson, P.M., and admitted to bail in one surety of £200, and his own recognisance in a like amount, to appear at the City Court on Friday. Mr Lazarus has been retained for the defence. The wife of the registrar of births and deaths at Dunolly said that during her husband's absence defendant registered the child on Aug. 11, 1904. She did not read the warning notice as required by sec. 17 of the Act. Mr Lazarus contended that as the notice was not read his client could not be charged with wilfully making a false statement. The P.M. said the case must be dismissed. On a second charge of making a false statement with respect to a child at Armidale on Jan. 10, 1901, defendant was remanded for a week, bail being fixed in one surety of £100.

QUITE A LIFETIME.

For 35 years "BONNINGTON'S IRISH MOSS" has held premier place as a Cough Remedy. It may always be relied upon to effect a speedy cure. Sold everywhere.

'LINSEED COMPOUND,' the 'Stockport Remedy' for Coughs and Colds. Of 40 years proven efficacy.

DRESSMAKING AND MILLINERY CLASSES.—Pupils make up own material. Inspection invited. FRIDAY Afternoons, MECHANICS', BEAUFORT. MISS GREEN, of Ballarat East Art School, Teacher.

NOTABLE EVENT.

The Arrival Of Spring,

And with it,

Our Spring Millinery.

Pretty HATS and BONNETS, with all the grace that TASTE and ART can put into them, are here ready for you.

Stylish HATS from the Fashion Centres, bought in the best Markets, are also HERE....

Come, and bring your Friends, Buyers or not.

Every Article is marked at the Lowest Price possible, and at Prices that will at once commend themselves to you.

WOTHERSPOON & CO.,

UNIVERSAL PROVIDERS,

BEAUFORT & BUANGOR.

Beaufort Agricultural Society.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the above Society will be held in the SHIRE HALL at 2.30 p.m. on SATURDAY, 6th October, 1906. Business—Adoption of Balance-sheet and Reports, Election of Officers, Disposal of old Show-ground and Buildings, and general.

D. F. TROY, Secy.

A SALE OF GIFTS will be held in ST. JOHN'S PARISH HALL, Beaufort, in aid of the Piano Fund, on THURSDAY, 4th October. To be opened at 3 o'clock by the Rev. CHAS. REED. Afternoon Tea, 6d. Open in the Evening at 7. ADMISSION, 6d.; Children, half-price.

A. E. SCHLICHT, Hon. Secy.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL ELECTION.

NELSON PROVINCE.

To the Electors.

GENTLEMEN,—

Mr. HANS IRVINE, one of your Representatives for the Province, having announced his intention of resigning his seat, with a view of seeking election to the House of Representatives for the Grampians, I have the honour, in response to requests from many Electors, that I am a CANDIDATE for the VACANCY to be caused by Mr. Irvine's resignation.

Yours faithfully,

THEODORE FINK.

"Willyams," Balaclava.

FEDERAL ELECTIONS.

GRAMPIANS DIVISION.

Mr. HANS IRVINE begs to notify that he is a CANDIDATE for the GRAMPIANS Seat in the FEDERAL PARLIAMENT, and will take an early opportunity of placing HIS VIEWS before the ELECTORS.

IMPOUNDED at BEAUFORT.—One brindle and white Bull, no visible brand. If not claimed and expenses paid, to be sold 20th October, 1906.

W. G. STEVENS, Poundkeeper.

TO STAND THIS SEASON AT NERRING, the Pure-bred Pony Stallion,

ST. ENOCH.

ST. ENOCH is a sovereign-colored creamy, with a silver mane and tail. St. Enoch is by Young Tiger; dam, Sarah; was one of E. H. Austin's buggy ponies. Young Tiger is by Old Tiger; dam, Ettie.

Terms, £2;

£1 to be paid at end of season, balance when mare proves in foal.

Good grass paddock provided for mares.

Mares sold or exchanged to be paid for as if in foal. Guarantee as per agreement.

For further particulars, apply

A. WEST, Nerring.

E. R.

Mining Lease Declared Void.

ARARAT DISTRICT, RAGLAN DIVISION.—No. 1763; Sons of Freedom Junction G.M. Coy., N.L., 315a., parishes of Raglan West and Euramboeen.

W. R. ANDERSON,
Acting-Secretary for Mines.

Melbourne, 20th Sept., 1906.

SPARROW-SHOOTING.—Second Competition for Gold Chain and Medal takes place WEDNESDAY NEXT. T. E. SANDS, Secy.

WM. LASCELLES, F.L.M.V.,

National Mutual Buildings,

BALLARAT.

And at Collins Street, Melbourne.

Legal Manager and General Mining Agent.

Insurance in all Branches Effected.

DREDGING A SPECIALTY.

Properties Reported on. Plans and Estimates for Dredging Plants given, Bucket or Hydraulic.

Prospectus Prepared. Dredging Companies promoted and managed.

Consult Me on all Matters relating to Dredging.

Ararat A.N A. Competitions.

To be held from the 2nd to the 9th November, 1906.

£150 Given away in Prizes.

ENTRIES CLOSE positively FRIDAY, 12th October, 1906. Schedules obtainable from

R. HARGREAVES, JUNR., } Joint
CHAS. CHAMBERLAIN, } Secs.

SEED! * SEED!

On account of the Early Rains.

This is the proper time to sow your Seed and obtain the best results.

REMEMBER, the best and most reliable are Geo. Smith's, BALLARAT. Being raised in our own district, you can depend on Splendid Returns.

GEO. PRINGLE,

LOCAL AGENT,

NEILL STREET.

HAWKES BROS.,

THE IRONMONGERS,

OFFER FOR ONE MONTH

THE FOLLOWING

"EVERYDAY" LINES.

The Prices tell with conviction their own story.

Axes, Kelly's or Plumb's, 4s 6d each.
Axe Heads (only) for ¾ handles, 3s 9d each.
Bran and Pollard, 1s per bushel.
Blacking, "Nugget," 4d per tin.
Cartridges, Eley's or New Club, 1s 9d per pkt.
Charcoal, 1s 3d per bag.
Carbide of Calcium, best Swedish, 22s 6d per cwt.
Kerosene, American "White Rose," 8s 4d per case.
Kapok, best Samarang, 8d per lb.
Phenyle, good and soluble, 4s 6d per gal.
Do. in bottles, 4½d & 9d each.
Rock Salt, Best English Red, 60s per ton.
Wire, No. 8 Black German, 10s 3d per cwt.

We never sacrifice QUALITY for QUANTITY

Keep a keen eye on future advts., for we intend to secure your trade by the power of SMALL PRICES.

HAWKES BROS.,

THE IRONMONGERS,

BEAUFORT

TRUTH UNVARNISHED!

No Fairy Tales Needed.

The Case of Mr. J. BROOKE.

(*By a Special Reporter.*)

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. 168 Glenferrie-road, especially favoured a reporter with the minutest detail on the occasion of his recent visit, "in the interest of humanity," as Mr. Brooke announced. Continuing he said:—

"It is twelve years ago since I first began business on this road. I have never left the neighbourhood all that time, and it was whilst living here that I had the bitter experience you enquire about."

"Does the circumstance date very far back?" enquired the writer.

"Several years ago, but I remember as though it were only yesterday, what my sufferings were like. They lasted a twelve-month or more, and all the time I could only get a little relief for a day or so now and then."

"How did you obtain it?"

"From the medicine which had been prescribed for me by my doctors. But, bless you, it was not worth mentioning, as if I got a little ease to-day I would be ten times worse to-morrow, so there was nothing in that. Indeed, I got tired of their treatment, and undertook to cure myself. I bought physic after physic, but the results were most unsatisfactory, and I dread to think how long my miseries would have continued only for a little circumstance that I am always glad to speak about."

"May I have the pleasure of hearing it?"

"Certainly. It was just through reading about Clements Tonic that the change I so longed to effect was realised, for I went into town one day and bought some, and that was the first time I noticed any real improvement in my health since I was taken ill over a year previously. I had suffered intensely from flatulence, and had a feeling in the stomach as though it was overloaded, even if I had not been eating anything at all. There was pain located between my shoulders, and I had to bear no end of misery through aching sensations in my back. The doctors said my liver was very sluggish, and I suppose they were right, for, truth to tell, it did not seem to be working at all. The whole day through I felt drowsy and had no desire whatever for work or anything, and often I knocked off for a day or two simply because I had no energy to keep going. Had I been able to eat well, goodness knows what my sufferings would have been like, for they were bad enough as it was, with no appetite at all. My chest had a nasty heaviness in it that caused difficulty in breathing, which was sometimes particularly distressing at nights, when I could rarely sleep owing to fits of restlessness which came on, and at other times I lost my sleep through having to get up and walk about the room owing to the excruciating pains in my stomach."

"No wonder you felt disinclined for work, with your rest broken like that."

"Of course, I could only expect to be continually weary when I slept so little, and I shall never forget the bitter taste I used to have in the mornings. That and the coated condition of my tongue were very disagreeable, and I was greatly pleased when Clements Tonic had so acted upon my internal organs that those unpleasantnesses were over. Now, does it not seem a strange thing that Clements Tonic should be capable of restoring one's appetite and digestion when so many other physics had failed? Well, that's a fact, and for building up the nervous system I do not think any medicine comes within reach of it. At all events it was a happy day for me when I began with that remedy, for in a short while afterwards it was good-bye to my years' suffering, and from then to the present time my health has been grand, which shows that Clements Tonic cured me properly. After spending so many restless nights it was glorious to retire and sleep soundly as Clements Tonic made me, and it would be base ingratitude on my part if I did not give that fine remedy a word of praise for restoring activity and strength to my body like it did, besides releasing me from every one of my painful ailments."

"These acknowledgments are useful to other people."

"They should be a guide, certainly, so please publish my statements in any style you think best."

STATUTORY DECLARATION.

I, JOSEPH BROOKE, of 168 Glenferrie-road, Glenferrie, in the State of Victoria, do solemnly and sincerely declare that I have carefully read the annexed document, consisting of four folios, and consecutively numbered from one to four, and that it contains and is a true and faithful account of my illness and cure by Clements Tonic, and also contains my full permission to publish in any manner my statements—which I give voluntarily, and without receiving any payment; and I make this solemn declaration, conscientiously believing the same to be true and by virtue of the provisions of an Act of the Parliament of Victoria rendering persons making a false declaration punishable for wilful and corrupt perjury.

Joseph Brooke

Declared at Glenferrie, in the State of Victoria, this 30th January, 1904, before me, RICHARD ARDAGH, J.P., a Justice of the Peace in and for the Central Bailiwick of the State of Victoria.

Railway Time-Table.

The following is the local railway time-table:—A mixed train leaves Ballarat at 11.20 a.m., Trawalla 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 Buangor 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 runs every week day. It departs from Buangor at 4.45 p.m., Middle Creek at 4.55, Beaufort at 5.20 (arriving here at 5.20), Trawalla at 5.54, and Burrumbeet 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 p.m., Burrumbeet at 6.9, Trawalla at 6.35, Beaufort at 7 (arriving here at 6.50), Middle Creek at 7.30, and Buangor 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:—Buangor, 7.48; Middle Creek, 8; Beaufort, 8.37 (arriving here at 8.27); Trawalla, 8.50; Burrumbeet, 9.16. The 8.20 p.m. train from Stawell to Ballarat, arriving at Beaufort at 11.10 p.m., has been discontinued.

Bonnington's Irish Moss
Never fails To Cure a Cough or Cold. ONCE TRIED, ALWAYS USED.

Correspondence.

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

(TO THE EDITOR, "RIPONSHIRE ADVOCATE.")

Sir,—When reading the report of Ripon shire Council in your issue of 8th Sept., I noticed a request from the engineer to the councillors re "extras on contracts," and to my mind the request should be granted, because in your report appears an item of £22 3s 4d as extras, and I take it that this is one of the extras the engineer was referring, to and reasonably so, when it is noticed that the contract was taken for about £30, to be carried out as per specifications; and a councillor takes it upon himself to order extra work to the amount of £22 3s 4d. I would like to ask, who is the person in this case that the ratepayers could well afford to dispense with—the engineer or the councillor? It would be as well to request councillors to refrain from buying horses with ratepayers' money, seeing that the surfaceman in the East Riding is compelled to use an old crock that cost the ratepayers a sum approaching £30, and £2 was charged to purchase the same a few months ago. The said crock is a disgrace to the shire, and his purchasers. While the surfaceman is compelled to use this animal it is only fair that the name should be taken off the dray, so that strangers at any rate will not know who the poor brute belongs to. I am under the impression that we have some men in the council who have some respect for ratepayers' money, and if so let them take this matter in hand and put some of the spendthrifts of the council in their proper places.—Yours, etc.,

EAST RIDING.

Presbyterial Visitation.

The finding of the Presbytery of Ballarat anent their visit to Beaufort congregation was read by the Rev. R. Robertson, of Carngham, on Sunday last, in the Beaufort Presbyterian Church. He said that personally it gave him very great pleasure to deliver the finding, and to congratulate the charge on the satisfactory state of things disclosed.

The Presbytery of Ballarat record the following as their finding, in connection with the visitation of the charge upon Sept. 12th, 1906:—They acknowledge their indebtedness to the minister and office-bearers for the very full and clear information re all matters coming within the scope of their enquiry which was laid before them. They feel greatly gratified by the general condition of the church, by the excellent work which is being done therein, and by the unmistakable evidences of harmony and prosperity which came under their notice. They are pleased to note that the minister performs all the duties of the pastorate in a most efficient and conscientious manner, that the office-bearers, assistant, and people generally, co-operate heartily with him, and that the church is very fully equipped with all agencies which are calculated to promote the cause of God. They are pleased to observe that the properties of the church are maintained in good order, and to learn that the finances of the charge are in a healthy condition. They feel specially gratified by the large addition recently made to the membership and by the increasing spirituality which is evidenced thereby. They also consider that the work which is being done among the young by means of Sabbath Schools, Junior Endeavour Societies, Bible Classes, Band of Hope, and other instrumentalities, is worthy of their special commendation. They consider that the number of elders in the charge is somewhat inadequate, and they recommend that such should be augmented as soon as practicable. Finally, they commend minister and people to God and the Word of His grace, which is able to build them up and to give them an inheritance among all them which are sanctified. Issued on behalf and by authority of the Presbytery of Ballarat.—CHARLES CAMERON, Clerk.

Whilst engaged at the Russell's Flat Dredge, Snake Valley, removing a pipe, Henry Kelly met with a painful injury through it striking him. Dr Donaldson states that one of the kidneys has been badly bruised, and Kelly is also suffering from injuries to the spine.

THE BALLARAT TRUSTEES, EXECUTORS and AGENCY COMPANY, Limited.

Office—Camp Street.

DIRECTORS.
John Macleod, Chairman.
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HAVE YOU MADE YOUR WILL?
Some reasons why you should do so at once:—
1. The uncertainty of life.
2. The delay, worry, and expense caused to those interested in your estate.
3. Your estate might otherwise go to those whom you wish to exclude.
4. The making of your will should be attended to when sound in health and mind.

THE ADVANTAGES OF APPOINTING THE BALLARAT TRUSTEES, EXECUTORS AND AGENCY COMPANY, LIMITED.
1. Undoubted security.
2. The Company is not exposed to risks of the trade.
3. The Company's affairs are administered by men trained to the business.
4. £10,000 is invested in the name of the Treasurer of the State as security.
5. A continuous audit is made of all accounts.
Testators are advised to consult the Company or its agents, when about to make their wills.

WOTHERSPOON & CO.,
Agents for Beaufort and District.

Beaufort Athletic Club.

A general meeting of the above club was held at the Mechanics' Institute on Monday evening; Mr H. M. Stuart, (president) in the chair, and about 30 members present. Mr Stuart, who has been president for about 25 years, signified his intention of retiring from the position. He thanked members for the assistance rendered him during his long term of office, and hoped the club would have a prosperous year. Mr R. A. D. Sinclair, Mr D. R. Hannah, and Dr. Eadie were in turn proposed as president, the first two declining, and the last named being absent; and ultimately Mr Sinclair was prevailed upon to accept the position. He returned thanks, and proposed that Mr Stuart, in consideration of his long services, be elected a life honorary member of the club, which was seconded by Mr Eastwood, and unanimously carried. Mr Stuart heartily thanked the members for the compliment paid him by electing him as their first life honorary member. Messrs J. Eastwood and D. R. Hannah were elected as vice-presidents. The secretary reported a credit balance of £47 7s 9d. The secretary's salary was fixed at £15, and Mr A. Parker was unanimously re-elected to the position, as was also Mr E. W. Hughes as treasurer. It was decided to hold sports on Boxing Day, and to give £100 in prizes, which were apportioned as follows:—Bicycle races, £20; wood-chops, £60; footracing and other events, £20. Mr Eastwood, on behalf of Messrs Hawkes Bros., promised a donation of £1 1s. It was decided that the committee should devise some scheme to keep the public outside the chains. The officers, and Messrs Stuart, Welsh and Williams were appointed a sub-committee to draft a programme of sports, to be submitted for approval by a general meeting. The subscription was fixed at 10s 6d. All present formed themselves into a committee, with power to add to the number, to carry out the sports. The sub-committee arranged to meet on Tuesday, 2nd October. £2 was passed as petty cash. At the request of the secretary, Mr Hughes withdrew his motion by notice, to give the secretary a bonus for last year's services. Mr Donald Stewart, who donated £5 to the club last year, on account of the agricultural show being held in the park, was unanimously elected a life honorary member. It was decided that the sports meeting should be unregistered. Mr Broadbent offered trophies valued at 21s and 10s 6d for a juvenile wood chop, under 18 years, competitors to supply their own logs, and was accorded the best thanks of the club for his generosity. The next general meeting was fixed for Monday evening, 8 h Oct.

Nelson Province Election.

Mr E. H. Austin, of Dobies, near Ararat, who represented Ripon and Hampden in the Legislative Assembly for nine years, having been approached by a large number of his old supporters, and by other influential gentlemen in various parts of the electorate, has definitely decided to become a candidate for the representation of the Nelson Province in the Legislative Council rendered vacant by the resignation of the Hon. Hans W. H. Irvine. Mr Austin has already entered upon a vigorous personal canvass, and throughout the Beaufort district has received most encouraging promises of support.

The Ballarat "Star," writing of the probability of Mr Austin consenting to nominate, says that in the event of his doing so Mr Austin's election would, there is little doubt, be assured, and the ex-member of the Assembly for a large part of this province would be a very desirable successor to Mr Hans Irvine.

Mr Theodore Fink announces his candidature for the vacancy in the Nelson Province to be caused by the resignation of Mr Hans Irvine, who is a candidate for the Grampians seat in the House of Representatives. Mr Fink for a period of 10 years was member for Dalmore, but after the reduction of members to 68 did not seek re-election. During his parliamentary life he occupied a foremost position in the Assembly, being an able debater and possessing a good general knowledge of trade and commerce, and an intimate acquaintance with the financial state of Victoria, as well as being the acknowledged authority of the House on the Education question. He was regarded as a most valuable member, and always commanded the attention and respect of the members, which culminated in the unique distinction of a vote of thanks unanimously passed by the members of the Assembly. Since the report of the Commission on Education, of which Mr Fink was chairman, vast improvement has taken place in many ways. Mr Fink is now engaged visiting the various parts of the electorate, and will, as soon as Mr Irvine resigns his seat, address the electors as a Government supporter. Mr Fink was president of the Technical Education Commission for three years and then president of the University Commission, which occupied two years more, making five years hard and strenuous work in all. The two commissions covered the whole ground of education, from the State School to the University. The recommendations made were very far-reaching, and resulted in our State School system taking up the new practical work shown in the recent successful State School Exhibition, which is the outcome of Mr Fink's labours, and it will be interesting to country residents to know that the new movement in favour of agricultural education, including the establishment of Agricultural High Schools in country centres, is in accordance with the work and recommendations of Mr Fink's commission.

IF you require Goods forwarded, Furniture removed, Parcels delivered, Conveyances for Picnics, 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., Permewan, Wright & Co.; McCulloch & Co.; Norwich Union Fire Insurance Co.; and National Mutual Life Assurance Co.

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, exchanged.
Repairs neatly and promptly executed.
Also Cash Buyer of Hides, Horse-hair Beeswax, Furred Skins, &c., &c.

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 or Soreness in the Chest, experience delightful 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! REMEMBER THAT EVERY DISEASE HAS ITS COMMENCEMENT, AND CONSUMPTION IS NO EXCEPTION TO THIS RULE.

BRONCHITIS.

A South Australian storekeeper testifies to the Efficacy of Hearne's Bronchitis Cure.

A Sufferer 70 Years Old cured by it.

Well and hearty now.

Mr. W. G. Hearne. Dear Sir,—I am a storekeeper, living in this township for the last 20 years. One of my oldest customers has been subject to Bronchitis for a number of years, and has been in the hospital with it several times. Hearing of your valuable medicine, he tried it, and found that it gave him great relief. One bottle was sufficient to put him right. This gentleman is over 70 years of age, an old bushman, who has been in these parts for the last 50 years, and is well known. He marked my house his home when here, and got the medicine from me. He is at my place now, and he says that this winter is the freest he has had from Bronchitis for a number of years, and he wishes to return you thanks for your valuable Bronchitis Cure. He is well and hearty now. You are quite at liberty to publish this or any part of it you like, as it may be of great benefit to other people suffering from Bronchitis.—Yours truly,

M. COGLIN, Storekeeper,
Yunta, South Australia.

BRONCHITIS.

A Fourteen Months' Sufferer in Queensland.

Cough so distressingly bad, could not get any rest.

Cured by Hearne's Bronchitis Cure.

After other treatment had failed.

Mr. W. G. Hearne, Dear Sir,—I write to add my testimony to the wonderful effect of your Bronchitis Cure. I suffered for 14 months with a terrible cough. It was so distressingly bad at night that I could not get any sleep. I consulted doctors to no purpose. I saw your medicine advertised, and sent for a bottle, which has taken the cough clean away, and I feel a different man. You may depend on my making your wonderful medicine known. I have sent for another bottle to keep by me in case the cough may return at any time. I am writing this, as I am sure there are a great many people out this way that if they knew the wonderful effect of this medicine they would send and procure it at any price.—Yours faithfully,

J. P. BOYD,
Contractor, Torrens Creek, North Queensland.

BRONCHITIS AND ASTHMA.

A Commercial Traveller suffering intensely cured by Hearne's Bronchitis Cure.

Has since camped out and travelled much without contracting a cold.

Mr. W. G. Hearne,
Dear Sir,—In 1898, I was for four years previously in Queensland travelling representative for a mercantile house. Having contracted a heavy cold, I placed myself under a medical man, and used all kinds of chemists' prescriptions without avail. I was then staying at Hayes' Terminus Hotel, Brisbane. The manager did all possible for me, for which I shall always feel grateful. Mr. Duncan Currie, at that time selling manager for the New York Life Insurance Co., came to see me daily, and he advised me to try your Bronchitis Cure. I was about done for; could not eat, or scarcely swallow; in fact, used to nearly suffocate a dozen times a day, suffering intensely. Guess of my thankfulness, when Mr. Currie brought me a bottle of your Bronchitis Cure. A few doses actually cured me. I took another bottle away from the city with me, and gave part of it to a young girl at Southport, and it also saved her life. The balance I gave to Mr. T. McMillan, Tweed River—three persons cured by your valuable medicine. Although I have camped out and travelled about 10,000 miles since my illness, I have not contracted a cold since.—I am, Sir, your best well-wisher,

THOS. ROSS,
Labasa, via Suva, Fiji.

BRONCHITIS AND ASTHMA.

A Queensland Resident cured by Hearne's Bronchitis Cure.

It made a new man of him.

No Shortness of Breath since.

Mr. W. G. Hearne, Dear Sir,—I had Bronchitis several times since 1898 in Victoria, Western Australia, and here, and had paid many pounds away in medicine, but when I arrived in Cairns in 1900, from Western Australia, I was induced to try your Bronchitis Cure. I took five bottles, and it made a new man of me. I could afterwards run a mile or climb up and down a vertical shaft without any feeling of shortness of breath. No medicine for Bronchitis that I have ever taken has afforded me such relief as your Bronchitis Cure.—Yours faithfully,

RICHARD COLLINS, Mine Manager,
Irvinebank, via Cairns, North Queensland.

BRONCHITIS.

Two Persons in New Zealand cured by One Bottle of Hearne's Bronchitis Cure.

One of them had been suffering for Twelve Months.

Mr. Hearne, Dear Sir,—I had a very bad cough, so I bought one bottle of your Bronchitis Cure, and used about one-half of it, which cured my cough in two or three days. My daughter, who had been troubled with a bad cough for the past twelve months, then used the remaining half of the medicine, and it cured her also. I think your Bronchitis Cure is a wonderful remedy.

I have lived on my farm at Bombay for about 36 years. You are at liberty to use this letter in any way you please. Yours respectfully,

CHAS. WOOTTON,
Bombay, Auckland, New Zealand.

BRONCHITIS AND ASTHMA.

A sufferer for years.

Immediate relief and complete cure by Hearne's Bronchitis Cure.

Mr. W. G. Hearne,
Dear Sir,—I feel in duty bound to express my gratitude first to you for your marvellous Bronchitis and Asthma Cure, next to Mr. Cheshire, Chemist, North Brighton, for having so valuable a cure in stock. My wife, being a sufferer for years I purchased one bottle of your Bronchitis Cure. It gave immediate relief, and continuing it as directed, it effected a complete cure. My wife and I recommended it to all our acquaintances, who suffer with the same. You can use this letter for publication if you wish.—Yours sincerely,

F. A. CUTTEN,
Elsternwick, Victoria.

BRONCHITIS.

A Sydney resident Cured by Hearne's Bronchitis Cure, expresses appreciation.

Mr. W. G. Hearne. Dear Sir,—Accept my testimony to the success of your Bronchitis Cure. I was very ill last February in Melbourne, and was recommended by a friend to try your Bronchitis Cure. After three doses. I felt immense relief, and the cough vanished before the first bottle was finished. Before leaving Melbourne I obtained three bottles of it, as I would not like to be without so wonderful a medicine.—Yours faithfully,

N. KILMARTIN,
Darlinghurst, Sydney.

SEVERE COUGH—A 5 YEARS CASE.

Relieved at once and completely cured by Hearne's Bronchitis Cure.

Dear Sir,—I suffered from a severe cold on the chest, with cough, for five years, and during that time got treatment from different sources, but derived no benefit until I used your Bronchitis Cure, which gave me relief at once, and completely cured me. I am delighted with it. It is a really wonderful medicine; does good at once, and can't be licked.—Yours sincerely,

W. TREMELLEN,
Modewarre, Victoria.

ASTHMA—A 17 YEARS CASE.

Previous treatment failed.

Cured by Three Bottles.

Mr. Alex. J. Anderson, of Oak Park, Charleville, Queensland, writes:—"After suffering from asthma for seventeen years, and having been under a great many different treatments without benefit, I was induced to try Hearne's Medicine for Asthma. After taking three bottles of this medicine, I quite got rid of the asthma, and since then, which was the beginning of 1883—fifteen years ago—I have not had the slightest return of it. The medicine quite cured me, and I have much pleasure in recommending it."

Writing two years later, he states:—"I am keeping very well. Never have the slightest return of the asthma."

GRATITUDE AND APPRECIATION.

Hundreds cured in their own circle.

The "Scientific Australian" Office,
169 Queen-street, Melbourne.

Dear Mr. Hearne.—The silent workers are frequent the most effective, and if there is anybody in Victoria who during the last few years has been repeatedly working for and singing the praises of Hearne's Bronchitis Cure, it is our Mr. Phillips.

This gentleman some three years ago was recommended to try your Bronchitis Cure by Mr. Barham, accountant, Collins Street, and the effect that it had was so marked that he has ever since been continually recommending it to others.

We are glad to add this our testimony to the value of Hearne's most valuable Bronchitis Cure, which has eased the sufferings of hundreds and hundreds of people even in our own circle of acquaintances.

Believe us always to be,
Yours most faithfully,
PHILLIPS, ORMONDE & CO.

Small Size, 2/6; Large Size, 4/6. Sold by Chemists and Medicine Vendors, and by the Proprietor,

W. G. HEARNE, CHEMIST, GEELONG, VICTORIA.

FORWARDED BY POST TO ANY ADDRESS WHEN NOT OBTAINABLE LOCALLY.

SOLD WHOLESALE AND RETAIL BY J. W. HARRIS, CHEMIST, BEAUFORT.

A Reminder.

ANYBODY CAUGHT on my Premises with the intention of

OBTAINING GOOD VALUE

Will be

AMPLY REWARDED.

GOLDEN AGE HOTEL, Beaufort.

W. C. JONES, PROPRIETOR.

Best Accommodation. Horses and Buggies for Hire.

WM. C. PEDDER,
Wheelwright and Blacksmith,

Begs to thank the public of Beaufort and surrounding district for their patronage during the last 15 years, and to intimate that he is still carrying on business at the same old address,

NEILL STREET, BEAUFORT,

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

"The Melotte"
CREAM SEPARATOR,
ON VIEW AT
Troy Bros.' Store.

HIGHEST Honors have been gained by "MELOTTE" Cream Separators at important Exhibitions and Trials throughout the world. They have beaten the Alfa-Laval 16 times in public competition.

"THE MELOTTE" costs £2 LESS than the Alfa-Laval.

1905—Bombay Agricultural Exhibition, Gold Medal (highest award).
1905—Port Elizabeth Show, First Prize.
1905—Pietermaritzburg Show, First Prize.
1905—Durban Show, First Prize.

AGENT FOR THE DISTRICT:—

DAVID F. TROY,
COMMISSION AGENT,
BEAUFORT.

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. Sands), and hopes by strict attention to business and by keeping the Primest Meat, to merit a fair share of public patronage.

Small Goods a Speciality.

A CONVERSATION.

Q. I have been feeling very poorly lately, and have just been told by my doctor that I am suffering from uric poisoning. I shall be glad if you will tell me just what uric poisoning means. Is it a serious matter?

A. Uric poisoning is caused by the retention in the blood of various substances which should leave the body in solution. The retention of these substances is due to a diseased or inactive condition of the kidneys. When the kidneys are working perfectly, they filter and extract from the blood of the average individual about three pints of urine every day. In this quantity of urine should be dissolved various waste material produced by the wear and tear of the tissues of the body. This is dead matter, and its presence in the blood is poisonous. The three pints of normal urine should contain about ten grains in weight of uric acid, an ounce of urea, together with other animal and mineral matter varying from a third of an ounce to nearly an ounce.

Q. Then I am to understand that the substances you mention when not eliminated from the body in the natural manner constitute what is known as uric poisoning. What are the usual symptoms by which the presence of these poisons is manifest?

A. Now you are asking rather a large question. Many complaints which are commonly called diseases are not actually diseases in themselves. For instance, **Rheumatism, Gout, Neuralgia, Lumbago, Sciatica, Gravel, Stone,** and **Bladder Troubles** are all caused by uric poisons. **Indigestion, Anæmia, Persistent Headache,** and **General Debility** are often solely due to the same cause. In fact, if the kidneys are doing their work freely and thoroughly, none of the complaints mentioned could trouble us as the causative poisons would be absent.

Q. I had no idea that so much depended upon the efficient action of the kidneys. I suppose that when anyone is suffering from **Rheumatism, Gout, Neuralgia, Lumbago, Sciatica, Gravel, Stone, Bladder Troubles, Anæmia, Debility, Persistent Headache,** or **Indigestion** the scientific method of effecting a cure would be to directly treat the patient for the kidneys?

A. Exactly. In fact, that is the only way in which a radical and permanent cure can be effected. The kidneys must be restored to health and activity, so that they may be enabled to remove the daily production of poisons in the body, or the patient must continue to suffer.

Q. I have always been under the impression that the liver had a great deal to do with the maintenance of our general health, but it seems that the kidneys are the chief cause of most of the disorders from which we suffer?

A. The work done by the liver is of the utmost importance and it is closely associated with the work done by the kidneys. Indeed, when anything is the matter with the liver the kidneys are almost always directly affected, and the contrary is likewise true. In the liver various substances are actually made from the blood. Two or three pounds of bile are thus made every day. The liver takes sugar from the blood, converts it into another form, and stores it up so as to be able again to supply it to the blood, gradually, as the latter requires enrichment. The liver changes uric acid, which is insoluble, into urea which is completely soluble, and the liver also deals with the blood corpuscles which have lived their life and are useful no longer.

Q. As the functions of the kidneys and liver are so intimately related, I gather that if there is reason to suspect that either organ is not doing its work efficiently, a curative agent should be employed which would act equally upon the kidneys and liver?

A. Yes, that is the case, and it was the realization of this important fact which led to the discovery of that invaluable medicine **Warner's Safe Cure.** About thirty years ago, certain medical men, knowing that if they could find a medicine which would beneficially affect alike the kidneys and liver, they could control most of the common disorders, devoted themselves to the search for such a remedy. After many disappointments, their efforts were rewarded, and a medicine now known as Warner's Safe Cure was proved to possess the required properties in the fullest degree. **Warner's Safe Cure** has a marvellously stimulating and healing effect upon both the kidneys and liver, and by restoring those vital organs to health and activity, it necessarily cures all disorders due to the retention in the blood of urinary and biliary poisons, such as

Rheumatism	**Blood Disorders**	**Gravel**
Gout	**Anæmia**	**Stone**
Neuralgia	**Indigestion**	**Bladder Troubles**
Lumbago	**Biliousness**	**General Debility**
Sciatica	**Jaundice**	**Sick Headache**

Even **Bright's Disease,** probably the most fatal of all diseases, yields to treatment by

Warner's Safe Cure.

A great feature too, is that cures effected by Warner's Safe Cure are permanent simply because they are natural.

TO STAND AT MAWALLOK,
Near BEAUFORT.

BERRIEDALE

(Brother to Independence and Red Streak),

By Wallace from Elsie (imp. dam of Reliance), by St. Simon. Berriedale represents the celebrated Musket and St. Simon cross.

TERMS, 7 GUINEAS.

Apply T. Chapman, stud groom, Mawallok, Beaufort; or W. C. Yuille and Co., Melbourne.

TO STAND THIS SEASON, THE PURE CLYDESDALE STALLION,

LORD NELSON,

At G. A. DUNNETT'S FARM,

And Travel the Stockyard Hill, Skipton, and surrounding Districts.

LORD NELSON is a dark brown colt, black points, white star on forehead; foaled October 2, 1902; bred by T. Russell, Esq., of the Western District; thick set on good flat bone and muscle, silky hair in right place, a kind temper, a splendid worker, and has proved himself a sure foal-getter.

He is by Excelsior, who was a successful prizetaker in the leading shows of Victoria, and won 22 first prizes and 11 specials in the Western District. He was bred by the Hon. Fitzgerald, of Tower Hill, and was by Heather Jock, imported.

His dam, Belle, was by Young Conqueror, by Sir Percival; dam, Beautiful Belle, by Duke of Berinhead, imported.

It will thus be seen that Lord Nelson has come from imported stock as far back as can be traced, and is one of the best colonial-bred horses that ever stood in the district. He was awarded first prize as a three-year-old and second prize in all-age class at Beaufort Show, held 4th April, 1906.

Terms, £3 3s each Mare.

GUARANTEED, £4 4s. A reduction is made on mares led to horse or served on his round.

Lawrence,

Dark brown horse, stands 16 hands high, on good flat bone, a good jumper, and is the sire of several fast hurdle racers.

LAWRENCE is by Mentor, by Panic; dam, Lola Montez; dam of Lawrence by Lancer colt, by Lady Kirk, imported.

Terms, £2 10s. each Mare.

£1 when mare stinted; balance when she proves in foal.

Young Trafalgar,

Black Pony, three years old, by Old Trafalgar, out of a Tam-o'-Shanter mare.

Terms, £2 2s.

For further particulars apply to Owner.
Good grass paddocks provided for mares.
All care taken, but no responsibility.
All mares sold to be paid for by sender.

G. A. DUNNET.

TO STAND AT MIDDLE CREEK
THIS SEASON,
And Travel the Surrounding District,

The Celebrated Roadster Stallion,

"BLARNEY STONE."

Stands 16 hands 1in. high. Is a very fast Trotter.

BLARNEY STONE'S dam, Talkative, by Talk of the Ring, by Lucifer, dam, Mermaid, by Fisherman; Talkative's dam, Nanny the Knitter, by The Peer, dam, Vixey, by War Hawk.

BLARNEY STONE'S sire, Treaty Stone, bred by Mr. Henry, Tipperary, Ireland, imported by Mr. Rea, by the celebrated Old Victor; dam by Uncas, one of the best sires in England. Bachusan, by Uncas, was the best hurdle racer of the year in 1887, winning the Welter Race at Curagh. Treaty Stone took first and Champion at Tatura Show, and first at Numurkah and Nathalia Show in 1900. In 1901 he was again awarded first prize at Numurkah and Nathalia Show. Treaty Stone has obtained numerous prizes since at various shows.

BLARNEY STONE has proved himself a sure Foal-getter, and his stock in this district show to be of real good quality.

Terms—£2 10s. Cash; or, Guarantee, £1 Cash and £2 5s. when Mare proves in foal.

For further particulars apply—
J. McDONALD, Middle Creek.

THE TROTTING PONY STALLION,

TOMBOY,

Will stand at WATERLOO HOTEL
And travel the Surrounding District.

TOMBOY is a brown or black pony, stands 14 hands high, with flowing mane and plenty of bone, also is a fast trotter in saddle or harness. His sire, Brigham Young, is a jet black with a long flowing mane and tail; stands 13½ hands high, is possessed of great strength, and is a very fast trotter. He has taken over 100 first prizes, including the Grand Champion prize of Australia at the Melbourne Exhibition, also the Grand Champion prize at the Geelong show. Tomboy's dam, Maggie, was by St. George, the well-known pony of Mr Bell's, *Inn* of Heatesville. St. George's ponies fetch the highest price of any sire coming to Melbourne. Tomboy's grand dam was by a Welsh pony owned and bred by Mr Ware, of Barwidjie.

All mares removed or sold to be paid for as if in foal. Mares paddocked from a distance.

Terms—£2 2s; £1 1s to be paid at time of service; and £1 1s when mare proves in foal. Guarantees as per agreement.

A. PALLING, Waterloo.

GEELONG WOOL SALES.

SEASON 1906—1907.

GEORGE HAGUE & Co.

Will hold Weekly Wool Sales as usual during the Coming Season. They would call special attention to their

EXTENSIVE WAREHOUSES,

built expressly for the Storage of Wool.

SHOW ROOMS

splendidly lighted, and unequalled in the Colony for the proper display of Wool.

☞ Railway and Shipping right at the doors.

FARMERS CLIPS

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

A LARGER LOCAL CONSUMPTION

of Wool than any other market in the Australian Colonies.

☞ *Charges.*—The lowest ruling in the Colony.

Account Sales and Proceeds rendered *invariably three days* after sale.

Act strictly as Selling Brokers only.

☞ *Forty-two years'* practical English, Continental, and Colonial experience of the Wool trade.

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

Public Notice.

J. H. ROBERTSON

(Late with Hawkes Bros.)

WISHES to intimate to the Residents of Beaufort and Surrounding Districts that he has commenced Business as a PLUMBER and TINSMITH, and trusts, by strict attention to business, to receive a fair share of public patronage.

Tanks, Baths, Troughs, Acetylene Gas Machines, Made to Order. Windmills Erected

Electric Bells and Telephones Fitted. Estimates Given. Satisfaction Guaranteed.

Address—NEILL-STREET, BEAUFORT.

Orders left at Mr. J. B. Cochran's will be promptly attended to.

A SURPRISE TO BEAUFORT.

J. B. COCHRAN is now prepared to supply good sound FIREWOOD, Sawn, in 19in. lengths, at Reasonable Prices, delivered or unpaid or at the Mill, Raglan Road, Beaufort.

Orders left at the Shop will be punctually attended to.

Printed and published by the Proprietor ARTHUR PARKER, at the office of *The Ripon shire Advocate* newspaper, Lawrence-street, Beaufort Victoria.