The Riponshire Advocate.

No 1536. {Registered at General Post Office, Melbourne, for transmission by post as a newspaper.} BEAUFORT, SATURDAY, MAY 4, 1907. 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	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	3
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 paid 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.; 20 , 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

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.

nd 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.

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.

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 away 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.

'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.

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

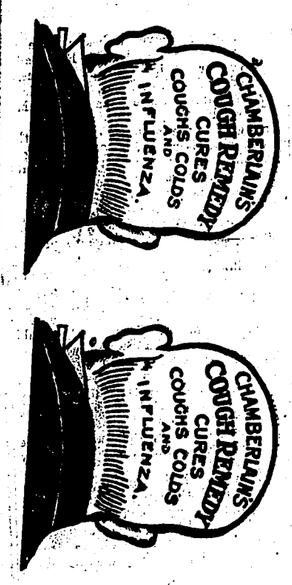
Executed with Neatness and Despatch.

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.



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.

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."

NOTICE.

We have resolved to REDUCE the SUBSCRIPTION to "THE RIPONSHIRE ADVOCATE" (with which is published 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

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.

MOTHER'S FRIEND.
PEDIC POMADE for the Head.
Strikes infesting vermin dead;
On all hands it is confessed,
Surest, finest, foremost, best.
Destroys vermin; kills nits; heals sores.
Small, 1/-; large, 2/-; extra large, 3/6. Of all chemists and dealers. Posted 3d. more.
Manufacturer, P. KLEESATTEL, Traralgon, Vic.

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.

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

Estimates submitted for all work in building line.

DOEPEL AND CHANDLER,
AUCTIONEERS,
Auditors, Accountants, House, Land, Insurance and Financial Agents,
NATIONAL MUTUAL BUILDINGS,
BALLARAT.
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,
NATIONAL MUTUAL BUILDINGS,
BALLARAT.
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.

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. Begg.

HINTS TO FRIENDLY READER

You want to see the local paper a successful institution.

Talk about it wherever you go

Mention it to the tradespeople with whom you do business.

If they don't advertise in it, try and induce them to do so.

If you are induced to buy anything from what you have read in its advertising columns mention the fact to the tradesman.

Don't lend your paper to any person who can afford to become a subscriber but is too mean to support local enterprise.

A 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—t 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 uncurated leg, due to a horse-kick, by 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.' Iconfirmed, 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 Wonderful 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 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 cleans 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.

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 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, 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 stamp 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 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 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,
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MINING SCRIP, REPORTS, &c.,
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You are most respectfully invited to inspect the

NEW AUTUMN & WINTER GOODS

NOW OPENING AT

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DRAPERY EMPORIUM,

Novelties in all Departments.

Up-to-date Millinery,
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Well Bought Goods at Prices to Suit Everybody.

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DIXON BROS.

CORNSACKS, from 4s 6d.
NEW BAGS, full weight.
STANDARD BAG,
At Lowest Current Rates.

Once-filled WHEAT BAGS, Very Cheap. SUGAR BAGS, better than New, Guaranteed, worth inspecting.

SEWING TWINE, 5D. HANK.

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MOUNT LYELL SUPERPHOSPHATE, £3 18s. 6d. PER TON.

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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 on freehold and other securities.

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THE FAMOUS

Ballarat Photographers,

RICHARDS & CO.

PHOTOGRAPHS after the style of Gibson Drawings are the Latest and most Artistic yet introduced; the head only being photographed, whilst the rest of figure and dress is sketched in by pen-and-ink. The result is a Perfect Likeness and a Lovely Pen-and-Ink Sketch. Be up-to-date and have one of these by Richards & Co.

RICHARDS & CO. have just landed some lovely New Backgrounds specially adapted for Bridal Pictures. Each of these new grounds greatly enhances the beauty of the picture.

Bridal Veils, Wreaths, Bouquets and Bridesmaids' Bouquets and Buttonholes, the latest styles, kept at the Studio.

We take Two Distinct Positions of every Sitter, and submit Proofs from each.

Enlarged Photographs in the new Art Frame, from 20s. each.

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High Art Photographers,
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Apply for Forms at any Post Office or Savings Bank, or by Letter to

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

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

SUNDAY, 5th MAY, 1907.

Church of England.—Beaufort, 11 a.m. (Holy Communion) and 7 p.m.; Middle Creek, 2.30 p.m. (Holy Communion)—Rev. Chas. Reed.

Presbyterian Church.—Beaufort, 11 a.m.; Waterloo, 3 p.m. and 7 p.m.—Mr. R. Thompson. Lexton, 11 a.m.; Raglan, 3 p.m.; 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. J. T. Kearns. Raglan, 3 p.m.; Beaufort, 7 p.m.—Mr. C. Waldron.

THE

Riponshire Advocate

Published every Saturday Morning.

SATURDAY, MAY 4, 1907.

The monthly meeting of the Riponshire Council takes place on Monday next.

Tenders are invited in another column for painting the Raglan Public Hall. Tenders close on 11th inst.

The annual meeting of the Stockyard Hill Football Club will be held at the Stockyard Hill Hotel on Wednesday night, at 8 o'clock.

The local branch of the A.N.A. hold their fortnightly meeting on Tuesday evening next, when a debate on "Should Trial by Jury be Abolished?" will be held. Ladies are invited.

The Beaufort I.O.R. concert, which takes place in the Societies' Hall on Thursday night, should be one of the most enjoyable of the kind yet given here. In addition to new living pictures by Bro. Gunn & Son's Royal Biograph, illustrated songs and duets will be given by Miss Maggie Sherlock, the popular soprano, and Mr McManamny, the celebrated baritone. The prices are—Adults, 1s.; children, 6d.

The Skipton correspondent of the "Courier" states that an alarm of fire was given on Wednesday night at about 7.30 o'clock. Mr Vowles, of the Skipton hotel, was filling a lamp with petrol in the candle-light, when the tin of petrol took fire. Fortunately the floor of the room was of stone, and the case containing the petrol was dragged outside with a stick before any damage was done.

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

The committee of the Union Church at Waterloo have ordered from Messrs Sutton's Ltd., one of the latest church styles of the famous Mason and Hamlin organs. The organ will be used for the first time at next Sunday's service, and as it is an instrument having great power and fine variety of effect, it will help greatly in the musical part of the church service.

Miss M. Ward, of Lake Goldsmith, had a marvellous escape from being gored to death by an infuriated cow on Tuesday. She was walking through a paddock, and passed a cow, which was lying down, and was regarded as a pet, when the beast got up and charged her. Miss Ward managed to hold the animal by the horns for a time and keep its head down, and then ran for a fence. The cow charged her no less than four times, and ultimately tossed her over a five-wire and top barb fence. Her dress caught on the barbed wire, and the cow then charged at the clothing. Miss Ward escaped with an ugly cut on her cheek (which the cow's horn had penetrated) and a severe shaking, no bones, fortunately, being broken. Dr. G. A. Eadie, of Beaufort, put several stitches in the wound.

The monthly meeting of the Beaufort Fire Brigade was held on Thursday night: Captain Sinclair presiding, and 11 members present. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed. Brigadier L. Hains tendered his resignation as secretary of the brigade, being unable to devote sufficient time to the duties. The resignation was accepted with regret, on the motion of Captain Sinclair and Brig. R. Welsh. Brigadier W. Pedder was elected unopposed to fill the vacancy. Brigadier Edwards was asked to submit a price for painting the station, etc. The secretary was instructed to write asking Foreman Lilley to send in his resignation, he having left the district. The secretary was also instructed to write to the Country Fire Brigades' Board for uniforms. Captain Sinclair moved that the best thanks of the Brigade, together with their high appreciation of his work, be tendered to Brigadier L. Hains. Seconded by Lieut. Baker, and carried by acclamation. Brigadier Hains suitably responded. The sum of 5s 6d was passed as petty cash to the secretary. A vote of thanks to the chair concluded the business.

'LINSEED COMPOUND,' for Coughs and Colds. Gives instant relief to Asthma and bronchitis.

Mr C. J. Joy, Government lands officer for Ballarat, reports a very large demand for land all round Ballarat, and also reports a considerable amount of discontent amongst intending settlers concerning the manner in which common lands are locked up. One resident of Snake Valley, for instance, came to him yesterday, with a complaint that the Carngham common was far too large for such purpose. There was room for 60 or 80 families to settle upon it, and yet leave sufficient area for a common. His own sons had intended to settle there, but the recent outcry against cutting up commons had locked the ground against them. The re ult was that they left for New Zealand, taking £1200 with them. The father pointed out that there was a hundred acres of so-called forest land on the common that was absolutely devoid of a tree, and could be used for small holdings. Similar complaints, said Mr Joy, are heard weekly with regard to the Buninyong common. The minister for the time being was waited on by a deputation of residents some years ago to strictly conserve the common lands. He promised to do so, and since then there were so many restrictions placed in settlement on the land there, that people went to other parts of the State, or else left altogether. Mr Joy pointed out that these commons are very large. The Carngham reservation comprises between 4000 and 5000 acres. It is not a continuous area, but there are portions of it that could with advantage be allowed to be cut up for settlement. The common at Browns and Scarsdale is another one for which a lot of applications have been received. In connection with the utilisation of land for settlement under the Lands Act, it may be pointed out that it appeals especially to those whose funds are not sufficiently strong to enable them to take up land under the Closer Settlement Act. Under that Act, generous though it is, it is necessary for the applicant to put down £60 right away. Under the Lands Act a rental of £1 per year will ensure possession of a 20-acre block, which many poor people find ample on which to graze a cow or two. It may not be very good land, but it fills the requirements of a large class, who can do some good with it.—"Star," Thursday.

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

During the past week 61 points of rain was registered at Beaufort.

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

New Insolvents.—Michael McGrath, of Langi Kal Kal station, Trawalla, boundary rider. Liabilities, £23 2s 10d; assets, nil. Mr E. Verey, assignee.

Many horses throughout the Snake Valley district are suffering from the strangles. The re-appearance of stringhalt is also noticeable.

Woods' Great Peppermint Cure, for Coughs and Colds, never fails. 1s 6d.

A novel sight was witnessed at Messrs. J. G. Johnstone and Co's. yards at Ballarat in a pen of comeback ewes from Beech Forest with green grass growing on their necks and heads.

The State revenue for April amounted to £781,182, compared with £599,867 for April last year. The total for the year is expected to exceed the Treasurer's estimate by about half a million.

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

Empire Day will be celebrated throughout the State schools of Victoria on Friday, 24th May. The Minister of Public Instruction has decided that the schools will assemble as usual in the morning, and that the teachers shall carry out a programme consisting of lessons in geography and addresses, readings, recitations and songs of an Imperial patriotic character. The singing of the National Anthem and the saluting of the Union Jack will form a prominent part in the proceedings. In the afternoon the children will be free to take part in any celebration arranged by the local authorities or by the teachers themselves. As in former years, in order to bring the matter of local celebrations prominently before the municipal councils and boards of advice, the Secretary for Education has caused to be sent a letter to each council and board inviting them to co-operate in arranging for the afternoon celebrations.

The death of Mr Donald Sutherland, an old and respected resident of the district, occurred at St. Enoch's, Stockyard Hill, on Wednesday morning, at the ripe age of 74 years. He had been suffering for the last two or three years from an internal complaint, but the immediate cause of death was bronchitis and a general breaking up of the system. Deceased was a native of Caithness, Scotland. He had resided in this district for about 50 years. At first he settled on a farm at Chepstowe, but after a few years came to Stockyard Hill, where he has ever since followed farming and grazing pursuits. When the late Mr Alex. Bain purchased St. Enoch's Estate, the deceased went there with him, and lived there till the time of his death. The funeral took place yesterday, and was largely attended; the remains being interred in the Beaufort Cemetery. The coffin, which was of polished oak, was covered with beautiful floral tributes of sympathy. The pall-bearers were Messrs James Brown, John Bain (nephews of deceased), Adam Slator, James Hannah, Joseph Exell, and George Dunnet; whilst the coffin was borne to the grave by Messrs William Sutherland (brother of deceased), David Brown, Alex. Bain, James Sutherland (nephews of deceased), Francis Oddie, and Thomas A. Oddie. The Rev. F. McQueen read the Presbyterian burial service. Mr A. H. Sands, undertaker, Beaufort, carried out the mortuary arrangements.

Messrs R. A. D. Sinclair and G. Topper, J.'s.P., presided over the Beaufort Police Court on Thursday. Janet Laney sought to recover £43 4s., money lent, from Chas. Thos. Brierley, and obtained an order for the amount claimed, with £2 7s costs; Mr S. Young appearing for complainant. T. E. Sands v. Walter Jones.—Goods sold and delivered, £2 16s. Mr Young for complainant, stated that 7s 6d had been paid on account, and an order was made for £2 8s 6d, with 15s 6d costs. John Chas. Cocks, truant officer, proceeded against a number of parents for neglecting to send their children to school the required number of days, and in each case a nominal fine of 2s, with 1s 6d costs, was inflicted upon the following:—W. L. Eyckens (three cases), Rachel Bending, John Pearce, James Crocker (four cases), and James Green (three cases). In the case against John Pearce, defendant said that the truant officer had told him he would accept a reasonable excuse, and asked him to define what a reasonable excuse was—whether he meant a doctor's certificate or death certificate. Mr Cocks replied that the excuse given by defendant—that his child was kept home to mind the baby—could not be considered a reasonable one. Defendant, alluding to the truant officer, said, "Hard man; hard face." Mr Cocks at once complained to the Bench that defendant was insulting him, and remarked that as he was carrying out the law, he decidedly objected to such language. Mr Sinclair informed defendant that he must not say that; people might say it to one another, but not in a police court, and told him he had better withdraw it. Defendant then replied, "Alright; I'll withdraw it."

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

A very pretty wedding was celebrated at the Trawalla Church on Wednesday, 3rd April, when Miss Kate Dawson, eldest daughter of Mr H. Dawson, of Trawalla, was married to Mr Joseph Tovey, of Bendigo; the officiating clergyman being the Rev. Chas. Reed. The bride, who was given away by her father, wore a white silk dress, trimmed with Valenciennes lace, and also wore the customary bridal veil and orange blossoms. The bridesmaids, Misses Johanna Bell and Mary Dawson, wore creme nun's veiling dresses, with small wreaths and veils. Mr Harry Dawson (brother of the bride) acted as best man. As the bridal party entered the church, "The voice that breathed o'er Eden" was very nicely played and sung, and at the close of the ceremony, Mrs Turner played the wedding march. The wedding breakfast was partaken of by about forty guests at the future home of the happy couple. The toasts honored were those of "The Bride and Bridegroom," "The Bride's Father," and "The Bridesmaids." Mr and Mrs Tovey left by the evening train for Melbourne amidst showers of rice and confetti. The bride's travelling dress was a brown amazon cloth coatee and skirt, lace front, hat to match. The presents were both numerous and useful.

Mrs Jessie Lomas, Gladstone, Q., writes: "I strongly advise every parent to keep a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy in the house, and I always make a point of telling my friends of the recovery of my son. For eleven years he had suffered from acute bronchitis, and though I had him try a lot of things, nothing seemed to give him permanent relief. A medical man advised me to get Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, and I did so. A decided improvement was noticed before the first bottle was used, and I am pleased to state that after he had taken four bottles, he was completely cured, and is now enjoying the best of health. For sale by J. R. Wotherspoon & Co., Merchants, Beaufort.

Beaufort Golf Club.

The annual meeting of the Beaufort Golf Club was held in the Mechanics' Institute on Tuesday evening, but owing to the inclement weather, there were only 8 members present. The president (Mr J. R. Wotherspoon) occupied the chair.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.

The balance-sheet for the past year, which showed receipts amounting to £3 6s 6d, and expenditure to £3 6s, leaving a credit balance of 6d, was received and adopted.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:—President, Mr J. R. Wotherspoon; vice-presidents, Dr. Eadie and Rev. C. Reed; committee, Misses Harris and W. Wotherspoon, Mesdames Wotherspoon and Hughes, and Messrs Wood and Reid; treasurer, Miss Cochrane; secretary, Mr T. Williams.

The president and secretary returned thanks for the honor conferred upon them.

The members' subscription was fixed at 2s 6d for ladies and 5s for gentlemen.

The matter of improving the links was left in the hands of a special committee, consisting of the president, secretary, Dr. Eadie, and Messrs Wood and Swan.

Messrs Swan, Williams, and Wood were appointed handicappers on the motion of the president, seconded by the Rev. R. McGowan.

A SAFE AND VALUABLE REMEDY. "Bonnington's Irish Moss" is a safe and valuable remedy for Colds, Influenza, Bronchitis, and all Throat and Lung Affections. Bottles, 1s. 6d. and 2s. 6d. All medicine vendors.

Beaufort Football Club.

The annual meeting of the Beaufort Football Club was held in the Mechanics' Institute on Wednesday evening. There were 9 members present, and Dr. G. A. Eadie (president) occupied the chair. This meagre attendance might be accounted for by the wet weather, but it does not compare very favorably with the last annual meeting, at which there was an attendance of 30 members.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.

The balance-sheet for the past year showed receipts amounting to £13 14s 9d, and expenditure to £11 8s 4d, but owing to liabilities remaining over from the previous year, there was a debit balance of 10s 6d. It was received and adopted, on motion of Messrs S. Young and H. Stuart.

The secretary said that during the year the club had played 7 matches. They had won 5, and lost two, the two matches lost being against Skipton. The chief expenditure during the year had been in providing umpires. He thought it was a good thing for country clubs to have good umpires, as it improved their football. The club was indebted to Mr Sinclair, who had acted as umpire free of charge, on the occasion of the match with the Ballarat United Sunday Schools.

The following officers were appointed for the ensuing year:—President, Dr. Eadie; vice-presidents, Messrs C. J. C. Baker and R. A. D. Sinclair; general and match committee, Messrs H. Stuart, M. Tyrrell, J. Day, and E. Lilley; secretary and treasurer, Mr Thos. Williams.

Mr S. Young moved, and Mr E. Lilley seconded, that the captain be appointed on the ground at the first match. A little discussion took place on this matter, but the motion was carried.

Dr. Eadie, in returning thanks, said he would have liked to have seen a change of president this year, but as they seemed bent on again electing him, he thanked them for the honor. He could not disguise the fact that he was a football enthusiast; and he would be one as long as he had a leg to stand on. In Beaufort they were somewhat isolated, and seemed to be unable to get up good games. However, he hoped that the players would go in more for training, and when they met the Skipton team this year, that they would be able to defeat them.

Mr T. Williams said he wished to retire from the secretaryship this year, and let someone else take it on. He felt that one way and another he was secretary of too many clubs, and that he would be getting things a bit mixed. He had felt a little disappointed last year at the difficulty they had in getting up games, but that was no fault of the committee's. He had made trips to Ararat at his own expense to try and get up games, and had failed. He felt that someone else might be more successful.

Mr L. Bravo moved that Mr Williams be asked to continue as secretary. Seconded by Mr S. Young, who said that Mr Williams had proved a model secretary, and the failure in getting up matches was not his fault. As the president had said, they were in an isolated position. He thought they should arrange four matches with Skipton, two to be played on each ground.

Mr Bravo's motion was put to the meeting and unanimously carried.

Mr Williams said he had made up his mind about giving the secretaryship up, but as they wished him to continue, he would be glad to do so. They must not expect him to be present at every match, as he had other things to attend to. He was perfectly willing to carry on the duties of secretary, and would do so to the best of his ability.—(Applause.)

The members' subscription was fixed at 2s 6d.

Mr H. Stuart moved a hearty vote of thanks to the hon. auditor (Mr Reid) and secretary for their valuable services. Seconded by Mr W. C. Jones, and carried.

Mr Williams returned thanks on Mr Reid's behalf.

In regard to the matter of arranging the matches with Skipton, Mr Young thought that four dates should be fixed, which would allow the players to make arrangements to attend these matches. Skipton was their greatest rival, and should be played.

Mr H. Stuart thought it would be a good thing if Beaufort could arrange to play a combined country team.

Mr Williams replied that Beaufort would be able to arrange the matches all right, if somebody would only organize the country team. He would write to the different teams and get them to fix dates. He would also try to arrange a match with the Ballarat School of Mines, whose team had disappointed them last year.—[A voice: "Not so disappointing as the United Sunday Schools." (Laughter.)]—Another team he intended to write to was the Ballarat State School Teachers' team, which would be able to get away on Saturdays, and would very likely play them.

Dr. Eadie said he had much pleasure in donating 10s 6d, the amount of their debit balance, so that they could start the year with a clean sheet.

Mr Young said he also had pleasure in donating 10s 6d, which would provide a little petty cash.

Dr. Eadie thought the four fixed matches would arouse great local interest. They should try and get the final played in Beaufort.

Mr Williams thought this would not be possible, as Skipton were in the habit of playing the first game at Beaufort.

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

Tell of the good of it,
Say what you should of it,
All that you could of it,
Say what you would of it,
Tell of colds cured by it,
Good health ensured by it,
Long life secured by it—
Woods' Great Peppermint Cure.

Beaufort Presbyterian Charge.

The annual congregational meeting was held in the Beaufort Presbyterian Church on Thursday evening; Rev. R. McGowan presiding. Considering the inclemency of the weather, the attendance was good. The meeting opened with the singing of the Old Hundredth. Then the chairman read a portion of Scripture, and offered up prayer. The reports and balance-sheet were taken as read and received, and were subsequently adopted.

Session Report.—The Session, in presenting their annual report, desire to express their gratitude to God for His blessing on the work. During the year the communion has been dispensed at Beaufort, Lexton, Middle Creek, Waterloo, Raglan, and Chute. Twelve names have been added to the communion roll—ten by profession of faith, and two by certificate. Four certificates of disjunction have been granted, and one member has been removed by death. The Presbytery of Ballarat made an official visitation of the charge in September, and in their finding expressed satisfaction at "the general condition of the charge, and at the excellent work which is being done therein." They urged, however, that the Session should be increased in numbers. In April mission services were conducted by the Rev. W. Fraser, of Ascot Vale, and were well attended. The anniversary services of the Sunday School were conducted by Mr. Duncan Love, of Toorak, and those of the Church, by the Rev. G. B. Murphy, of Stawell. The Session note with pleasure the amount contributed to objects outside the charge. A true Christianity will ever seek to help others. Sixteen exhibitions of lantern views were given at intervals during the year at the various centres. The lantern was efficiently manipulated by Mr. Thompson. The Women's Missionary Union have held monthly meetings, when interesting papers were read by members. A box of garments, &c., was despatched to the New Hebrides at the end of the winter. The Sunday School work has been vigorously prosecuted. Mr. Baker was appointed superintendent of the Beaufort school in July. There has been an increase of 41 on the Beaufort school roll. The Raglan school has well maintained its position, in spite of the removals from the district, and has over 70 names on its roll. A library of 90 volumes was purchased with the proceeds of the last anniversary. A Teachers' Association, comprising the teachers in our Beaufort, Middle Creek, and Raglan schools, and the Presbyterian teachers in the union schools within the charge, was formed during the year. An address on "How we got our Bible" was given to members and their friends in December by the Rev. A. H. Moore, of Ballarat. The Fellowship Association, which meets on Thursday evenings, under the presidency of your minister, made a study of "The Apostles' Creed." The Girls' Guild and the Young Men's Club have met regularly at the Manse. The Tennis Club has shown considerable vigour, and a new court was opened in November. The choir have rendered most valuable service, and we are under a deep debt of obligation to them. We very sincerely thank all our members and workers for their support and help. Let us work and pray that 1907 may be a year of much spiritual blessing. "O Lord, revive Thy work."—For the Kirk Session, Robt. J. H. McGowan, Moderator; Clement J. C. Baker, Clerk.

Report of Committee of Management.—The committee beg to submit audited balance-sheet for year ending 31st January, 1907. As will be noticed, the year closed with a Cr. balance of £79 8s. 7d. Last year the balance was £90 8s. 7d., but £13 8s. 10d. of this was a liability for the acetylene gas fund. Deducting this amount, the net balance is £2 8s. 10d. better than last year. It had been hoped that with the proceeds from the high tea (for which we are under much obligation to the ladies of the charge), the balance in hand would have amounted to £100—the amount we need to successfully carry through the year's operations—but the falling off of receipts from Trawalla and some of the mission stations has prevented this. The support accorded the various schemes of the Church still maintains a creditable total. The "Free will" offering, which may now be regarded as an institution of the charge, has again yielded a gratifying return. It will be noted that the special building fund for a new church at Beaufort has received a few small additions during the year, now standing at £34 8s. 10d. An encouraging fillip to the project was given by promises of donations, amounting in all to £125, received from four members of the Church. The committee desire that the matter should not be lost sight of by the congregation, and trust that it will receive the earnest consideration that the ultimate necessity of the case undoubtedly demands. In addition to the amount contributed to "Free will" offering, our Middle Creek congregation raised by special effort some £11 for painting and renovating their church building. In accordance with the rules of the Church, the following four members of committee retire by effluxion of time, but are eligible for re-election:—Alex. Nicholson, Donald McDonald, Francis Ellis, and H. F. Watkin. Nominations for these vacancies will be received at the annual congregational meeting. We again have great pleasure in recording our deep appreciation of the worth of your minister and his worthy assistant (Mr. R. Thompson). To them, and to all the willing workers throughout the charge, we desire to convey our heartiest thanks.—On behalf of the committee, J. M. Carroll, Hon. Sec.

Attendance of Committee—11 meetings.—A. Nicholson, 9; D. McDonald, 3; F. Ellis, 6; H. E. Watkin, 9; J. R. Wotherspoon, 7; W. J. Stevenson, 4; G. H. Cougle, 8; A. Parker, 4 (out of a possible 9).

The balance-sheet showed receipts to the amount of £567 15s 9d, and an expenditure of £488 7s 2d, thus leaving a credit balance of £79 8s 7d.

The chairman said he was sorry no reference had been made to the Bible classes which had been so successfully conducted by Mr Thompson at Waterloo and Chute. He specially thanked the school teachers and Messrs Wotherspoon and Kean (organists) for the efficient manner in which they had carried out their duties. He also referred to the harmonious work of the Session and to the fact that Messrs Carroll and Baker (elders) had stood by him right through the year and been ready helpers. He proposed holding lantern lectures, provided the views could be obtained, on "China," "Pilgrim's Progress," "The Highlands of Scotland," with views of Robert Burns and the Reformation. He mentioned, in connection with his address to the children, that he had offered a prize for the best report on the address at Main Lead and Middle Creek, and perhaps at Lexton, and Waterloo he would give the same prizes, to try and keep a hold on the children. He also referred to the syllabus of the Fellowship Class, which met in the Presbyterian Church every Thursday evening, copies of which were afterwards distributed. In August he would be away at Numurka conducting mission services, and the Session were anxious to have a mission in Beaufort in September.

Mr Carroll explained the financial position at some length. The balance shown at the end of the year was a correct one, there being no liabilities. Although the building of a new church was visionary, the fund was growing, and now stood at £34 8s 10d. By some means—he had not the slightest idea how—it had got into the minds of the congregation that the Beaufort committee had an idea of putting away £100 a year towards building a new church. Such a idea was an absolute impossibility, and they never got a church in Beaufort till the committee were able to do that, he was very much afraid they would be worshipping in this building till they were grey. The committee dealt with the finances of the whole charge, and it was impossible to take such an amount out of the general funds for building in any place; any repairs had to be done locally. It had never even been mentioned in committee, and if it had, it could not have been entertained for a moment. Whilst they believed it was a good thing for one part of a charge to help another—as was done by Skipton in helping Stockyard Hill to build a church—the erection of a new church would still have to be done by local offering. As an instance he mentioned that Middle Creek had raised £11 and painted and renovated their church. That did not refer to building or repairing a manse, which was a proper charge on the general fund.

The chairman, in referring to the committee, said they had worked most efficiently and harmoniously together, and he was very much gratified at having at his back men of such capacity and talents. If anyone felt inclined to give a donation towards the new church, Mrs McDonald or Miss Wotherspoon, the collectors, would be glad to receive it.

The retiring members of committee, viz., Messrs A. Nicholson, D. McDonald, F. Ellis, and H. F. Watkin, were nominated for the vacancy by Messrs J. R. Wotherspoon and C. J. C. Baker; the chairman stating that the ballot-papers would be printed and circulated by Sunday week, and a vote taken.

Messrs Thomas and Garde were elected as auditors on the motion of Messrs A. L. Wotherspoon and H. F. Watkin; the chairman thanking the retiring auditors (Messrs A. L. Wotherspoon and Thomas) for their services.

With reference to the continuance or otherwise of the assistant's services, the chairman read resolutions from Raglan, Waterloo, Chute, and Main Lead, urging the retention of the assistantship, and promising additional financial support during the year. The Beaufort committee met that evening and decided that in view of these resolutions, and relying on the increased interest promised, no further action be taken, which practically meant that for the present the assistantship should continue.

At the conclusion of the congregational meeting a social was held. Pleasing solos were rendered by Messrs J. R. and A. L. Wotherspoon and two anthems by the choir. Very tasty refreshments were provided by the ladies, and much appreciated by the congregation.

Mr McGowan read a letter from the Home Mission, intimating that a festival would be held in Ballarat next month, and a committee of ladies was appointed to receive donations or gifts.

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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.

A DENIAL.

TO THE EDITOR, "RIPONSHIRE ADVOCATE."

Sir,—My attention having been drawn to a letter in Tuesday's issue of the "Ballarat Courier," referring to the installation of gas at the Beaufort Mechanics' Institute, and hearing it rumored that I am the author of the same, I wish to give it an emphatic denial. I decline the honour. Yours, etc.,

JAS. H. ROBERTSON.

Rifle Shooting.

The 13th competition for Admiral Bridges' trophy—a marble clock, valued at £10—was shot off on Wednesday afternoon (10 shots at 500yds.) by 21 members of the Beaufort Rifle Club, resulting in the leg-in being secured by A. C. Welsh. He and J. Day reached the limit, and in the shoot-off Welsh won by 54 to 43. The scores were as follow:—A. C. Welsh (16 points handicap), 58; J. Day (14), 52; L. Jaensch (10), 49; D. F. Troy (2), 47; J. McKeich (6), 47; L. Bravo (13), 47; J. Cameron (18), 44; W. Dunn (3), 44; G. Cuthbertson (10), 43; A. E. Collins (3), 42; A. Ramsay (3), 41; G. Wilson (12), 41; T. E. Sands (4), 39; J. Prentice (18), 39; E. Buchanan (2), 37; M. Tyrrell (5), 37; G. A. Collins (12), 36; W. A. Pedder (5), 34; H. Trompf (2), 33; H. Baker (16), 32; T. Thomas (18), 24.

Middle Creek.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

The splendid rains of a fortnight ago have put the ground in excellent order for tilling operations, which are now the order of the day. But sowing operations will not be completed as early as usual, on account of the hardness of the ground in the early part of the season. The area under crop will not be nearly so large as previous years, a number of the tenant farmers having left for other districts. Grass is coming along well, the absence of frosts being in its favour, and before winter comes there should be an abundance of feed.

Mr A. Adams, Havelock, Marlborough, N.Z., says:—"I consider that Chamberlain's Tablets are an All remedy, and the most efficient procurable for all disorders of the stomach, liver and bowels. I have used them for some time, deriving the greatest benefit, and have very confidently recommended them to all in need of such a medicine." For sale by Wotherspoon & Co., Merchants, Beaufort.

A CITY UNDER ONE ROOF.

By Frank Maddison, in the "Weekly Telegraph."

The foundations of the latest monument to the daring and ingenuity of the American "architect-engineer," are being laid at this moment in Broadway, New York City, just near Liberty Street. This is a gigantic skyscraper that is being built to the order of the Singer Sewing Machine Company, and will be named the "Singer Building"—a mighty skeleton of steel clothed with stone, which will rear its head six hundred and twenty-five feet above the roar of New York's greatest thoroughfare, and measuring no less than seven hundred and four feet from its base, or 253 feet higher than the great Pyramid itself. It will be completed in 1908.

One would have thought that with the completion of the Park Row Building in New York some years ago, with its 29 storeys and 950 rooms (and weighing, with contents, 61,500 tons) the art of building could go no further. But a famous American architect, Mr. Ernest Flagg of Wall Street, who has designed the forty-one storey Singer Building, told me a few days ago that he was quite prepared to plan a building for fifty storeys, although personally he dislikes tall buildings, preferring the smaller and more artistic structures of Europe.

But to return to the "tallest building on earth." The foundations are being laid on the bed of rock 90 feet below Broadway. In order that men should be enabled to lay the concrete bases of the 54 columns of the building thirty caisson working chambers have been built. These can be described as huge wooden boxes with the bottom knocked out, and a narrow ledge left for three or four men to work, excavating the sand, water etc., into buckets which are hauled up to the surface through a large steel tubel through which also compressed air is supplied to the men.

These caisson workers, who are known as "Sand Hogs," must be men of fine physique and strong hearts, willing to go down into the depths and work under unnatural conditions, with nothing but the force of the compressed air to protect them from rushes of sand and water.

In order that it shall be braced against every gale, the Singer Building is to have wind anchors—devices which are being used now for the first time in the history of building. The wind pressure—on account of the structure's great altitude—will be enormous, and so the building is to be actually tied to its foundations by steel rods 3½ inches in diameter, which will descend for fifty feet into the concrete forming the caissons. these rods will be bolted together, and are in lengths of about ten feet. These will be put in before the cement is placed in the caisson. The lowest rod has on the end of it a great anchor plate, to which it is secured, and on the other end are bolted the two rods of the second section. The third section is four steel rods bolted alternately to those below and connected with the four rods above. The four rods will converge, so that they will be carried through grillage beams at top of caisson and iron base of column. They are then run up into the hollow column and bolted into position. The column which is thus tied is built up to the very top of the structure. This arrangement of rods will counteract the effect of the most severe storms.

As soon as the foundations are completed a great network of slender steel arms will go up, holding on high a series of platforms to be filled in with tiles and become floors; then the walls will creep slowly up, a separate and later structure, the masons and bricklayers working far below the men perched aloft to rivet the joints of the frame.

The Singer Building will be a veritable "City Under one Roof," with a complete railway system of its own in the shape of thirteen elevators; the "express" elevator, which only stops at certain points, and the "local" which stops at each "station." There will be about 1.200 rooms, and a population of about 5,000 tenants, and if we count one visitor a day to each tenant it is easy to see that the "railway" will have a daily passenger traffic exceeding that of many a regular line.

The cost of building will be about 3½ million dollars, and without contents the structure will weigh 30,000 tons. It will have its own electric lighting plant, and a gas plant, a waterworks system, a well-equipped fire department—although there will not be enough wood in the structure to make a lead pencil; there will be a staff of detectives to keep off petty thieves, pickpockets and pedlars.

It will have its own telephone system, pneumatic tube, parcel and letter chutes. In the building will be telegraph, cable and district messenger offices, so that by merely pressing a button a tenant will comunicate with the utmost ends of the earth.

There will be bathrooms, a barber's shop, a large restaurant, a newspaper stand, a cigar and candy store, a reference library. In the basement will be a safety deposit vault, and somewhere in the building will be found a bank.

Possibly there will even be bedrooms and bachelor apartments. Thus the skyscraper, in which the "modern cliff dwellers"—as its inhabitants have been called—may live all the year round, if they choose, and have every want richly supplied.

The story of the skyscraper is one of fascinating interest. It was in about 1865 that owners of property found there was a demand for more space than their three or four storey buildings contained, and they wanted new buildings or additional floors on their old roofs, but when, with the prosperity of the cities, higher buildings were needed, they found that no one could climb higher than six floors

Limited as to their ground space, which was so precious that even millionaires could not afford much of it, they wanted to soar higher, but how get tenants to go up? That was the knotty problem.

The passenger elevator was the solution, a clumsy hoist operated by a hand windlass—as far removed from the modern elevator as Stephenson's "Puffing Billy" to the modern locomotive—slow, jerky and dangerous. In 1866 steam-power was applied to it; then came the water balance elevator, a car being carried up by the weight of a water vessel filled at the top of the shaft, and let down by emptying the water at the bottom After this came the hydraulic ram elevator, the cylinder of which had to be sunk as deep below ground as the shaft rose above it. Finally, electricity was applied, and thus we arrive at the elevator of to-day.

As the elevator rose so did the rents, the price of ground, and the hopes of the builders, for the new device brought the unclaimed space within reach. But who could tell whether the tenants would take kindly to this method of transit? And what basis was there for estimating rents?

How far the effect of the elevator was underestimated will be shown by the fact that in 1868 the manager of a new building in New York let a top suite for £170 a year. He raised the rent next year to £250, and thinking he had reached the limit signed a five years' lease. Bound by his agreement, he subsequently had to refuse offers rising to £900, which he got easily in the sixth year.

To-day the top storeys of a skyscraper bring in more rent than the lower floors. The "city man" is a "high liver," and wants his air cool and fresh; his outlook broad and beautiful. He must have the silence of the cloister in strenuous New York. Thus it is that the owners of the Singer Building are asking £1,920 a year for their "tower" floors!

From 1865 to 1875 architects in America planned for solid masonry walls and heavy beams and pillars. The walls had to support the floors and support themselves. Therefore the higher the building the thicker had to be the walls at their base, so that as the demand for height grew the lower structure became more and more bulky and costly—enough masonry being used to build six modern skyscrapers.

The fattening walls began to eat up the rentable ground in an alarming manner, so that eventually to get higher with the solid masonry method meant losing more money at the bottom than was gained in rent at the top.

This was the engineer's opportunity. He taught the architect to discard his fat mountains of brick and substitute slender iron pillars. But with all the saving of space made by the substitution of pillars and girders, the building of high structures had only risen a storey or two, and the demand for more free air and light continued.

The engineer next suggested that iron could be made to carry the floors. This would relieve the walls of any weight but their own, and reduce still further the space they must occupy all the way down the building There would be two distinct structures—the iron frame, which would be independent and complete in itself, and a shell of masonry around it to keep the weather out. These two buildings were fastened together and supported each other, but theoretically either would stand alone, so long as there was no wind or side pressure.

But as the buildings grew in height even the separate walls which had to bear only their own weight increased at the base again, and presented the same old obstacle, cutting off below the gains in incomes above.

Then the iron frame was made to carry the weight of the walls by running the floor beams out into the masonry, strengthening the columns, etc. This was finally adopted everywhere as the right method of high construction.

Thus the steel cage assumes the whole weight of the skyscraper, the walls being merely "to keep out the wet." The cost of construction has been reduced by this means from 20s. to 1s. 6d. per cube foot.

It may astonish some of our readers to hear that not very long ago an American builder began at the top of a skyscraper and built his walls in succession downwards to show that it could be done; and another builder who was kept waiting by his quarrymen for his lower storey stone closed in his upper floors while he waited.

All these great buildings are expected to settle. In New York most of the skyscrapers rest on a foundation of fine wet sand, and have all settled from ¼in. to ⅜in. It is interesting to note that the Marquette building, Chicago, and the St. Paul Building, New York, have provision made at the bases of their columns for lifting them up with powerful hydraulic presses and inserting steel packing should they settle too much.

BRAVERY BY PROXY.

Into the dentist's room walked a pale, nervous-looking young man, and standing first on one foot and then on the other, he asked the operator his charge for extracting a tooth.

"Half-a-crown," was the reply.

"Very well," said the other. "It's a back tooth, but never mind that. If it's got to hurt, it's got to, and there's an end of it. Just you hang on to the tooth and never mind the hollering. Pull away until you've got it out!"

"I'll do my best," said the dentist, with a glance of admiration at his plucky visitor. "Take that seat, and we'll get it over as quickly as possible."

The visitor's face brightened as he replied quickly:

"Oh, it's not for me. Perhaps I might have explained that I was simply inquiring on behalf of my wife. She'll be round here in five minutes!"

MORE THAN BROTHERS.

It was a railway smash.

Mike Doolan (addressing railway official): "Can you tell me, sur, if me dear friend, Pat Sullivan, is amongst this lot? Don't tell me he's dead, fur it will break me heart intoirely, for we wur more than brothers, sure."

Official: "How can I tell which is your friend? Has he any mark about him by which I can identify him?"

"Begorra, he has, sur! He's a big scar on the back of his head wot I done with a shovel one day we had a friendly tiff."

An amusing incident occurred a few days ago to two aeronauts, who, wishing to know over what part of the country they were passing, and seeing a rustic at some distance working in the fields, gradually descended. When nearly overhead, one of them called out:

"Hi! there! Where are we?"

The rustic merely gazed up in mute astonishment

Thinking he had not heard, the two aeronauts shouted together:

"Where are we?"

Just as they drifted past there came the answer:

"Whoy, ye be in a balloon, bean't ye?"

HE DOES WANT TO FIGHT.

WHY THE KAISER MUST EVER BE OUR FOE.

When men of great political knowledge prophesy an inevitable war with Germany, there must be some substantial reasons for their warning. Most of us think an event so terrible quite out of the question, because we ourselves have no intention of commencing the fight. But suppose Germany has made up her mind to attack us as soon as she feels strong enough? This is what the prophets say she has done, and they give such cogent reasons that it is impossible to see how the war can be avoided.

It is all a question of population. Every year 800,000 souls are added to the German population. Already the land is full up; not so full as England, but there are more people in Germany now than the produce of the land can support. Germany has to import about one-fourth or one-fifth of her food—food for ten or twelve millions of her inhabitants. To pay for it she must export manufactures. But the buyers of the world are limited in number.

Nearly all civilised countries can now manufacture more clothing, machinery, etc., than they can use. Until lately the United States was a great importing country, but now it is an exporter. It has placed an immense duty on imports—about fifty per cent. of the value all round—and what Germans say is that, to sell their goods to America, they must reduce the price by this amount, which means less profit to their manufacturers and lower wages to their workers.

But where are they to turn for markets? France, Russia, Austria, Italy, Canada, Australia, South Africa, force the Germans to pay quite as heavy an impost. Yet to buy food for their increasing population they must sell an ever-increasing quantity of made goods.

England, they say, owns all the valuable uncivilised portions of the earth. Of course, Germany is allowed to sell to all British subjects with the same freedom as ourselves. One would think that the Germans ought to be grateful for this liberal treatment. Not a bit of it. They say that the equality is all a sham, that our merchants are favoured in all our possessions. How they make this out is of no consequence. The fact of importance is that some of her great writers say so, and the German people are led by them.

But there is another reason for expecting war with our rival. We are mistress of the seas. Everyone knows that the Kaiser is profoundly envious of our great Navy. But if the Kaiser were to die to-morrow, his successor would be equally envious It is not a personal matter, but one concerning the security of the German Empire. When we consider the alarm felt in England about the Channel Tunnel scheme, we can understand the feeling in Germany on this question of their danger from our fleet.

What they say is, that if they were at war with Russia, or France, or with both nations, their land frontiers would be closed to traffic. They could get no food supplies from the continent of Europe. Suppose, then, we at the same time blockaded their ports, what would happen? They could get no food supplies from outside Europe, and however powerful their army, they would be defeated by famine.

It is England only that could blockade their ports. If there was any power that could blockade our own ports and shut out food and raw material for our manufacturers, with what feelings would we regard it? We would never rest until we had built a navy of greater strength, not through envy, but for the strongest of all reasons—national safety.

There are other worries in the German brain, irritating it against England. During the last century over six million Germans have emigrated, and they are completely lost to the Fatherland. They have gone to the United States, Canada, Africa, Australia; and wherever they have gone they have learned to speak English. They are virtually part of the great Anglo-Saxon family. If Germany had colonies, this would not be the case. On the contrary, the English, Scotch, and Irish emigrants would now be speaking German—be part of the German family.

Then, with or without cause, the Germans believe that England is always trying to make mischief for their country, trying to involve it in quarrels and to hinder its development. Most countries believe this of other countries, and probably with reason.

In all these things there is plenty of cause for war from the German point of view. We may be perfectly satisfied with the present state of things, but Germany is not.

This is what the Germans, some of Germany's most intelligent men, are saying. They even outline the plan to be followed.

HOW SHE WILL TACKLE US.

A powerful navy is to be built; but this is only one factor. Germany wants to incorporate what she calls the "German Outlands," namely, Holland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Switzerland. Germany's great river the Rhine, has its mouth in Holland, and Rotterdam is named as the best "sally port" against England in all Europe. It is hoped that Holland, extraordinaryily rich, and possessing bountiful colonies, but too weak to defend herself, may unite with Germany for the sake of her own security.

Then Germany made great efforts to win the friendship of Russia during the late war, while France scarcely came up to what an ally might expect. Russia's bare neutrality would double Germany's strength in war, for Russia is dreaded more than England.

Likewise, Germany has been making friends with the Sultan of Turkey and through him with all Mohammedans. If, in a war with England, she could provoke a rising of our Mohammedan subjects, it would be worth a big fleet to her.

Of course, no one knows how Germany would commence her attack on England. We cannot imagine it, and that is why we feel so secure. But who could foresee how Japan would attack Russia, or believe it possible until the onslaught commenced?—"Answers."

The man-of-war of the ancient Romans had a crew of about 225 men, of which 174 were oarsmen working on three decks. The speed of these vessels was about six knots an hour in fair wather.

SHAKESPEARE AS A BUSINESS MAN.

Shakespeare began pretty far down the social scale, and knew enough of the troubles and anxieties of poverty to make him careful in after years. At the age of thirteen the future poet did the work that falls to a butcher's apprentice. After some five years' drudgery he took a step little calculated to improve matters; he made an imprudent marriage with Anne Hathaway, a woman who was eight years his senior, and in a short time he had three children to provide for. So far as we know the marriage was not a happy one; it seems to have been a typical case of marrying in haste and repenting at leisure. In those early days he seems to have been fonder of sport than of work, and his poaching adventures got him into trouble. The experiences of his early days seem to have sobered him, and thenceforward he brought to the conduct of his practical affairs a mind which was singularly sane, sagacious, and prudent. Nearly eleven years elapsed before Shakespeare returned to his native town, and he came back with sufficient money in his pocket to buy the largest house in Stratford, known as the "New Place," with its barns and gardens, and to set his father's affairs once again on a prosperous footing. After 1599 Shakespeare's income greatly increased. In that year the Globe Theatre was built by Richard Burbage and other actors, and Shakespeare was allotted shares in the receipts. How many shares he received we do not exactly know. In addition to this, he is supposed to have had a share in the Blackfriars Theatre, and, if we add to these his salary as an actor and his remunition as a dramatist, we find that in the later and more prosperous years of his life Shakespeare must have had an income of six hundred pounds a year, equal to four thousand eight hundred pounds in our day. It is easy to understand, therefore, how he was able to make large purchases of heritable property in Stratford, to pay his father's debts, and to keep up some style in his native town.

VIVID.

The concert was over. Outside in the street, carriages that had been waiting patiently for the past half-hour were being filled like magic; commissionaires whistled fractically for others, and motor vehicles moved noiselessly off.

In the green room the singers, delighted at an enthusiastic reception by the audience, were telling stories of their past performances, and their high spirits possibly led them to overcolour their statements.

"I was singing a pretty song once," said one, "It was called 'Row, Brothers, Row, the Stream Runs Fast,' and when I was half-way through the audience were bending backwards and forwards and 'pulling' for all they were worth."

"My dear chap, that's nothing," said another vocalist. "Why, at my last concert I sang 'The Last Post,' and the whole house began to lick imaginary stamps, and rushed out to the first pillar-box, so as to be sure not to miss the last collection!"

No one offered further reminiscences for one and all recognised that they had met their match.

£20,000 FINGERS.

At the "first glance" one might have some difficulty in believing that one person's hand or foot might be worth more than another's. But this is the case. If the ordinary individual cuts his finger or drops a heavy hammer on his toe, he says a mild or testy word, according to the degree of self-command he possesses, and goes about his business with hardly another thought.

But not so La Belle Otero or Herr Kubelik. If by any chance the vivacious Spanish dancer should chance to injure her toe in the slightest way while on the stage, all she need do is to repair to her dressing-room send a letter, endorsed by her lawyer to an insurance company, and receive, at delightfully short notice, the sum of £3,000.

Similarly, Herr Kubelik has insured his fingers for £20,000. Paderewski's hands are, pecuniarily, the most precious in the world. Each year he pays a premium of £1,000 on them. Should Cavalliere, the famous singer, become afflicted with a chronic sore throat she would be comforted in a measure with £10,000 and a Bohemian painter named Mucha has insured his eyes for the same sum.

SEVENTY YEARS AGO.

During the agrarian riots which disturbed England in 1832, a mob of brick-burners and machine-breakers appeared at the old mansion of two elderly maiden ladies. The walls of the hall were decorated with suits of armour and antique weapons—pikes, halberds, swords, and battle-axes. The mob clamoured for the weapons and for drink. The ladies refused their demands, and, when the mob seemed ready to resort to violence, Miss Betty, the elder of the ladies, went up to the leader, a hideous-looking man, and said, "You too of all the people in the world! I'm not surprised at these poor misguided creatures; but that such a good-looking intelligent man as you should attack two defencelets women does astonish me! You are the man I should have looked to for protection But you are not the man I took you for! Never again will I trust to good looks!"

There was no standing up against that compliment. The man took off his hat, and said, "Come, old lady—we ain't so bad as all that! Only give us some beer. We would not harm a hair of your head!"

"No—I I know that," retorted Miss Betty. "You can't—I wear a wig!"

The mob roared with laughter and retired without another word.

Not long ago a certain young preacher at a little chapel took for his text the words, "What do you want?" and as the congregation was rather a large one, he called out a second time:

"What do you want?"

He was rather taken aback as a very small voice at the door called out:

"I want my ma."

As many as 4,061 muscles have been counted in the body of a moth.

OUR COOKERY SCHOOL.

STALE BREAD.

Stale or broken bread is too often wasted, being thrown out by the careless, thriftless housewife, although there are many ways of using it. Unless it is very hard indeed, it is excellent sliced for bread-and-butter puddings. When crumbled, it makes far lighter puddings than flour.

The crumb can also be pulled apart into small pieces, lightly browned in the oven, and used as rusks with cheese.

When soaked in boiling water and squeezed dry, bread forms the basis of various stuffings, such as sage and onion, parsley, &c.

Grated breadcrumbs are used in frying fish, croquettes, &c., and in making bread sauce to go with roast fowl, pheasant, &c.

Small squares of stale bread are used in many soups. The bread is placed in the tureen and the soup poured over it.

Dried in the oven until brown and crisp, then crushed between paper with a rolling-pin and sifted through a wire sieve, it may be kept ready at hand for dusting over a ham or a piece of boiled bacon when the skin is stripped off after boiling. Breadcrumbs of this sort also make very rich brown puddings.

Stale bread may also be used for making boiled bread and milk for children, and in numerous other ways.

One of the commonest processes in cookery is egg-and-breadcrumbing. It is done as follows:—Grate some stalle bread and sift it through a fine sieve. Beat an egg thoroughly in a saucer. Having prepared the article to be fried roll it in flour or melted butter, and afterwards in the beaten egg, taking care to cover every part. Then lift it with a knife and fork and place it in the crumbs; roll it thoroughly in them, and pat it lightly to make them adhere. For many things this operation is best performed twice. In all cases it should be done some time before frying.

I will now give the receipts of some puddings in which stale bread can be utilized.

Brown pudding.—Chop finely half a pound of suet, and grate ¾lb. of stale bread. Mix both with 4oz. moist sugar, ½lb. currants, and a pinch of salt; add two eggs well beaten, two tablespoonfuls of ale, and rather less than a gill of milk. Butter a basin or mould, pour in the mixture, cover it closely with buttered paper and a saucer, and let it steam in boiling water for nearly four hours. Serve with sifted sugar.

Eve's pudding.—Chop the peel of half a lemon, and mix it with the juice of the lemon, a small bowl of breadcrumbs, a breakfast cupful of chopped apples, three beaten eggs, a small teaspoonful of sinnamon, and half a teacupful of water. Mix a teaspoonful of baking soda in a little water, and add it last of all. Place the mixture in a buttered mould covered with paper, and steam it for three or four hours.

Bread-and-butter pudding.—Heat one pint of milk without letting it boil. Cut some slices of bread and butter, fill the dish with them, strewing a few sultanas between, and pour the milk over. Cover, and let it cool. Beat two eggs with a des-desertspoonful of powdered sugar and a quarter of a pint of milk, and stir it into the slices of bread. Bake in a gentle oven for about two hours. Any kind of jam or marmalade may be spread over the bread and butter if desired.

Canary pudding.—Mix together thoroughly 1lb. fine breadcrumbs, a small teaspoonful of bicarbonate of soda, 10oz. finely-chopped suet, and half a teaspoonful of salt. Add a teacupful of marmalade, the juice and grated rind of a small lemon, a teacupful of moist sugar, and a beaten egg. Mix well and put into a greased basin over which some more moist sugar has been shaken, cover with a greased paper, and steam for two hours.

Cup pudding.—Take a breakfast cupful each of fine breadcrumbs, flour and finely-chopped suet; a teacupful each of currants or saltanas, treacle, milk, and moist sugar, and half a teaspoonful of bicarbonate of soda. Mix well. Grease a basin, put in the mixture, and steam for three hours, taking care that the top of the basin is well covered with a greased paper or a floured cloth. Marmalade may be substituted for the treacle, and spice may be added at discretion.

Ginger pudding.—Take ¼lb. each of flour, breadcrumbs, chopped suet, moist sugar, and treacle; the juice and grated rind of lemon, ½oz. of ground ginger, a pinch of salt, and a teaspoonful of baking powder. Mix the flour, sugar, ginger, baking powder and salt thoroughly together, then add the suet, breadcrumbs, and grated lemon rind. Moisten all with treacle and lemon juice, and just enough milk to make a stiff mass. Put it into a greased mould or basin, cover with greased paper or floured pudding-cloth, and boil or steam for an hour and a half. Serve with a sweet sauce. More ginger may be added by those who like the flavour more pronounced.

Golden pudding.—Take 6oz. of fine breadcrumbs, 6oz. of chopped suet, ¼lb. moist sugar, the juice and pulp (without the white pith) of a large orange, and the juice and grated rind of a lemon. Mix all well together. Put into a greased mould or basin, and steam for an hour and a half. Serve with a sweet sauce, flavoured with orange or lemon juice.

A needle-making machine turns out 1,500,000 needles a week.

Switzerland has a special academy, established by an association of hotel-keepers, at which, every year, thirty men are specially educated for the hotel business.

It was at a public-house in Peckham where an old lady asked for a quartern of gin in a bottle.

"We have three kinds of gin, madame," said one of the grinning barmen. "We gave oxygen, hydrogen, and London gin. Which will you take?"

"London gin," replied the old lady severely.

When she was served, she said:

"I was not aware your master kept three asses before, but I notice that he does."

"Where?" asked the surprised barman.

"Why, there," she said, pointing to the other two marmen. "There is Mr. Compass, Mr. Thomas, and—let me see, they call you 'Jack,' don't they?"

"Yes," replied the barman.

"Then," she said, as she politely bowed herself out, "good-night, Jackass!"

A SUBMARINE PILOT.

A strange kite has been devised by a Swedish engineer. It is made to swim under water. It is constructed of canvas adjusted to a light but strong metal frame, and in shape is not dissimilar to the aerial kite except that it is made in two sections, the lower and smaller one depending from the upper, with which it is connected by a sort of coupling. The object of the engineer is to provide ships with an ever-ready automatic guard, or watch, that will give instant alarm if the vessel enters shoal waters, and is approaching a spot where the depth is not sufficient for safety. The under water kite is fastened to a thin wire cable attached to a winch on deck, and its purpose is to float beneath or beside the ship at a depth that is sufficient to ensure safety. If at any time, day or night, the lower section of the kite strikes the bottom, a device instantly releases the coupling with which it is secured to the upper section, and an alarm bell is sounded on the deck of the endangered vessel.

THAT CAPTIVATING MOUSTACHE.

All our readers who may be at present aspiring to the hand of some apparently indifferent damsel may be advised, if they possess a moustache, even of the slenderest proportions, not to cut it off.

It has been presented to them by nature, says an eminent scientist, expressly for the purposes of courtship. This gentleman has of late been pursuing researches regarding the natural facial "adornments" of the males of different species, and he has come to the conclusion, with which, by the way, he has managed to satisfy several most critical colleagues, that men were given moustaches solely to assist them in their overtures to the fair sex.

He bases his deductions on the fact, among others, that in the case of a certain species of higher monkey, the males who are endowed with a bristly red growth on the upper lip are much more popular with the lady apes than are the luckless creatures who do not possess it.

RIGHT-HANDED—LEFT-LEGGED.

Most people would think that as man is, with very few exceptions, "right-handed," he would be at the same time "right-legged." But this is not the case. Almost every right-handed man uses his left leg more than his right.

For instance, most people find it much more natural to go round circles to the right than to the left. That is because they start with the left leg.

Being stronger it is more readily brought into action, and it is on this account that bodies of soldiery always start to march with the left foot. Almost all courses for foot races are made out for running to the right, and dancers will endorse the statement that the majority of movements are far more easily executed in this direction.

The left foot is the one that is placed in the stirrup for mounting a horse, and in jumping, it is from the left foot that the athlete "takes off."

Thus it will be seen that as a general rule, "right-handed" people are "left-legged."

THE MAN FROM COLORADO.

As we left Sandy Gulch for Rising Sun there were six male passengers to go by the stage, and the route was over the mountains and full of chances of disaster. The driver came out from breakfast as soon as the stage was ready, and looking about on the passengers he selected a small pale-faced man and invited him to climb up beside him. While the pale-faced man was climbing the driver whispered to the rest of us:—

"I picked him out in order to scare him to death. You fellows will see a heap of fun before we've gone ten miles!"

Two minutes west of the Gulch the road made a sudden turn, with a sheer fall of a hundred feet down to Wild Cat Creek, and the driver put his horses to the gallop and said to the man:

"We may get around all right, or we may fetch up down below. Hold yer breath and say yer prayers!"

The passenger made no move and did not change countenance, and, after making the course all right, the rider rather indignantly demanded:

"Didn't you see that the off wheel ran within a foot of the edge of the precipice?"

"It ran within six inches, sir!" was the reply.

Beyond the curve was a down-grade of a mile, and with a yell and a flourish of his whip the driver urged his horses to a dead run. The five of us inside had to hang on for dear life, and every half-minute the stage seemed bound to go over.

"Did ye know that if we'd happened to have struck a rock we'd all been dead men in no time?"

"Of course."

"And yer wasn't prayin'?"

"Not at all."

Three or four miles further on the driver tried his man with another curve. In his determination to make a close call of it one wheel ran off the edge of the precipice, and only a sudden effort of the horses saved the coach. We were flung in a heap and frightened half to death, but the man beside the driver never lost a puff of his cigar. When things were safe the driver turned to him with:

"That surely was the brink of the grave."

"Guess it was," was the quiet reply.

"The closest shave you ever will hev till the last one comes."

"Yes."

See here, now, but what sort of a critter are you?" was the query. "Don't you know 'nuff to git skeart"

"Nothing has happened yet to scare me."

"But mebbe ye want me to drive plumb over a precipice a thousand feet high?"

"If you conveniently can. The fact is driver, I came off up here intending to commit suicide, and if yer can dump the whole of us over some cliff you'll oblige me."

"Were they carried away with Miss Semitone's voice last night?"

Oh, no; they simply walked out of their own accord."

SPOILT THE CONVERSATION.

Bang, bang, bang! The noise sounded through the whole house.

Paterfamilias had rushed out for a walk, the partner of his joys and sorrows was in hysterics, and the little children were crying bitterly. The plumber had been called in to repair a leakage in the bath-room, and was smashing up the bath; while the housemaid looked on admiringly.

He had worked diligently for about five minutes, and now he thought he deserved a rest.

"Ain't yer 'eard about it, then?" he enquired, pausing for a moment in his toil.

"Wot d'ye mean?" asked the girl

"Why, the Workmen's Compensation Bill. It's to embrace domestic servants."

"Oh, is it?" exclaimed the housemaid, with a ring of indignation in her tones. "Well, you just get on with your work. I won't have no workmen embracin' me, and so I tell yer!"

HERRINGS AND "SKAT" FOR THE KAISER.

Can you play "skat?" It is a card game somewhat similar to nap, and is now much favoured by Kaiser Wilhelm II. of Germany, who has lately instituted select parties for the enjoyment of the game at the Imperial palace, Berlin.

His guests are chiefly recruited from the ranks of veteran generals, admirals, and Ministers of State, and none are invited who do not appreciate the kind of fare placed before them at the beginning of the evening.

The Kaiser does not believe in a good dinner before playing "skat," as in his opinion it dulls the wits; and consequently, the frugal meal provided consists of potatoes, butter herrings, and beer. Then follows the silent and careful game of "skat," played for half-pfennig (one-twentieth of a penny) points, and his Majesty wins with pleasure, and loses philosophically. At the same time mistakes or revokes, excite the Imperial anger.

GENERAL INFORMATION.

There are a million and a half of gipsies in Europe.

The longest, largest, and strongest bone in the human system is the thigh-bone.

The pearl oyster begins to produce pearls when it is six or seven years old.

It is estimated that 3,000 marriages are daily performed throughout the world.

Two pounds of potatoes are equal as food to fourteen pounds weight of turnips.

In China gaolers are supported by contributions from the prisoners and the prisoners' friends.

According to English insanity returns, sixteen cases in 1,000 are caused by love affairs.

The Tibetans have a week of five days, named after iron, wood, water, feathers, and earth.

What are known as tidal waves have nothing to do with the tides, but are supposed to be caused by earthquakes.

The bones of all flying birds are hollow and filled with air, thus combining the greatest strength with the greatest possible lightness.

The ordinary folding-fan was invented in the seventh century by a Japanese artist, who derived the idea from watching a bat closing its wings.

If a man fell out of a balloon at a distance of five miles above the earth, his velocity at the last second would be at the rate of 4,653ft. per second.

On every shilling turned out at the British Mint makes a profit of nearly three pence. On every ton of penny-pieces taken out from the Mint there is a profit of £382.

The most costly leather in the world is known to the trade as piano cloth. The secret of tanning this leather is known only to a family of tanners in Germany.

Berlin booksellers are strictly forbidden to sell school-children books that are stitched with wire, as several cases of blood-poisoning have been traced to scratches from rusty wire.

It was long thought that the water from melted snow was the purest of all water; but this idea has been proved incorrect, as the reverse is the case. Snow is really a purifier of the atmosphere, attracting from it as it falls, various impurities, and these are found in the snow-water.

Wild cats existed in England as late at the time of Richard II.; they are mentioned by name in a charter granted to the Abbot of Peterborough permitting him to hunt game in the Royal forests.

The eggs of the white booby are most highly treasured by collectors. This bird was originally found in Funk Island, off Newfoundland, which was also the home of the great auk, and, like the latter bird, it has long become extinct.

The native women of Hawaii are expert riders and swimmers, and acquire both accomplishments at an early age. They all ride astride, sit perfectly erect, and dash like the wind over the roughest roads.

A shellfish known as the pianna in the Mediterranean has the curious power of spinning a viscid silk, which is made in Italy into a regular fabric. The silk is spun by the shellfish in the first place for the purpose of attaching itself to the rocks.

Among many curious laws concerning capital punishment, none, perhaps, is more curious than one which prevails in Greece. It enacts that a man sentenced to death shall await his execution for two years. Thus for twenty-four months he lives with that terrible vision of doom before his eyes.

Crickets are bought and sold in various parts of Africa. People capture them, feed them, and sell them, as the natives are very fond of their music, thinking that it induces sleep. Superstitions regarding the cricket's chirup are varied; some believe that it is ominous of sorrow and evil, while others consider it a harbinger of joy.

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Caught in Their Own Trap.

OR

NICK CARTER AND THE BANK NOTE FORGERS.

By the author of "The King of Smugglers," "Run to Earth," &c., &c.

PART 6.

INTRODUCTION.

A man having the appearance and bearing of a sailor, and giving the name of Captain Cringle, of the brig Nancy, calls at one of the New York banks and raises a loan on the security of a thousand-dollar four per cent. Government bond. Similar incidents occur at other banks, but the borrower assumes a different name in each case, with the result that his efforts to raise ready money are always successful. Then it is discovered that a forger has been at work, and Messrs Collier, Fiske and Co., bankers, of Wall-street, call in Nick Carter to investigate the case and run the criminal to earth. The great detective comes to the conclusion that a "gang" is at work, and, given a free hand, undertakes the business. He takes Chick, his lieutenant, into his confidence, but while discussing the matter with him receives a call from a man giving the name of Hiram Brown, a farmer, of Brewster, Massachusetts, who complains that he has been swindled. He shows Nick a circular he has received from a mysterious individual, offering him an easy method to make money. This individual signs himself "You Know," and ordains the strictest secrecy. His clients are each to be known by a sobriquet and number, and unless they use the name and number the writer of the circular declines to do business. Brown is anxious for Nick to run the swindlers to earth, and the famous detective agrees. He is suspicious of Brown, however, whose genteel hands seems to betray him, with the result that his suspicions are confirmed. Brown's real name is Jim Daly, and he is evidently one of the leaders of the gang. Nick tracks him down to an old place near the waterside, and is there trapped and marched a prisoner on board the forgers' ship. Chick who has seen Nick trapped, impersonates a new hand, and so gets on board the vessel. A little while later Chick has a conversation with Nick. It is then discovered by the captain and crew of the ship that Chick is a spy on board. A hunt for the two detectives follows.

CHAPTER XVII.

A DASH FOR LIBERTY.

Meanwhile Nick and Chick had not been idle. Both fully realized the extent of the danger which threatened them.

The moment Vincent and Daly left the cabin Nick decided upon the onl course open to them.

"Ready, Chick ?" he whispered.

"I'm with you, Nick."

Silently, yet without a moment's hesitation, Nick opened the door leading into the cabin.

The first object to meet his gaze was Nellie Riley.

She was standing with her back towards them, listening apprehensively to the tumult on deck and with her gaze turned up the companionway.

She neither had seen nor heard them.

Nick gave Chick a quick expressive glance, and the latter nodded understandingly.

Then the great detective crossed the cabin with a single bound, seized the girl by the arm, and thrust the gleaming barrel of his revolver directly under her eyes.

"Not a sound," he said, with terrible sternness. "If you utter a sound I'll shoot you where you stand."

Despite the threat Nellie Riley could not repress a startled cry, but it fairly died in her throat, and was unheard beyond the cabin.

With cheeks turned deadly pale, with fear and dismay bright in her startled eyes, the girl shrank instinctively from the threatening weapon, and sank nearly to her knees on the cabin floor.

"Not a sound !" repeated Nick, in a voice which alone would have served to ensure her silence. "You'll not be harmed if you obey me !"

"I'll obey," she faintly gasped.

"If you don't your life's not worth a pin's fee."

The fear in her eyes assured him, yet Nick did not for a moment loose his grip upon her arm.

Turning quickly to Chick, he cried hurriedly :

"All the men are forward. We've a moment to spare. How does the vessel lay ?"

"North and south," Chick answered rapidly.

"Stern to the shore ?"

"Yes."

"What's the distance ?"

"Less than a hundred yards."

"How many boats ?"

"One only."

"Where is she ?"

"Made fast to the taffrail."

"Then she's in the water ?"

"Yes."

"Oars aboard ?"

"Yes."

"We must use her to escape," cried Nick, instantly.

"The men are armed."

"So are we, and must chance their bullets."

"I'm ready."

"Wait," cried Nick, coolly ; yet this interchange of talk had been with the utmost rapidity.

He had now caught sight of his own revolvers, still lying upon the shelf where Jim Daly had placed them the night before.

"Give me my own guns," he added eagerly.

Chick ran to get them, and in a moment both men were armed with their own trusty weapons.

"Say when," cried Chick.

"First note me," replied Nick, still gripping Nellie Riley by the wrist. "This move must be made with precision and despatch."

"All right."

"On reaching the deck, Chick, first secure the companionway, so as to prevent an attack from the cabins."

"I'm on," nodded Chick.

"Then take my instructions and follow them to the very letter."

"Very well."

"I'll keep these infernal knaves at bay while you loose the boat, and this girl must be used to prevent their firing on us."

"I'll not go up there"—

"Silence !" hissed Nick, with a ferocity which instantly quelled her. "You'll do what I command you. Are you ready Chick ?"

"Ready and willing," was the cheery reply, despite the great danger.

"Then come on. If you utter a word, girl, I'll as surely end you as I have strength to do it."

"I'll be silent," gasped the girl, shaken from head to foot by her fears.

Without longer delay, and with face more sternly determined than could be depicted, Nick now mounted the companionway stairs, leading Nellie Riley by the wrist.

Chick followed close behind them.

As his head rose above the companionway-slide Nick flashed a quick glance over the vessel's deck.

Less than five minutes had elapsed since Tom Dowd was ordered below, and the men were still actively making a search forward, without having thought that the two detectives could possibly have reached the cabin in so brief a time.

Captain Rattlin, as mad as a bull when he sees a girl in red, was at that moment emerging from the hold

"Come on, Chick !"

"I'm here."

"Secure the slide first of all."

"Trust me."

With a quick movement, Nick now sprang out upon the deck and drew the girl after him.

Chick was not a second behind.

He at once turned and secured the companionway doors, drew the slide and closed the entrance, so that it could not be opened from within.

Their movements had been so rapid and the attention of the men so engaged forward, that the above had been accomplished before the presence of the detectives was observed.

But a yell from one of the men informed them that they were discovered.

"There he is !" he shrieked, meaning Nick. "They're on the after-deck !"

The entire crew, Rattlin, Vincent, Daly, and all turned like a single man.

Instantly the situation was plain to one and all, and their simultaneous cries of amazement and rage were fairly drowned by the roar that broke from the lips of Captain Rattlin.

"Aft, every man of you !" he thundered, leading the way, revolver in hand. "They're after the ship's boat. Shoot them down like dogs."

"Cast off the line, Chick," Nick coolly commanded.

The aft-rnoon sun was already running low, and the stillness of nature was broken only by the fearful tumult aboard the motionless vessel.

At her stern the boat floated on a sea as calm as a millpond.

The painter had been loosely knotted over the taffrail, and to that Nick had referred in his command to Chick.

As the gang of counterfeiters came rushing aft Chick sprang to obey.

Nick at the same time drew Nellie Riley into a position to shield Chick's movements and preclude a pistol-shot without it endangered the girl's life.

"Stand here !" cried Nick, fiercely, clasping her about the waist, and throwing her in front of him. "Your life depends upon obedience."

Such scenes, the details of which occur simultaneously, can only be pictured piecemeal.

Nick had accomplished the move described, and Chick had loosed the boat's painter before Rattlin with the entire gang of desperate scoundrels at his heels, reached the break of the after-deck.

Their mingled cries would almost beggar description, yet they were fairly topped by the sudden command which thundered from the lips of Nick Carter.

Still holding fast to Nellie Riley, he met the oncoming men with his revolver levelled, and roared above all the tumult :

"Fall back, there ! Fall back, you scoundrels ! I'll drop the first man who sets foot on the after-deck !"

Even Rattlin shrank from the weapon, the look on the face of Nick, and the resistless import of his attitude and words.

The situation was one which caught them unprepared, and for a moment or two it quelled them.

To have fired upon either detective without taking an extremely risky chance of hitting the girl was absolutely impossible.

"Got the line clear, Chick ?" Nick cried quickly.

"Yes."

"Swing off the boat's bow, and head her for the shore."

"I'll have her ready in a moment, Nick."

"By Heaven, they'll escape us !" thundered Rattlin, with impotent fury. "Go through the hold and to the cabin, some of you, and get a range on them through the porthole.

Half a dozen rushed away to obey.

"Lively Chick," cried Nick, with his blazing eyes never leaving the infuriated crowd of men at the break of the afterdeck.

"She's ready, Nick !"

"Jump aboard and get out the oars. Make sure the line is clear, and that all is in readiness," Nick coolly directed. "Then hold her for me to jump aboard."

Chick instantly vanished over the taffrail and boarded the boat.

This episode and the extraordinary coolness with which it had been executed, seemed to loose that desperate spirit in Rattlin which briefly had been held at bay.

"Follow me, lads !" he roared, hauling up one sleeve, and fiercely gripping his revolver. "We're done if they escape us ! We must down 'em in a body ! Follow me !"

With the last he sprang furiously from the waist and gained the after-deck.

Bang !

Instantly Nick's revolver had rung like thunder over the vessel.

Rattlin threw up both hands, reeled for the fraction of a second, then pitched headlong into the arms of the men who would have followed him.

It threw them into dismay and consternation for the moment, and Nick at the same time heard a cry from Chick.

"All ready, old man !"

It came at a fortunate moment.

Before the report of Nick's revolver had died away, Nellie Riley fainted dead in his arms, and he found he could not both support her and cover with certainty the gang of men.

Instantly dropping her on hearing Chick's cry he sprang back to the taffrail.

At the same time Martin Riley, with face turned livid on seeing his sister's fall bounded to the deck.

Nick paused for an instant at the rail, and fired blank-point at the young ruffian, shooting him through the breast, and sending him backward, ghastly and bleeding among the men at the waist.

In the consternation which followed, Nick also spraag over the rail and into the boat.

"Let her go, Chick !" he coolly cried. "Pull for your life !"

Chick bent to the oars, and sent the boat spinning away from under the vessel's stern.

Then Nick displayed again that heroic spirit which invariably characterized him at such times.

Crouching in the boat in such a position that Chick could not possibly be shot while he rowed, the great detective whipped out both revolvers and turned to face any demonstration from the vessel's deck.

It came quickly enough.

Vincent and Daly, with half a dozen others, all armed with revolvers, came pouring to the taffrail.

"Fire on them !" shrieked Vincent, like a man appalled by the increasing liability of their escape. "Fire! Fire, every man ! A thousand dollars to him who will fire and kill Nick Carter."

"Half a dozen weapons spoke in response to Vincent's furious commands, and as many bullets sang close about Nick's head and body, one even passing through his coat sleeve,

But not a ball reached the desired mark.

Then shot followed shot, Nick dropping two of the men, in the meantime receiving a ball through the crown of his hat.

But the range momentarily became greater, and Chick now began rocking the boat while he rowed, destroying the possibility of anything like an accurate aim.

Only a random shot could then reach them, nor did this occur ; and within a short time after boarding the boat it grounded harshly on the rocky shore.

CHAPTER XVIII.

A NEW MOVE.

As the boat ran her nose among the rocks there sounded from the schooner's deck a report louder than any before, and a bullet sang in Nick's ear, and with a dull thud flattened itself against a boulder on the shore.

It was rapidly followed by another none of which had more serious effect yet they warned the detectives that their peril was not wholly past.

Nick glanced back towards the vessel.

Jim Daly was standing on the after-deck with a repeating rifle and from him the shots had come.

"Take to cover, Chick," cried Nick, "They mean to drop us if they can."

"Evidently," exclaimed Chick, springing out and hastening up the shore.

Nick followed closely, and in a moment they had gained the upland and dashed into the shrubbery and scrub oaks skirted the woodland, and disappeared from view from the schooner's deck.

From their concealment, however, they could easily watch the vessel, and the movements of those aboard her.

"These are times," Nick grimly observed, as he seated himself on a stump to see what followed, "when discretion is the better part of valour."

"Decidedly so" exclaimed Chick, wiping the perspiration from his face "They wouldn't have done a thing to us, had they been able."

"They wouldn't have left us a foot to stand on."

"They meant business for a fact."

"I should say so, Nick. It was a close call taking all the circumstances together. We were dead lucky to escape without a scratch."

"Yet I am sorry to have been forced to leave them so abruptly, for we are now compelled to do some of our work over again. But I left my mark on more than one of them."

"So I observed. Did you kill Rattlin ?"

"I think not. I aimed only to wing him, for I have in store for him a pleasanter prospect of about fifteen years hard labour. I'm not so sure about Riley and the others It was a case of hit them where I could."

"They deserve all they received, whatever it may have been."

"That's true," said Nick, briefly. "Hello, they are getting a move on !"

Chick parted the mask of shrubbery behind which they had concealed themselves, and gazed out towards the vessel.

A renewed activity was apparent on her decks.

Men were hurrying to and fro, stays were being cast off ; the anchor was being heaved short, the click-clack of the windlass reaching the ears of the watching detectives; and lively preparations were evidently being made to get the schooner under way.

Amid those on the after deck they could now see the towering figure of Captain Jack Rattlin, issuing commands with about his customary amount of noise and bluster, which went to show that the aim of Nick Carter had been precisely what he had intended.

The boisterous skipper, however, now wore about his head and brow a thick white bandage, which threw into sharp contrast his black hair and grim, dark countenance, and indicated that the ball from Nick's revolver had come within a hair of cracking his flinty skull.

"They're about to get under way," observed Nick, grimly watching the movements of the crew.

"That's what they are doing."

"Afraid, no doubt, that we have gone for assistance, with a view of securing them and their vessel."

"Probably."

"Humph ! They need have no fear of that."

"What are your plans ?"

"To run them down in a more crafty way."

"How so ?"

"By shaping my own conduct by that which most naturally will be theirs," replied Nick."

"Can you anticipate that ?"

"Easily."

"What's your idea ?"

"To begin with," replied the detective, "they will most likely assume that you followed me to Cassidy's place that night, and took advantage of the talk they had about Dowd to assume that man's name and character for the purpose of going aboard the vessel."

"That's true, Nick."

"They will naturally infer," continued Nick, "that Dowd did not show up at Cassidy's until after they had embarked. They will not for a moment imagine that you had any interview with him, and posted him off to Boston."

"Surely not."

"As a result they will wonder what became of Dowd, and will soon make some effort to locate him, probably by applying to the same parties, or at the same place where he received his instructions from Vincent, and where he naturally would have returned after missing his vessel."

"By Jove, Nick, that's right ! "

"Hence the thing for us to do is to nail Tim Dowd in Boston, find out where Vincent, or Rattlin, or Daly may go in search of him, and be there to meet them when they arrive.

"Furthermore," added Nick, "they will not feel easy while in doubt of Dowd, who is now informed of their criminal business, and they certainly will attempt to look him up."

"There's no doubt about that."

"And we must be ready for them," said Nick, grimly. "As far as we are concerned, they will know that we have no further information than we had before, except what little we acquired aboard the vessel. They'll know we have discovered their game, but not their true names ; and, in fact, will think that we are but little better off than we were before."

"True again, Nick."

"Hence their perfectly natural way will be to dispose of the vessel and get another, or so alter this one by such changes as would prevent our identifying her from the exterior or securing her through a general description. A coat of white paint, instead of black, and a few other alterations, would effect that, for there are hundreds of schooners about resembling her."

"All of that."

"As a matter of probability, furthermore, they will not be nearly so alarmed as they have been, when they come to size up the situation more calmly."

"There is no getting round that reasoning, Nick," Chick rejoined, approvingly, "You have hit the nail on the head."

"Then, again, the very fact that I took such long chances to discover the truth about them will indicate to them that I am not nearly as well informed as they have feared."

"Sure it will."

"So that's the way the case stands at present, and we still have a bad mess to clear up. That's why I am sorry we have to leave them so very abruptly."

"There was no alternative, Nick," Chick replied, with a grave shake of head. "They certainly would have done up both of us."

"Oh, there's no doubt about that," Nick readily admitted. "A gentlemanly retreat was our only course. Hello ! There goes the foresail !"

Mingled with his words there sounded the creaking of the schooner's blocks and the halyards rove through them, and the broad sweep of foresail spread its folds above the vessel's deck.

The mainsail followed a moment later, and close upon this the jib and topsails.

Before the last were fairly set the anchor had been broken away and tripped ; and the trim vessel, the scene of so many possibilities and perils, wore off like a craft suddenly endowed with life.

Headed sharply up, with sheets closehauled, a southerly course was at once shaped, and the schooner stood straight out over the Atlantic much as if the Antartic reigons were her destination, and as if Long Island and its shores held not the slightest interest for her or any soul aboard of her.

"One might think from that move that she was off on a South Polar expedition," Nick grimly observed. "But I faucy she will not entirely desert these waters."

Chick laughed lightly, but made no answer.

The two detectives sat down on the shore and watched her until she was nearly hull-down below the horizon also enjoying the rest and reaction from the late perilous excitement, and not a whit discouraged by the outlook of the case.

"Well," said Nick, finally, "we may as well make a hunt for the railway, and start for New York."

"The sooner the better."

"Come on, then."

A half-hour's tramp through the woods brought them to the railway line and within half a mile of the station.

There a wait of an hour was necessary, but it yet was daylight when they set foot in New York and returned to Nick's home.

Under the plan arranged by the detective, Chick that same night started for Boston, just twenty-four hours after the departure of Tim Dowd, and in pursuit of the latter.

It was decided not to arrest Dowd, nor to needlessly alarm him, but rather to secure what information was possible before he should have any appreciation of his precise situation.

Nick feared that, should the fellow learn just how matters stood, he might refuse to make any disclosures whatever.

Early the following morning Chick arrived in Boston, and went at once to the small hotel frequented by sailors in Hanover street.

It was then about seven o'clock.

Consulting the register in the office on the second floor, one of the first names to meet the detective's eye was that of the man he was seeking.

And at the end of the signature on the register, precisely as Chick had instructed, Tim Dowd had rudely made the cross and circle which he had been told were the secret signs of the gang of scroundrels with whom he had become identified.

Chick laughed when he saw them, and now felt perfectly sure of securing his man.

It was eight o'clock, however, before Dowd came down from his room and went in to breakfast.

Chick had another laugh on beholding his own hat and garments on the head and back of the scamp, and for such a purpose as they had been lent ; and, viewed by daylight, Tim Dowd was not a very brilliant specimen of the genus homo.

Chick waited until Tim had finished his breakfast and came out to the office, when he at once accosted him.

Tim Dowd bestowed a quick and a suspicious glance at the detective's face, but Chick saw at once that he was not recognized.

"Well, Tim," he softly remarked, drawing the fellow to a seat in one corner of the room, "I see you've made the cross and circle, as instructed."

"Ay, sir, I did!" exclaimed Dowd, at once reassured, yet still regarding Chick most curiously.

"Kelley hasn't showed up, has he?"

This was the fictitious name by which Chick had told him one of their confederates might approach him.

"No, sir, he hasn't," was the ready reply. "I thought mebbe you was Kelley."

"Kelley !" laughed Chick. "Where are your eyes, man? You'd hardly do in some lines of our business. I'm Jim Daly, the man who sent you here the night before last."

Dowd's face underwent a great change, and he now burst out laughing.

"Sure, sir, I see you are now," he cried, eagerly. "But 'twas so dark down there by Cassidy's I couldn't see you over plain. But I know the voice, sir, now."

"It's all right, you'll find."

"Sure, I've no doubt of that, sir," said Dowd, heartily. "But I thought you said you'd not be here for a week, when the vessel was to be brought round."

"That was my intention," rejoined Chick," but Vincent ordered a change of plan after I saw you."

"Is that so, sir ?"

"Yes. The vessel is not to come to Boston, but is going to Norfolk."

"Ay, sir?"

"That's the how of it," nodded Chick, in a very friendly and confidential way. "So I was sent on to get you, and bring you to New York. You see, Tim, we did not feel sure that you would get a letter if we sent one, so we thought it best not to take the risk."

"Ay, sir, that's right. Yet I'd ha' come on at once, sir, had I got the letter."

"Well, we wanted to make sure," Chick further explained. "A handy man aboard ship, and at the same time a man of the right kind," he added, significantly, "is not always easily to be procured."

"You're right, Mr. Daly."

"So I came on here after you. We don't mind the expense, you know, since money comes easy."

"Sure enough !" laughed Dowd, quite devoid of any suspicion. "And when do you go back ?"

"By train this morning," replied Chick. "I have another man to meet in New York at six this afternoon, and we can just make it. To-morrow we go to Norfolk."

"How long afore the train starts, sir ?"

"Nearly an hour. If you've got any things to get ready, you'd better set about it, and also settle your bill here."

"Ay, sir, I will do so at once."

It took Tim Dowd a quarter of an hour to tie up his parcel and pay his score, and then he accompanied Chick from the house, and they started for the station.

They caught the nine o'clock train, and soon after three that afternoon arrived at their destination.

By pre-arrangement Chick was to meet Nick Carter in an east-side saloon at six, and there they were to work their game with the unsuspecting seaman.

Chick devoted the leisure time to put a good dinner and several glasses of beer into Tim, as being the surest means of reaching his heart and his head.

Then they started for the saloon to meet Nick.

At precisely six o'clock they entered the place, and Chick, with a significant nod to his companion, led the way into a back room.

At the single table the place afforded, a rough-looking fellow in a blue shirt and seedy garments was seated, apparently in moody contemplation of a half-emptied glass of beer.

This was Nick Carter.

CHAPTER XIX.

THE ARREST OF TIM DOWD.

"Well, Mr. Bragg, you're here before me," said Chick, genially addressing Nick, and closing the doo by which he had entered. "Glad to know you are a man to be relied upon. Sit down, Tim—or, better still ring for a round of drinks."

"All right, sir."

"It'll do no harm to wet our whistles during the short stay we make here. There's the bell next to the door."

Tim Dowd responded with cheerful readiness, and went to ring the bell.

A lavish display and free expenditure of money by Chick, together with the hearty treatment bestowed upon him by the latter, whom he naturally regarded as one of the chief figures in the gang of counterfeiters had completely won the confidence of Dowd, and placed him unconsciously at the mercy of two such men as Nick Carter and Chick.

A significant glance passed between them while Dowd's back was turned, implying that the conditions were as anticipated ; and Chick heartily observed, after the seaman had rung the bell :

"Name your dyestuff when the waiter shows up, and don't be afraid of the price. Shake hands with Mr. Bill Bragg here, Tim Dowd. You're to be friends in good luck or bad, hereafter, so as well begin now."

"Ay, sir, ready and willing," said Dowd, promptly.

"Glad to know yer," nodded Nick, rising and stretching his hand across the table to shake that of the seaman.

"What'll you two have ?" demanded Chick, as the waiter appeared at the door.

The round of drinks was ordered and brought, and the spirit of friendliness waxed warmer with the beverage.

Not until the glasses had been drained, however, and casual remarks of good cheer been generously indulged in, did Chick open the game.

Then he turned to Nick, and asked, offhand :

"How long have you been waiting for us, Bragg ?"

"Near a half-hour, Jim."

"So long as that ?"

"More'n that."

"What was the trouble ?"

"I was bothered over in Brooklyn"

"How so ?"

"I couldn't find the place."

"Couldn't find it !" exclaimed Chick, in tones which suddenly grew quite serious.

"Naw !" growled Nick. "I looked high and low and I'm blamed if I could find it. I must have missed the directions in some way, or the cursed blockhead who gave 'em to me, gave 'em crooked. That's how 'twas."

"Then you haven't seen Vincent?" demanded Chick, even more seriously

"Naw. How could I when I could not find the house ?"

"That's bad. He was to wait till you came, and is probably waiting there now."

"I can't help that, can I ?" snarled Nick. "It wasn't my fault I did not find the place."

"You had no trouble finding it, did you, Dowd ?" Chick casually demanded, yet turning with abrupt inquiry upon the seaman, who had been attentively listening to what was said.

Chick's manifest earnestness would have caught him napping, however, even had he had a suspicion, which, as a matter of fact, he had not.

"What place d'ye mean, sir ?" he asked, eagerly.

"The same place where you met Vincent night before last," Chick carelessly explained. "You found it easy enough, didn't you ?"

"Sure I did, sir. 'Twas in Kennedy's place, in Cross-street."

"The saloon, of course ?"

"Ay, sir—Pat Kennedy's. Sure, sir, Kennedy fixed the meeting for me, himself, so's I could get a berth along with you and Mr. Vincent."

"I know all about that, for Vincent told me," nodded Chick, in an approving way. "Then you and Kennedy were old friends, eh ?"

"Ay, sir."

"And was that how Vincent ran foul of you ?"

"Ay, sir, that was the way of it."

"How long have you known Pat Kennedy ? I never heard him speak of you."

"Nearly five years, sir, off and on.'

"Then it was he who told you about this business, and got you the chance with Vincent ?"

"Ay, sir, it was."

"I suppose Vincent will wait until you come, Bill ?" said Chick, resuming his conversation with Nick, much as if the casual remarks addressed to the other had no weight at all.

"I suppose so," nodded Nick.

"He should do it, surely. This business don't admit of any fooling. What time was it when you met him night before last, Tim ?"

"Near ten, sir," Dowd promptly rejoined, fully believing that he was helping Jim Daly out upon a very important matter and in a very loyal manner.

"Was he there when you arrived at Kennedy's ?"

"No, sir."

"What time did he join you ?"

"He came in just afore ten."

"Then he doesn't hang round there much, does he ?"

"Sure not. You ought to know that yourself."

"I don't see Vincent much, except aboard ship, and he's seldom there," replied Chick.

"I see, sir."

"And are you and Kennedy pretty good friends, Tim ?"

"Ay, sir, purty good."

"Did Kennedy ever tell you what Vincent's right name is ?"

For the first time, now that Chick ceased beating about the bush, a curious expression of mingled suspicion and apprehension rose in the seaman's eyes.

"'Fore Heaven, sir," he cried, suddenly, "you're asking queer questions for a man who'd ought to know their answer himself."

"Is that so ?"

"D'ye mean to tell me that you don't know what Vincent's right name is, sir, when you say you've been in this game with him for months ? D'ye mean"—

"That will be quite sufficient, Chick," interposed Nick Carter, now abruptly rising and stepping between Tim Dowd and the closed door leading to the bar room.

"It means, Mr. Dowd," he added, sharply, "that you have imparted a few bits of information which we have been very anxious to obtain, and that you are now under arrest."

Dowd started up, with a quick frown sweeping over the sudden paleness of his sunburned face.

"Under arrest!" he hoarsely gasped

"That's what I said, sir," Nick sternly answered, producing a pair of handcuffs and displaying them in rather an effective way.

"Now, my man," he quickly added, "don't force me to put these bracelets on you, but take the wiser course of quietly yielding. We know all about Vincent, the vessel, and the schemes of his gang of counterfeiters, and before another week passes we propose to have every man of them in limbo. As far as you are concerned, Tim Dowd, since you as yet have had no active hand in their crimes, there's a chance for you to escape punishment and a prison cell. But it will be only through you yielding quietly, and telling us all you know of these scoundrels. Take Nick Carter's advice, my man, and don't get any deeper into hot water."

Before Nick had concluded this good advice, the true meaning of this sudden change in the situation began to dawn upon the mind of Tim Dowd who stood like a man nonplussed.

But the advice was not wasted upon him ; or, perhaps the handcuffs had the most potent effect.

"Are you Nick Carter ?" he hoarsely demanded.

"Yes, and this man here is my assistant."

"Then, sir, 'fore Heaven, I'll swear I've had no hand as yet in the work o' the men you speak of."

"We already know that, Tim Dowd' said Nick, with less austerity, when he saw that the man was inclined to throw up his hands. "If you go no further than you have gone, but at once inform me what you know of these men, I will see that you suffer no punishment for the part you thus far have taken."

Tim Dowd jumped at the offer.

"I'll do it, sir," he now cried, eagerly. "If you're the man you say, an' mean what you say, I've no wish to go further."

"That's just what I mean."

"Then that's good enough for me, sir," said Dowd, dropping back into his chair, with an expression of relief on his dark features. "But, 'fore Heaven, sir, I've told you all I know about the gang."

"Then it looks as if Kennedy was at times employed by Vincent to procure the right sort of men for this work, doesn't it ?"

"It may be that way, sir."

"I fancy that's about the size of it, Nick," Chick now observed. "Kennedy don't stand ace high with the police, you know, and his place is a resort for the worst kind of rascals."

Nick turned again to the seaman.

"I'm going to take your word for this, Tim Dowd," he now said, sharply. "If I find that you have told the truth, you'll be set at liberty at the proper time."

"Thankee, sir."

"I now want you to lend yourself to a plan I have in mind, providing I can run afoul of this man Vincent."

"I'll do what you tell me to do, sir," said Dowd, with genuine humility.

In a few words Nick stated what he wanted, to which the seaman agreed to comply, and Nick delayed there only a few minutes longer.

Having learned from Dowd the precise relations which had existed between him and Kennedy, and obtaining a line on paper to the latter, Nick left Chick and the seaman to remain where they were, and he himself set out for Kennedy's place in Brooklyn.

To be Continued.

DIET AND DISEASE.

It is obvious that if diet be related—says Dr. Robert Bell—to disease, then health must also, to a large extent, bear a very close relationship to diet. Scurvy, for instance, formerly so prevalent, was due entirely to a dietary composed principally of pickled meat, to the exclusion of the vegetable substances which are so essential.

The tendency of civilised humanity is to commit what I can only designate as slow suicide. Most of us are inclined to indulge our appetites too much, thus overtaxing our digestive organs, and overloading them to an undue extent with substances they are incapable of assimilating ; hence to this, and to this alone, is attributable the prevalence of dyspepsia with all its long train of evils. Man's stomach was never intended to be the receptacle of the heterogeneous messes it is so frequently loaded with. No machine could be constructed elastic enough to permit of similarly unfair treatment.

Were we to permit our stomachs alone to gauge our appetites there would be but little danger of overindulgence at table, but this we very rarely do. Our palates are systematically tickled by savoury odours emanating from what—erroneously, I think—are termed dainty dishes. By this means the gustatory nerves become unduly excited, and a normal appetite is thus transformed into one that is abnormal. The result is that the stomach has thrown into it far more food than it can possibly utilise as nourishment.—"Grand Magazine."

COSTLY MEALS.

The costliest meal ever served, as far as history shows, was a supper given by Aelin Verus, one of the most lavish of the latter-day Roman aristocrats. The supper was only intended for a dozen persons, yet its cost was 6,000 sestertia, which would amount to £48,000 in English money. The celebrated feast given by Vitellius, a Roman emperor of those degenerate days, to his brother Lucius cost a fraction over £40,000. Suetonius says that this banquet consisted of 2,000 different dishes of fish and 7,000 different fowls, besides other courses in proportion. Vitellius fortunately for the world, did not reign very long, otherwise the game preserves of Libys, Spain, and Britain would have been exhausted. It may not be out of place to mention here that it is recorded as a curious point of history that a single dish on the table of Emperor Heliogabalus was worth £40,000.

He : "Now that I have your answer my darling Elizabeth, let me ask you a question. Are you superstitious ?"

She : "Superstitious ? Why do you ask, Franz ?"

"That I can only tell when you have answered my question."

"Well, then, I am not in the least superstitious."

"Then I may tell you. You are my thirteenth wife."

First showman : "It's all up with me, ole man."

Second ditto : "What's th' trouble, now ?"

"You know the museum ketched fire, and I lost all my curios ?"

"Yes."

"Well, then, th' bearded woman an' th' tattooed man eloped, th' fat woman licked th' glass-eater an' got arrested, an' now comes th' last straw."

"What's that ?"

"Th' livin' skel'ton's fattenin' up."

"Confound that cook," growled the cannibal king. "Here is dinner two hours late, and not a sound from the kitchen. I'll discharge her for this. Chamberlain, go to the kitchen and tell that cook to get a move on her."

"Pardon me, your Majesty," said the chamberlain, kow-towing properly, "but has your Majesty's august memory failed to apprise him of the fact that he ate the cook this marning ?"

(1560.)

WHY ? WHICH ? WHEN ? HOW ?

WHY DO THICK GLASSES CRACK MORE READILY THAN THIN ONES WHEN HOT WATER IS POURED INTO THEM ?

Because glass is a slow conductor of heat, and when hot liquid is poured into a glass vessel, the interior expands before the heat reaches the exterior ; consequently there is a struggle between the two forces, and the glass flies to pieces.

ARE ANY ANIMALS MATURE AT BIRTH ?

Yes. This is the case with most members of the insect tribe—beetles, butterflies and others coming from the egg or the chrysalis in perfect form, with wings and limbs complete. It is also the case with the common house fly, which never increases in size after it leaves the egg, however long it may live. Most people who see little flies and big flies about, imagine that the little ones are the young of the big; but this is not the case as can easily be verified by careful examination. Low down in the scale of animal life many creatures are found from which the moment they come into being, by splitting away from their parents, are full-grown in every respect.

WHICH IS THE EARLIEST BRITISH COIN STILL CURRENT ?

The shilling, which was first coined, by the same name and value as it is at present current, in 1504. Sovereigns, which had been issued of various values at prior dates, were first coined at twenty shillings each in value in 1542, or thirty-eight years subsequent to the shilling. As to silver crown-pieces, these were not coined till 1553, although gold pieces of that name and value had existed long before that date. The same may be said of the florin, gold florins having been struck in 1344, while the present silver florin was not coined till 1849. A silver groat, of the value of fourpence, was current in this country in the time of Edward III., about the same time as the gold florin; but the fourpenny-piece, of which a few are still in circulation, was not coined till 1836.

WHAT IS THE AVERAGE DIFFERENCE IN ENGLAND BETWEEN THE TEMPERATURE OF DAY AND THAT OF NIGHT ?

Taking the average at Greenwich for twenty years, it appears that the hottest part of the day is at 2 p. m. the coldest at 4 a.m. The lowest mean monthly temperature is observed during the night from January 5th to March 20th, while the highest mean monthly temperature occurs in the latter part of July, and between the hours of 1 and 3.30 p.m. The coldest time in the summer is from 3 to 5 in the morning; in the winter there is not much change from 4 p.m. to 11 a.m. In winter the entire average range of temperature during the twenty-four hours does not exceed 5 deg., while in summer the variations reach 16 deg. The mean temperature of the year at Greenwich is 49.7. The average difference between day and night temperature, taken all the year round, is about 10.5 deg. The temperature is constantly changing, up and down, all day long. It is noticeable that the coldest month of the year is not December, as many think, but January. Hence the old saying, "As the day lengthens, the cold strengthens."

WOULD A SHIP SUNK IN MID-OCEAN EVER REACH THE BOTTOM ?

Most undoubtedly it would. Every solid substance that is heavier than water sinks to the bottom. The pressure of the water is in proportion to the depth, but its density is very slightly increased, as water can be but very little compressed under great pressures. Hence there is no point where the density of the ship and that of the water would be the same, and consequently the ship cannot be suspended.

WHAT IS THE CAUSE OF "ROARING" IN HORSES ?

Roaring in horses is caused by paralysis of the laryngeal nerve, which is generally succeeded by atrophy or wasting away of some of the muscles of the larynx. It arises from various causes—from pressure on the nerves by tumours or blood clots, from strangles, or from the action of a tight bearing rein. It may also be brought about by violently exercising horses while the stomach is distended with dry food. There is a difference, however, in the degree of "roaring"—that produced from violent colds, etc., affecting both inspiration and expiration, while what may be called paralytic roaring affects only the inspiration. A horse afflicted with this latter form is seldom cured, and becomes totally unfit for work. An army veterinary surgeon has, however, recently made some experiments upon horses, in which by cutting away one of the vocal cords and cartilages of the larynx he claims to have entirely removed the impediment in breathing.

WHY IS THE HORSE SLOWER THAN THE ANT ?

An ant, three-sixteenths of an inch long travels at the rate of about 250 yards in an hour, or a mile in seven hours two minutes. Comparing this with the speed of a horse, the latter should if his locomotive powers were in proportion to his strength, be able to travel fifty-four miles per hour. Perhaps the comparison is unfavourable to the horse, as power of locomotion, of leaping, of flight are not proportioned to dimensions. A horse twice as bulky as another may have twice the muscular force, but, it should be remembered, it has twice as much weight to carry. And again, the energy varies as the square of velocity, and a body moving twice as fast as another will require the expenditure of four times the energy.

Judge, testily, to persistent junior: "Sir, if you don't know how to behave as a gentleman in court, I can't teach you."

Junior, pointedly : "Quite so, my Lud, quite so !"

Beaufort Rainfall.

We are indebted to Mr Jas. McKelch for the following interesting information as to the rainfall at Beaufort since 1899.

The rainfall for April was 369 points, as against 58 points for the same month last year. Rain f ll on 17 days out of the 30.

	1899	1900	1901	1902	'03	'04	'05	'06	'07
Jan.	181	113	255	80	149	462	107	8	61
Feb.	180	20	33	80	202	341	126	94	106
Mar.	274	407	158	158	149	73	96	357	89
Apr.	299	329	461	12	406	71	144	58	369
May	195	451	151	94	229	330	335	342	
June	414	350	361	355	301	404	298	339	
July	99	100	158	103	565	180	350	258	
Aug.	277	403	289	194	117	325	169	197	
Sep.	180	237	410	250	397	132	383	361	
Oct.	281	131	261	120	295	329	278	465	
Nov.	252	91	50	77	340	213	76	462	
Dec.	100	81	88	665	387	16	246	42	
Tls.	2672	2713	2675	2188	3537	2876	2598	2983	624

Total for 8 years (1899 to 1906), 222.43, averaging 27.80 per year.

Ballarat Live Stock Market.

Tuesday.

The following district sales are reported:—By Macleod and Booth—27 bullocks, Mr Donald Stewart, Wongan, Skipton, station bred £13 17s 6d to £15 10s, topping the market, averaging £14 9s, store bullocks £12 2s 6d, to £13 5s, averaging £12 16s 2d; 9 head cattle, Mr George Exell, Glenholme, Stockyard Hill, bullocks £12 12s 6d to £14 2s 6d, averaging £13 12s 6d, heifer £5 10s; 1 bullock, Mr E. G. Austin, Borriyallock, Skipton, £10 7s 6d; 109 wethers, Mr Donald Stewart, Wongan, Skipton, crossbreds 20s 4d to 25s 9d, averaging £1 2s 4d, comebacks 20s 1d to 24s 4d, averaging £1 2s 2d, the draft topping the market. By Stephen Holgate and Co.—3 head cattle, for Mr C. Adams, Snake Valley, bullock £8 2s 6d, cows £7 10s and £5 12s 6d; 5 comeback ewes, for Mrs E. Collins, Nerring, 10s; 65 lambs for same owner, 6s 8d and 6s 6d. By Hepburn, Crawford, and Seymour—96 merino ewes, Mr R. B. Beggs, Eurambeen, 11s 5d. By S. G. Valentine and Co.—11 bullocks (stores), for Admiral Bridges, Trawalla Estate, Trawalla, to £14 2s 6d, averaging £13 0s 6d.

For Chronic Chest Complaints, Woods' Great Pepperment Cure. 1s 6d.

THE VOICE OF NATURE.

By "Mars."

Whenever anyone suffers from rheumatism, gout, neuralgia, lumbago, sciatica, backache, blood disorders, anæmia, indigestion, jaundice, biliousness, sick headache, general debility, gravel, stone, bladder disease, or Bright's Disease, it is but Nature crying aloud for help and saying, "Your liver is out of order! Your kidneys are not doing their work! Restore them to health, or your suffering cannot cease." Nature will not be outraged. So long as the urinary and biliary poisons, which cause the disorders mentioned, remain in the system you must suffer. When the kidneys and liver are fulfilling actively their appointed functions the poisons which cause the disorders are expelled in a natural manner, and suffering ceases.

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 or 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 work 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 these 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.

For Children's Hacking Cough at Night, Woods' Great Pepperment Cure. 1s 6d.

The Anglican Bishop of Ballarat, Dr. Green, will leave for England on the 14th inst.

Chamberlain's Cough Remedy has become a great favourite for children, for coughs, colds, croup and whooping cough, because it can always be depended upon and is pleasant to take. Mothers have found that there is not the least danger in giving it to their children in large and frequent doses, as it contains no injurious substance. For sale by Wotherspoon and Co., Merchants, Beaufort.

GREEN-APPLE WISDOM.

The accumulated wisdom of ten generations can't keep a boy from eating green apples. You can talk to him till you're tired, but it'll do no good. He simply can't learn from anything but hard pit-of-the-stomach experience. He must have his own experience before he'll believe what you tell him.

Now, men are simply boys grown up. It isn't green apples any longer; it's his wearing apparel. A man can learn only from experience how and where to buy garments that will not cause him to use cuss words—that will give him suit satisfaction, plenty of style and durability, and come lightly on his purse.

Every suit we make is tailored to fit your figure perfectly, and to give you that well-dressed and comfortable feeling that makes a man hold up his head and look the world in the face.

No travelling representative can give you the same satisfaction as we.

Our prices are lower; we work from an immense warehouse stock, and consequently show a great variety of patterns.

All our suits are made in Melbourne, and we can prove beyond all doubt that we can meet all your ideas in tailoring far better and at a lower price than you'd pay the travellers.

A Perfect Fitting Suit that You'd Look Well In:

45s., or 50s., or 55s., or 60s.

Anything you require. The style and finish is all that can be desired.

J. R. WOTHERSPOON & CO.,

"The Store that Serves You Well,"

Beaufort and Buangor.

SEEDS! * SEEDS!

Remember—

The Most Reliable

GARDEN SEEDS

Are Obtainable at

GEO. PRINGLE'S,

SPOT CASH GROCER.

Agent for Geo. Smith, Ballarat.

Mining News.

New Yam Holes Sluicing Co.—This claim has made good headway under the new management of Mr. H. Rose, managing director, and there is now some prospect of Beaufort becoming one of the dredging centres of Victoria. The barge site will be cleaned out to-day, and the barge shifted back at once, when sluicing will be carried on with three shifts.

Tipperary Dredging Co.—A meeting of shareholders was held at 34 Queen-street, Melbourne, on Tuesday last; Mr Charles Braizer in the chair. It was decided to register the company as a no-liability company, with a capital of £14,000 in 14,000 shares of £1 each. The following directors were elected:—Messrs Chas. Braizer, Crawford, Hiscox, and Herbert Rose (managing director). Mr W. H. Dolamore was appointed legal manager, and it was decided that the office be at 34 Queen-street. This company has purchased the Taylor's Hill dredging plant intact for cash. The managing director visited Taylor's Hill yesterday in company with Mr Pascoe, contractor, of Maryborough (who erected the Yam Holes plant). The contract for removal will be signed on Monday next, and the plant dismantled at once, and re-erected in Tipperary Gully.

The following are the reported yields for the week ending Saturday, 27th April:—Morris and party, 14oz. 12dwt.; Martin's Reward, 5oz. 15dwt.; Last Chance, 4oz. 7dwt.; Carmichael and party (2 days), 3oz. 12dwt; Adamthwaite and party (fortnight), 7oz. 15dwt.; No. 2 Extended, Raglan, 2oz. 10dwt; sundries, 10oz.

Trawalla Leads G.M. Coy.—Leading N.E. reached 56ft.; prospects poor; crosscutting south off same in heavy wash. S. off No. 2 rise reached 28ft.; wash improving.

Beaufort Thistle Club.

A general meeting of the above club was held at the Mechanics' Institute on Monday evening; Mr A. Nicholson (chief) in the chair and 9 members present.

The chief stated that the meeting had been called to settle the accounts in connection with the Easter Monday gathering. They had every reason to congratulate themselves on its financial success. From every standpoint it was a veritable success, and he hoped it would continue to be so.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.

Mr Carroll stated that as Mr Nichol, the secretary, had been away a lot, he had undertaken to present a balance-sheet from the beginning of the year. The receipts (with a Cr. balance brought forward of £19 15s 1d) totalled £94 16s 1d, and the expenditure £62 8s 2d, leaving a Cr. balance of £32 7s 11d. The members' fees (55 at 5s) showed a considerable shortage on last year. The concert receipts were £29 7s 6d and the expenditure £31 18s 6d. Confining themselves strictly to anniversary accounts the profit on the anniversary was £8 2s 4d. As the accounts had been paid, the action of the acting secretary was confirmed, on the motion of Mr J. B. Cochran and Rev. R. McGowan. The balance-sheet was received.

The sum of £1 1s was voted to the Dosh McLennan Memorial Fund, Colac, on motion of Messrs Cochran and Carroll, both of whom spoke in eulogistic terms of the late Mr McLennan's services at Highland gatherings, as also did the chief.

The prizes for selling the greatest number of concert tickets having been won by Hermann Jaensch and Stella Slater, the Rev. R. McGowan moved that books valued at 2s 6d (1st) and 2s (2nd), similar to last year, be given, and that the selection of the books be left in the hands of Messrs Baker and Cochran. Seconded by Mr Carroll and carried.

Mr Prentice was, on the motion of Messrs Carroll and Cochran, appointed an honorary member of the club, and the secretary instructed to write thanking him for his honorary services at the anniversary.

A letter was received from the Beaufort Agricultural Society, asking the club to appoint three delegates to attend a conference in the Shire Hall on 9th May to consider and formulate a scheme for erecting a grandstand in the Park, and after some discussion it was decided, on the motion of Messrs Cochran and Carroll, to appoint three delegates on the distinct understanding that by so doing the Thistle Club did not in any way commit itself to join in any scheme that might be agreed upon, but was quite competent to withdraw from the project. The chief, vice-chief, and secretary (Messrs A. Nicholson, J. B. Cochran, and J. Nichol) were then appointed to represent the club, on the motion of Messrs Robertson and Loft.

It was decided to hold a members' social and lecture in May, the public to be charged 1s; also to hold an entertainment about July.

Mr J. H. Robertson was, on the motion of the secretary and Mr McDonald, elected a member of committee in the room of Mr H. H. Menzies.

Mr McDonald moved that the chief, vice-chief, secretary, and Messrs Carroll and Loft be appointed a sub-committee to carry out the details of the social. Seconded by Mr Robertson, and carried.

VICTORIAN [redacted] RAILWAYS.

TENDERS are invited for the supply, in contracts of not less than 250, of approved grey box, red ironbark, redgum, red box, yellow box, or yellow stringy bark, bluegum, stringy bark, or messmate sleepers, 9ft. x 10in. by 5in., and 9ft. x 9in. x 4½in., delivered at any station in the Northern, Midland, Western, Eastern, and South-Eastern Districts. Particulars at Ararat and Beaufort stations. Preliminary deposit, £1 each 250 sleepers. Tenders, indorsed "Tender for Sleepers," must be lodged, with the preliminary deposit, in the Tender Box, Railway Offices, Melbourne, at or before One p.m., on Monday, 20th May.

No tender will be necessarily accepted.

L. McCLELLAND, Secretary.

AGENT, to introduce new business for the Australian Mutual Provident Society. Apply A. CLUTTERBUCK, A.M.P. Society, BALLARAT.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the STOCKYARD HILL FOOTBALL CLUB will be held at the Stockyard Hill Hotel on WEDNESDAY, 8th inst., at 8 p.m.

B. KIRKPATRICK, Hon. Sec.

FOR SALE—Pen Fine Black ORPINGTONS (Rooster and five Hens), unrelated. Silver Dorking Cockerels; also First Cross Silver Dorking and Silver Wyandotte. Come and choose yourself.

(Mrs.) H. J. RICHARDS, Middle Creek.

TENDERS are invited for the PAINTING of the RAGLAN PUBLIC HALL. The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted. Tenders to be in to the Secretary not later than May 11th. For full particulars, apply to the Secretary, Raglan.

T. M. BALL, Hon. Secretary.

I.O.R. CONCERT.—Bro. A. Gunn & Son's wonderful BIOGRAPH Entertainment, SOCIETIES' HALL, BEAUFORT, THURSDAY, May 9th, 1907. Thousands of feet of LIVING PICTURES! Illustrated Songs by Miss MAGGIE SHERLOCK and Mr. McMANAMNY. All New Pictures. Admission, 1s.; Children, 6d.

GEO. PRINGLE, Secretary.

MISS K. BARAGWANATH (Certificated Trainer of the Art Gallery Association's Technical Art School, and prize-winner at the Ladies' Art Exhibition of 1906, Ballarat), Teacher of PAINTING (Water-color and Oils) and DRAWING (Freehand, Model, and Shading). CLASSES to be held in the MECHANICS' INSTITUTE each TUESDAY AFTERNOON. Terms on application.

ANY PERSONS TRESPASSING on the EURAMBEEN Property with Guns or Dogs will be PROSECUTED.

BEGGS BROS.

Eurambeen, 4th February, 1907.

ANYBODY TRESPASSING on MAWALLOK after this date will be PROSECUTED.

GEORGE LEWIS, Manager.

4th February, 1907.

Brophy, Foley & Coy.,

PRODUCE AGENTS & AUCTIONEERS,

Market Square, Ballarat.

HIGHEST Price given for Grain of all descriptions. Prompt settlement. Three months' free storage. Advances made. Samples and Correspondence invited.

NOTICE.

ANYBODY TRESPASSING on STONELEIGH after this date will be PROSECUTED.

CHARLES LEWIS,
Pro Executors late Wm. Lewis.

4th February, 1907.

WANTED . . .

2,000 bus. Oats.
1,000 bus. Wheats.
200 tons Hay.

TROY BROS.,

Beaufort.

Dalgleish & Co.,

TEA AND CONFECTIONERY MERCHANTS,

HOLMES STREET, BALLARAT.

SINGLE TINS or BOXES of BISCUITS or CONFECTIONERY at WHOLESALE PRICES. Sole Proprietors of

"KOOMARI TEA."

Every Order is Guaranteed Quality & Weight.

DALGLEISH & CO.

The Pinnacle of Merit.

The pinnacle of merit is achieved in the "Miller" Suits—the sort that particular men care about—suits of many merits. When you wear a "Miller" Suit you have that well-dressed feeling and appearance that counts for so much in a successful career. The garments hang and fit with correct comfort — the cut is artistic and fashionable—and the finish ensures that permanent satisfaction which is the final test of an economical suit.

We have a fine selection of the newest and most effective Autumn and Winter patterns.

Suits to Order,

In Colonial and Scotch Tweeds,

50s., 55s., 63s.

Our Mr. H. O. Thomas visits the district at intervals.

Patterns, Price List, and Self-measurement Forms sent free if you ask.

MILLER'S,

THE CLOTHIERS,

7 & 9 Bridge St.,

Ballarat.

EMPTY CASKS MAKE THE MOST NOISE,

—and empty promises go up in the air and come down like hot-air balloons.

When we tell you that we are offering better values in High-grade LAMPWARE and ROOM HEATERS, we are telling the truth—a truth that the goods themselves will substantiate.

We ask careful, cautious people to come here first and see for themselves the values offering, and then go the round of all the other stores and compare price for price, quality for quality, with the stocks we are showing. They'll come back from whence they started—quick.

KEROSENE LAMPS . . .

Library Hanging Lamp, all brass, opal shade, 32s 6d.
Do., antique bronze, with decorated bowl and shade, 35s.
Nickel Rochester Hanging Lamps—No. 1, 10s 6d.; No. 2, 13s 6d.
Bismarck Reading Lamps—opal shades, 3s 9d each.
Bismarck Wall Lamps, ten-line, with reflector, 3s 6d.
Wall Lamps, with Venus burner, 5s 8d, 1s 9d; 1-inch, 2s.
Wall Lamps, "The Gem," 1s each.
Duplex Double-wick Lamps, from 8s to 19s 6d each.
Hand Lamps—"Gem," 1s; "Nutmeg," 1s; "Venus," 1s 3d; to 3s each.
Table Stand Lamps, glass fonts, bronze stands, assorted, 5s 8d; 1-inch, from 3s to 8s 6d.
Piano Lamps, 10s 6d, 12s 6d, 15s 6d pair.
Fairy Night Lamps, with opal globes, 5d each.
Dietz Driving Lamps (for kerosene), 15s 6d each.
Hurricane Lanterns—Dietz, 5s 6d; O.K., 4s; Combination, 3s 6d.

Acetylene Gas Reading Lamp,

"The BRITELITE," 37s 6d, COMPLETE WITH SHADE.

Safe, Effective, Substantial. The New Principle—Carbide to Water. Call and See it in Use.

"Perfection" Room Heaters . . .

No. 25, Nickel Brass Fount, 20s.
„ 160, „ „ „ 27s 6d.
„ 120, „ Terne Plate „ 20s 6d.

HAWKES BROS.,
BEAUFORT.

BONNINGTON'S IRISH MOSS,

The standard family medicine for the Cure of Coughs and Colds, and all Chest Affections. Used with success for over 35 years. Sold everywhere. Price, 1s. 6d. and 2s. 6d.

A STRANGE REUNION.

A BRADFORD STORY.

The name of Barsdorff is a most unfamiliar one in England generally, but in the busy manufacturing town of Bradford such was not the case, for the bearer of it, Mrs Barsdorff, was well known from the highest to the lowest. Scarcely a day passed that she did not visit the poorer parts of the town, helping the destitute, and comforting the sick and sorrowful. People said, and, somehow, people usually contrive to know a good deal, that she had seen much trouble in her time; but, be that as it may, there was a certain cheerfulness about her presence that gladdened the hearts in many a household. Late one afternoon, in the month of November, her brougham drew up at the main entry of No. 17 Osborne-street. She got out, and bidding the coachman wait, mounted the flight of stone steps until she came to a door on the second landing. Here she stopped and knocked loudly, and it was quickly opened by a tidy, middle-aged woman of the ordinary working class type.

"Well, Mrs. Parkins; how are you to-day?" she asked in a kindly voice. "I have not been round this way for some time, and I was anxious to hear if your husband is better."

"Thank you, ma'am; he has been at work for a week past now; but won't you come in and rest for a little?"

"Thanks, Mrs. Parkins, I will; but I must not keep Robert waiting long in this weather."

Just as she had sat down by the side of the kitchen fire she heard the sound of severe coughing come from an adjoining room.

"That is a terrible cough! Have you a visitor just now, Mrs. Parkins?"

"No, ma'am," she replied; "but we have a woman lodging with us, and her little girl has had a bad cough for some days; indeed, she was very ill yesterday."

"What does the mother do?" inquired Mrs. Barsdorff.

"She is an actress, and plays one of the leading parts at the theatre this week. Mrs. Hardinge is her name."

At that moment another violent fit of coughing was heard.

"Poor thing!" said the lady. "I wonder if she would mind my going in to see them."

"No, ma'am, I'm sure she would not; but I'll go and find out," and she left the kitchen. In a few minutes she returned.

"Will you please come this way?" she said, and conducted her into a large comfortable parlour-bedroom on the other side of the passage.

As she entered the room, a tall, strikingly handsome young woman stood up to receive her. "This is Mrs. Barsdorff," said Mrs. Parkins; "she heard Gladys coughing, and said she would like to come and pay you a visit."

"It is indeed very kind of you, Mrs. Barsdorff," said the actress, accepting the proffered hand.

On a bed in a corner of the apartment lay a lovely golden-haired child of about three years of age, and it did not require a skilled eye to see that she was far from well.

"Gladys is rather worse to-day," continued Mrs. Hardinge, "and it so happens that my understudy is also ill, so that I cannot stay away from the theatre," and she gave a deep sigh.

"I am extremely sorry for you," said Mrs. Barsdorff, as she sat down by the bedside, "for it must be very trying for you to leave her at nights." Suddenly an idea occurred to her. "Mrs. Hardinge," she said, "if you do not mind, I should like very much to remain here and look after little Gladys while you are out this evening. It would give me great pleasure, so please do not say no."

The landlady had left the room, so they were alone.

The young mother looked at the speaker in surprise, and her eyes filled with tears. "Do you really mean it?" she asked. "Oh! it is good of you, and I shall be very grateful. You will not find her troublesome, I think, and it will be such a relief to my mind."

"Very well, that's settled," said the other. "What time do you go to the theatre?"

"At seven o'clock," she replied.

"Then you may expect me here by that time. Have you been long on the stage, Mrs. Hardinge?"

"About ten years," and as she uttered the words a sad, wearied look passed over her face, which was not unnoticed by the elder lady.

"I see you have had trouble, dear," she said kindly. "I, too, have had my share. Your husband, is he dead?"

"No!" she answered, with some hesitation—"that is—I do not know. Oh! madam, you are so good and sympathetic that I feel I should like to tell you all," and she knelt down by the side of her newly-made friend.

"About five years ago," she went on, "I met him in London, when I was a chorus girl. We became engaged, and were married in the following year. He made me leave the profession, and we settled in a small villa at Norwood. For three years we lived happily together, but one night Jack came home in a furious rage, said he had heard on good authority that I had been unfaithful to him, and that he did not wish to live another day with me. It was a vile falsehood, and with all my strength I protested that I was innocent, but in vain. From that day until this I have never set eyes on, or heard from him. I determined to go on the stage again, and was fortunate in getting a good engagement in a touring company."

It was with considerable difficulty that Mrs. Barsdorff restrained her emotion while listening to the pathetic story of the actress as she knelt at her feet—her face buried in her lap, and she gently stroked the lovely soft brown hair.

"I feel deeply for you, dear," she said, in a choking voice, "for your sorrow is not altogether unlike my own. My husband died shortly after we were married, and our only child, upon whom I lavished all my love and care, has been lost to me for years. But I cannot speak of it now. I must go, for I have kept my coachman waiting too long already."

Before leaving the room she kissed the actress on both cheeks, saying she would return at seven o'clock.

* * * *

Late that same evening, while Mrs. Barsdorff was sitting by the bedside of the little sufferer, she heard Mrs. Parkins go to the outer door in response to a loud knock.

"Does Mrs. Hardinge live here?" asked a deep voice.

"Yes, sir!" replied the landlady; "but she is at the theatre just now, and won't be in till eleven o'clock."

"Oh, I know that," said the man. "I am her husband, and shall wait in her room for her."

At this piece of information the good woman was taken quite aback.

Mistaking her hesitation and surprise for incredulity, he took a card from his pocket and handed it to her. She looked at it, and saw that it bore the words, "Mr. John Hardinge."

"Come this way, sir," she said, and ushered him into the room in which lay the little invalid. She had already received a big surprise, but it was nothing to that which she experienced when she opened the door of the sick chamber. As soon as the stranger caught sight of the sweet, pale-faced woman sitting there, he stood as if transfixed to the spot. Jumping up from her chair, she rushed towards him with open arms. "John! my long-lost son!" she cried wildly, and in an instant, they were clasped in each other's arms.

At this Mrs. Parkins discreetly left the room, shutting the door behind her.

It was some time before mother and son quite recovered from the shock of their reunion, and after all explanations had been made, she had forgiven him as only a mother can.

"When did you change your name?" she asked.

"Immediately after I left home," he answered, "for I did not wish my whereabouts to be known."

"Well, John," she said, looking at her watch, "I shall go home now, for it will be best that you should be here alone when she returns. Don't you think so?"

"Yes! perhaps it will, mother," he replied.

"I want you to go and call a cab for me, for Robert was not to come till later," and the young man went to do her bidding.

While he was out she went to the side of the bed on which her grandchild was sleeping peacefully, and, bending down, she gently kissed the little girl who had, all unknowingly, been the means of bringing such happiness to her heart. In a few minutes she went downstairs, leaving father and child together.

* * * *

It was a happy meeting that took place in that same room later on in the evening, when Gertrude Hardinge and her husband were once more united, never to part again. He told her how he had only recently discovered that he had been the victim of a dastardly plot made for the express purpose of separating them. "I must have been mad to have believed them, dearest," he said, as she stood with his arms around her.

"I never ceased to love you, Jack," and as he looked into those lovely eyes, he knew that it was the truth.

"How sweet your mother is!" she continued, "and how good she was to me!"

"Yes! she is all you say," he replied earnestly, "and now, dear, let us thank God for His goodness to us."

They made a beautiful picture as, hand in hand, they knelt at the bedside of the innocent little child.

Next day Mrs. Barsdorff called early to see them, and, on hearing that Gladys was much better, she made arrangements for them all to come home with her. Mrs. Hardinge's engagement terminated in three weeks, and she then finally severed her connection with the theatrical profession. One morning, three months after the events which have been narrated, Mrs. Barsdorff again knocked at the now familiar door on the second landing at No. 17 Osborne-street, and was effusively received by the worthy Mrs. Parkins.

"I have come to bring you an important piece of information," said the lady, as she was ushered into the well-known room. "What would you think if I were to tell you that you and Mr. Parkins are my tenants now?"

The woman held up her hands in amazement.

"Oh, ma'am!" was all she could say.

"It is nevertheless true," continue Mrs. Barsdorff, "for I have just completed the purchase of this block of buildings. I heard that it was for sale and as your house has such dear associations for me, I could not resist buying it. And, what is more, I have arranged that, from henceforth, you and your husband shall live here rent free."

Mrs. Parkins was quite overcome by this sudden and unexpected act of kindness, and many and sincere were the blessings she invoked upon the head of her generous benefactress when that lady took her departure half an hour later.

Prof. Decker, of the Ohio State University, and Dr. Vivian, have been conducting some experiments in the use of pepsin rennet in cheesemaking.

The manufacturers of this preparation give the following points in its favour:—

1st. Scale pepsin (1 to 3000 test) is a uniform product, every batch acting the same, and is not variable in strength, as are the liquid rennets, each lot of which you must accustom yourself to.

2nd. Pepsin in dry form keeps its strength indefinitely, and does not deteriorate during warm weather. In addition, pepsin is sterile and not liable, as is a liquid preparation, to contain large numbers of bacteria.

It won first place in the Cheddar cheese contest at the Ohio Convention in January, and also at the Ohio State Fair last fall.

Employ good, reliable hands, and you will gain by having things done properly.

The more we look at the world with intelligent and loving eyes, the more the world means to us. The more we look at each other's face with intelligence and love, the more human beings mean to us. The more we think of the fathomless depths and the lofty heights of being, and of the Being that fills being and is the source of it, the more it will mean to us.

Do not think that you are saving money by avoiding the expense and trying to accomplish too much yourself.

Self-distrust is the cause of most of our failures. In the assurance of strength, there is strength, and they are the weakest, however strong, who have no faith in themselves or their powers.

Doors made entirely of paper are used in some of the modern dwellings in French cities. They are finished to resemble any kind of wood, and there is no warping, shrinking, or cracking.

BONNINGTON'S IRISH MOSS.

For the chest, throat, and lungs. This medicine will loosen the grip of a cold from the first dose. Pleasant to take and always reliable; but be sure you obtain the genuine article.

Under the will of the late R. W. Holmes, a retired solicitor, who died last week, the sum of £26,500 has been bequeathed to the Ballarat charities. The estate was valued at £35,000.

SELECTED RECIPES.

Fig and Custard Pudding.—Well grease a plain mould or basin with clarified dripping. Cut the dried figs open in halves, and press them against the sides of the basin till it is lined with them. Beat four eggs to a froth, and mix with them half a pint of milk, two heaped tablespoonsful of sugar, the grated rind of a lemon and a flavouring of vanilla, with a tiny pinch of salt. Mix well together, and pour carefully into the basin so as not to disturb the figs. Cover with a greased paper. Steam very slowly till the custard feels firm in the centre. Allow to stand for a few moments, then turn out into a hot dish. This is improved with the addition of a sweet sauce.

Chocolate Caramels.—Cream well together one cupful each of sugar, molasses and milk (or cream), with half a cupful of butter and quarter of a pound of grated, unsweetened chocolate, then boil until the candy will crack in ice-water. Pour into buttered pans until half an inch deep, and when cool mark into squares with a greased knife.

Cocoanut Cream Bars.—Melt two teaspoonfuls of butter in a granite pan and add one and one-half cupfuls of sugar with half a cupful of milk. Heat slowly to boiling point, boil twelve minutes, remove from fire, add one-third cupful of shredded cocoanut and one-half teaspoonful of vanilla. Beat with a spoon until creamy and the mixture begins to sugar at edges, then pour in buttered tin and cut into bars. The tiniest drop of bluing water will make the candy pure white.

Pretty Sweets with Dried Apricots.—Wash the fruit well, then soak it for thirty-six hours in a sugar and water syrup instead of plain water, making the syrup with ½ lb. of lump or caster sugar to the pint of water, cooking these together, and then when cold pouring over the dried fruit. For 2 lbs. of apricots treated like this take about half a pint of the syrup they were soaked in, and cook the fruit in it till tender, then arrange it in a souffle dish and set aside. Mix two tablespoonfuls of cornflour to a paste with a little cold milk, stir in by degrees a pint of boiling milk, sweeten with 2oz. of caster sugar, and then cook in a lined saucepan, stirring well till the mixture leaves the sides of the saucepan clean (about ten minutes). Remove from the stove, and when it has cooked add the yolks of two or three eggs, and cook again for a few minutes, stirring well, then put aside to cool. The custard is then poured over the apricots in the souffle dish, and the white of the eggs, whipped till stiff with caster sugar, a pinch of salt, and flavouring to taste, piled lightly on the top, and the dish set in a cool oven till a light fawn colour. This sweet, which is known as Meringue d'Apricots, can be either eaten hot or cold. When the latter it is very useful for children's parties, and so on. Any flavouring liked can be added to the custard when cool, or the milk flavoured by a strip of lemon peel infused in it. When the apricots are well soaked in syrup first, they then make very nice tarts of the open French kind. For these put a flat ring on a baking sheet, or line a very shallow cake tin with good pastry, put rice in to keep the bottom of the tart flat, then fill it, when cooked, with the compote of apricots, stewed as directed above, and decorate with an egg meringue if to be served hot. If the tart is to be eaten cold, however, let both pastry and compote cool, and then, just before serving, decorate with whipped cream.

A Light Suet Pudding.—Well grease a pudding basin. Mix six ounces of flour, six ounces of bread crumbs, one dessert spoonful of baking powder, half teaspoonful salt, and eight ounces of well-grated suet, together with enough milk to make it into a soft, slightly sticky dough. Press this at once into the basin. Cover with a round of well-greased paper. Steam for at least three hours.

ROTATION IN GARDENING.

Don't make your onion bed the same place you did last year, just because you have been making it always in that corner of the garden. Change the beds around.

Put your onions where you had cabbage or tomatoes last year, and put peas and beans where you had parsnips and beets.

A change of ground is good for vegetables as a change of pasture is good for sheep. All plants do not take the same nourishment from the soil. Hence when one vegetable has exhausted such properties of the soil as it needs the ground is still rich in some other property that will produce a good crop of some other kind of plant. So we see the necessity of rotation of garden vegetables and have seen its effects by trying it. Try for yourself and be convinced.

COTTAGE CHEESE.

Into a pan of nice thick sour milk, pour boiling water, stirring all the while, until the whey begins to separate, which it will do at once. Then turn it into a cheese-cloth strainer and hang up to drain. If too much hot water has been added to it it will be hard; to prevent this put the bag containing it into a pan of cold water, and let this rinse through it before hanging. When thoroughly drained, rub it fine with a spoon, add a little salt and rich cream, and you will have an excellent and wholesome dish for supper.

Do not expect a boy to do a man's work.

Malta is the most densely populated island in the world.

Nothing hurts a small man so much as to have people ignore his threats.

Women serve as medical officers in the Russian army. In no other country of Europe is such employment given to the sex.

Straighten leaning fences while the ground is soft; much heavy work will be avoided by doing so.

Erect gates on the entrance to your cultivation paddocks; it takes less time and trouble to open a gate than to remove the collection of broken rails which we oftimes see blocking the entrance.

Attend to all farm work directly you see the necessity.

Mr W. Robinson, Grocer, Mornington, N.Z., not only sell Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, but uses it. He says:—"I have been troubled several times with influenza, and the only cough medicine that has done me any good was Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. Innumerable times I have recommended it to my customers and they were more than pleased with the result. I have customers that always keep a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy in their house, and won't use anything else for their children." For sale by Wotherspoon & Co., Merchants, Beaufort.

Did you ever stop to think that Chamberlain's Pain Balm is an antiseptic liniment and when applied to cuts, burns, bruises, causes them to heal without maturation, and in about one third of the time of any other treatment? For sale by Wotherspoon and Co., Merchants, Beaufort.

HEARNE'S BRONCHITIS CURE

The Famous Remedy for

COUGHS, BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, & CONSUMPTION,

Has the Largest Sale of any Chest Medicine in the World.

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.

Beware of Imitations! The great success of HEARNE'S BRONCHITIS CURE, has induced a number of unprincipled persons to make imitations, each calling his medicine "Bronchitis Cure," with the object of deceiving the simple-minded, and so getting a sale for an imitation which has none of the beneficial effects that HEARNE'S BRONCHITIS CURE has. Consequently it has become necessary to draw your attention to this fact, and to request you in your own interests to be particular to ask for HEARNE'S and to see that you get it.

HEARNE'S BRONCHITIS CURE, 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 to any Address, when not obtainable locally.

NOTICE.—Hearne's Bronchitis Cure No. 1A does NOT contain any poison within the meaning of the Act. It is equally beneficial for the youngest child and the most aged person

SOLD WHOLESALE AND RETAIL BY J. W. HARRIS, CHEMIST, BEAUFORT.

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

CHOOSE THE SURE REMEDY.

The Safe Road Indicated.

The Case of Miss M. A. GRANT.

(By a Special Reporter.)

No one can read these lines without realising that they will have a decidedly good influence upon the lives of many, for they convey a message such as must cheer even the most dejected of mortals. Miss Mary Ann Grant, of No. 7 Simmons-street, Prahran, tells the story, which runs:—

"When I was living in Newtown, Sydney, some seven years ago, my health was anything but good, and for a considerable length of time I knew what it was to feel the want of a few words of advice such as will lead to the termination of one's sufferings."

"Why? Could nobody tell you what to get?" asked the writer.

"I mean to say that for long enough nobody told me the right remedy to get, which meant that I had to suffer on and on till Clements Tonic came my way through the recommendation of a relative, and up till then what I had gone through was awful to relate."

"I would like to hear it if you don't mind."

"Well, you may. I found myself dreadfully weak and run down to an extent which almost makes me shudder to think of it, for I could not do my housework without feeling it to be the greatest hardship going. Right through my body there was such a scarcity of strength and such a profusion of aches that I can honestly say I did not like moving about at all. If it were only the sickening headaches I had to bear my afflictions would have been great enough, surely; but to them I have to add many ailments, not the least of which was an excessive nervousness which caused me more trouble than I like to recall. Almost without reason I grew timid and agitated several times a day, and at night I was more nervous than ever, and when you hear that I was a very poor sleeper, and spent most of the time worrying about all sorts of horrible imaginations, you can guess what a wretched time I had. A heavy feeling affected me in my chest, pains shot through to my shoulder blades, the least thing made me irritable, and in the mornings I always had a very bitter taste in the mouth."

"Do you remember what your digestion was like?"

"Oh, my organs of digestion were altogether at fault, for every kind of food disagreed with me—the little I had of it, for I can assure you it was very hard for me to eat anything owing to the poorness of my appetite—and after each light repast I was persecuted with all those horrible sensations which accompany indigestion. But the worst has yet to be told. Following upon these afflictions came a fearful attack of neuralgia, which affected my jaws, gums, forehead and back of head to an agonising degree, and I can assure you that I was often almost stupified with pain. This was the time when my relative advised me what to do."

"And how did you get on then?"

"With Clements Tonic—splendidly. Before starting with that medicine I was thin and gaunt, and nothing but a shadow of what I once had been, but in a little while a wonderful alteration came over me, and to the end of my days I shall thank Clements Tonic for it, as that was the only medicine which could do so much for me. I was soon inspired with hope, for Clements Tonic acted like a charm upon my neuralgic tortures and gradually drove them right away, and after taking about three bottles I could eat my food quite heartily. As for sleeping, well, I never slept better in all my life, and, oh! believe me, I was so thankful for all the ease and strength which Clements Tonic brought, and I earnestly hope other sufferers may read my story for their own sakes. Nervousness left me, thank heaven, and so did the pains and aches about my body, and what pleased me immensely was to find I could digest all and every kind of food with ease. It was a treat to be able to get about again with the energetic and light-hearted feelings which soon resulted after beginning with Clements Tonic, and for regulating and toning the entire system I always recommend the use of that wonderful remedy. Indeed, I cannot speak too highly of it, for by restoring my health Clements Tonic took me from misery to happiness, and in return you have my permission to publish these remarks in any way."

STATUTORY DECLARATION.

I, MARY ANN GRANT, of No. 7 Simmons-street, Prahran, 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.

Mary Ann Grant

at Prahran, in the State of Victoria, this January, 1904, before me,

HENRY OSMENT, J.P.

the Peace in and for the Central Bailiwick of Victoria.

Correspondence.

PROPOSED FARM-HOME FOR AGED AND FEEBLE-MINDED DEAF MUTES.

(TO THE EDITOR, "RIPONSHIRE ADVOCATE.")

Sir,—The Hon. the Premier, Mr Thos. Bent, has promised by Government grant £2000 towards the above object, conditionally that a like amount be raised at once by the people of Victoria. We have till the end of June. It is now getting on to 40 years since the Deaf and Dumb Institution was established; consequently many of the early pupils are now reaching an advanced age, when special provision must be made for them. Many of the deaf and dumb have additional afflictions, being blind, lame and maimed, etc. It is estimated that there are about 50 in the State. The farm will provide work for those who are out of employment. It will also be a special boon to those recovering from sickness, providing as it would a change of scene and air. Anyone desiring to help this cause is requested to write to the hon. secretary, H. S. Martin, Esq., solicitor, Equitable Building, Collins St., Melbourne, who will supply all information and receive donations. On June 26th, 27th, and 28th, there is to be a grand bazaar in the Melbourne Town Hall towards the above object. Nearly every suburb of Melbourne will be represented by a stall. There will also be a deaf mutes' stall,—articles collected by the deaf from their friends, etc. Mr and Mrs J. E. Muir, Deaf and Dumb Building, Flinders St., are the hon. secretaries of the deaf mute stall, and will be glad to hear from friends in Beaufort who would like to help. Articles may be sent to Princes Bridge railway station, or direct to the hon. secretaries at address given, when they would be gratefully acknowledged.—Yours, etc.,

ALEX. WILLIAMSON, Country Representative, Adult Deaf and Dumb Mission.

Beaufort, April 30th, 1907.

While in Beaufort on Tuesday, I collected 35s for the Adult Deaf and Dumb Mission work.—A.W.

WOODS' GREAT PEPPERMINT CURE.

With this issue the proprietors of this well-known household remedy commence their 1907 campaign. As a fitting introduction to the season they have just received the following communication from the New Zealand International Exhibition authorities.

"New Zealand International Exhibition, 1906-7, April 2nd, 1907.—W. E. Woods & Co., Propty., Ltd.—Dear sirs—I beg to inform you that you have been awarded a diploma of special award and gold medal for your exhibit of drugs and medicines in class 3, subdivision 2. Subject: Woods' Great Peppermint Cure for Coughs and Colds.—I am, dear sirs, yours faithfully, D. A. McIntyre, Superintendent of Juries and Awards."

Mr F. H. Lewin, farmer and grazier, late of Mount Cole, who died on 28th March, was possessed of property valued at £4,249. By his will, which was lodged for probate on Monday, he left his estate to his children.

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.

Sold everywhere in boxes, price 1/1½ (56 pills) & 2/9 (168 pills).

LETTERS ABOUT LIVER COMPLAINT.

From Mr. J. Edwards, Davey Street, East Geelong, Vic., 31st August, 1905.

"For about twelve months I had been ailing from aggravated liver complaint, producing indigestion, biliousness, a heavy feeling in the chest and frequent pains in the shoulder blades. I tried the usual purgative remedies, which had the effect of only temporarily improving my condition. I could get no permanent relief until I took Warner's Safe Cure. I am pleased to say that the good effect of that medicine became apparent almost immediately. I commenced to take it, and in a short time I was thoroughly cured. I have recommended Warner's Safe Cure to many of my friends, who all speak well of it."

From Mrs. K. Chapman, 150 Paddington Street, Sydney, N.S.W., 8th February, 1906.

"For a considerable time I was a sufferer from liver complaint accompanied by severe pains in the back, depression of spirits and loss of appetite. I tried anything I thought would do me good, but obtained no relief whatever. I happened to read one of your books giving accounts of wonderful cures Warner's Safe Cure has effected, and therefore decided to try its effect on myself. The result was marvellous, as in a short space of time I was completely restored to good health, and, I am glad to say, I have not been troubled with pains of any description since."

From Mr. Gladstone Mayne, 22 Parade, Norwood, S.A., 14th December, 1905.

"For several years past I suffered much pain from symptoms of liver complaint, such as biliousness, indications denoting congestion, heavy pain in the right side, and a dull persistent pain under the right shoulder blade. I was also affected with dizziness, headaches and loss of sleep. I resorted for relief to a number of medicines, but did not obtain any good result until I began to take Warner's Safe Cure. I took only a few bottles, and after taking the second bottle I found a great improvement had taken place in my health. All aches and pains had gradually ceased to trouble me. I could eat without distress, and get refreshing sleep."

From Mr. A. McEwan, 6 Princes Place, Darlinghurst, N.S.W., 15th September, 1905.

"I suffered for months from liver complaint, which caused dizziness in my head and a languid tired feeling. I also had severe pains in my side and back. I tried many medicines to obtain relief, but without effect. I was advised to try Warner's Safe Cure by a friend of mine, and it is a good thing that I took his advice, as, after taking about four bottles of Warner's Safe Cure, I was thoroughly cured."

From Mr. William Tanner, Hawks' Lane, West Geelong, Vic., 31st August, 1905.

"It affords me great pleasure to write you as to the efficacy of Warner's Safe Cure in my case. For years I had been suffering from loss of appetite and indigestion, accompanied by violent pains in my stomach and disagreeable symptoms after every meal. I also noticed a loss of nervous power. When in this condition I began to take Warner's Safe Cure. The relief I obtained was speedy, and after I had taken a few bottles the symptoms I have described ceased to exist, and I now feel like a new man."

A treatise explaining the action of

Warner's Safe Cure

will be sent post free by H. H. Warner and Co., Ltd., Australasian Branch, Melbourne.

APPROVED BY THE MOTHERS.

Bonnington's Irish Moss" is well in favor with the mothers of Australia. It is an economical and reliable medicine to have in the house. Cures Whooping Cough, Croup, and all Chest Affections.

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.

'LINSEED COMPOUND.' Trade Mark of Kay Compound Essence of Linseed, for Coughs and Colds.

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.

IF you require Goods forwarded, Furniture removed, Parcels delivered, Conveyance or 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.

WM. C. PEDDER,

WHEELWRIGHT, BLACKSMITH, AND HORSE-SHOER,

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

DISTRICT AGENT for the FARMERS' FAVORITE GRAIN DRILL and FARM MACHINERY.

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,

Wholesale and Retail BUTCHER,

HAS REMOVED to the Premises known as SMITH'S BUTCHER SHOP in

HAVELOCK STREET

(Opposite the Golden Age Hotel), and hopes by strict attention to business and by keeping the Primest Beef and Mutton, to merit a fair share of public patronage.

Small Goods a Specialty.

Printed and published by [illegible] ARTHUR PARKES, [illegible]

The Riponshire Advocate.

No 1537. {Registered at General Post Office, Melbourne, for transmission by post as a newspaper.} BEAUFORT, SATURDAY, MAY 11, 1907. 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 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	2

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	3
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	2
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., 2d.; 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.; 20., 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

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.

ad 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.

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.

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 slide 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.

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.

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, Ripon shire 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

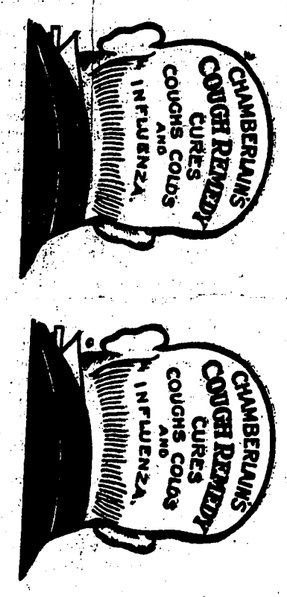
Executed with Neatness and Despatch.

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.



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.

A country paper kindly supplies this [illegible] as well [illegible] with a [illegible] attempt to do [illegible]

NOTICE.

We have resolved to REDUCE the SUBSCRIPTION to "THE RIPONSHIRE ADVOCATE" (with which is published 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 Ripon shire 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, 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

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.

MOTHER'S FRIEND.
PEDIC POMADE for the Head, Strikes infesting vermin dead; On all hands it is confessed, Surest, finest, foremost, best. Destroys vermin; kills nits; heals sores. Small, 1/-; large, 2/-; extra large, 3/6. Of all chemists and dealers. Posted 3d. more. Manufacturer, P. KLEESATTEL, Traralgon, Vic.

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.

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

Estimates submitted for all work in building line.

DOEPEL AND CHANDLER,
AUCTIONEERS,
Auditors, Accountants, House, Land, Insurance and Financial Agents,
NATIONAL MUTUAL BUILDINGS,
BALLARAT.

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 £65.

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,
NATIONAL MUTUAL BUILDINGS,
BALLARAT.

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.

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.

HINTS TO FRIENDLY READER

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.

Point out its advantages to them, and induce them to do so.

If you are induced to buy anything from what you have read in its advertising columns mention the fact to the tradesman.

Don't lend your paper to any person who can afford to become a subscriber but is too mean to support local enterprise.

A 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—t 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, SCURVY, ECZEMA, BLOOD POISON, ULCERS, SKIN and BLOOD DISEASES,	BAD LEGS, BLOTCHES, SPOTS, BLACKHEADS, PIMPLES, 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.' 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 Cotes 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 farther 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.

FLORILINE.—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH—A few drops of the liquid "Florline" 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 Florline," being composed in parts of Honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale depôt, 33 Farringdon Road, London, England.

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

PRINTS 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 stamp 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 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 Contract, 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 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, Euramboen, Buangor, Middle Creek Shirley, Trawalla, Skipton, and Carngham.

With every issue of the Paper is given

A FOURTEEN-COLUMN

SUPPLEMENT,

Containing an
Interesting Serial Tale,
Amusing Anecdotes,
Pastoral News,
Poultry 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.

G. H. COUGLE,

The People's Draper,

Beaufort.

Blankets . . .

Beautiful, soft, warm coverings for the cold nights.

Just the thing to procure a comfortable night's rest. . . Warm.

I have them in all sizes and weights, made of the very best material —made to wear well and give pleasure.

The Prices . . .

Are right, too.

Prices to suit your purse; and tip-top value for the money every time.

You really ought to come and see these Blankets, and note the prices and quality.

A Special Line . . .

19/6. Colonial Blankets, all wool, lovely quality, large size, and just the right weight for cold nights. Do you want a pair? Now is the time to buy.

BAGS! BAGS! BAGS!

Now is the Time to Purchase from

DIXON BROS.

CORNSACKS, from 4s 6d.

NEW BAGS, full weight

STANDARD BAG.

At Lowest Current Rates.

Once-filled WHEAT BAGS, Very Cheap. SUGAR BAGS, better than New, Guaranteed, worth inspecting.

SEWING TWINE, 5D. HANK.

MOUNT LYELL MANURES.

MOUNT LYELL SUPERPHOSPHATE, £3 18s. 6d. PER TON.

W. H. HALPIN, Local Representative.

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.

Special Announcement from

THE FAMOUS

Ballarat Photographers,

RICHARDS & CO.

PHOTOGRAPHS after the style of Gibson Drawings are the Latest and most Artistic yet introduced; the head only being photographed, whilst the rest of figure and dress is sketched in by pen-and-ink. The result is a Perfect Likeness and a Lovely Pen-and-Ink Sketch. Be up-to-date and have one of these by Richards & Co.

RICHARDS & CO. have just landed some lovely New Backgrounds specially adapted for Bridal Pictures. Each of these new grounds greatly enhances the beauty of the picture.

Bridal Veils, Wreaths, Bouquets and Bridesmaids' Bouquets and Buttonholes, the latest styles, kept at the Studio.

We take Two Distinct Positions of every Sitter, and submit Proofs from each.

Enlarged Photographs in the new Art Frame, from 20s. each.

RICHARDS & CO.,

High Art Photographers,

Sturt Street, Ballarat.

Credit Foncier.

LOANS TO FARMERS

IN SUMS OF £50 TO £2,000,

at 4½ per cent., for 30½ years,

WITH OPTION OF PAYING OFF ALL OR PART ANY HALF-YEAR.

(Subject to a small charge during the first 5 years.)

LOANS made on Security of FREEHOLD or Crown Leasehold; and may be used to pay Debts or Crown Rents; PART PURCHASE LAND; Purchase Stock, Implements, Seed, &c.; to Make Improvements; to Work and Carry on the Farm, etc.

Apply for Forms at any Post Office or Savings Bank, or by Letter to

THE INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF SAVINGS BANKS,

29 MARKET STREET, MELBOURNE.

United Ancient Order of Druids.

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

Business.—Nomination and Election of Officers.

A. C. WELSH, Secy.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

SUNDAY, 12th MAY, 1907.

Presbyterian Church.—Beaufort, 11 a.m.; Raglan, 3 p.m.; Chute, 7 p.m.—Mr. R. Thompson. Main Lead, 11 a.m.; Waterloo, 3 p.m.; Beaufort, 7 p.m.—Rev. R. McGowan. Methodist Church.—Beaufort, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.; Waterloo, 3 p.m.—Rev. J. T. Kearns. Beaufort, 11 p.m.; Buangor, 3 p.m.—Mr. N. Davey. Waterloo, 7 p.m.—Mr. Wheeler.

In Memoriam.

BUCHANAN.—In sad and loving remembrance of our dear son and brother, William T. Buchanan, who departed this life at Beaufort on the 9th of May, 1905.

—Inserted by his loving parents, sisters and brothers.

"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.

THE

Riponshire Advocate

Published every Saturday Morning.

SATURDAY, MAY 11, 1907.

The Beaufort Gun Club holds its first shoot for the President's £2 2s trophy on Wednesday next.

For Children's Hacking Cough at Night,—Woods' Great Peppermint Cure. 1s 6d.

Dixon Bros. & Halpin notify a furniture and stock sale at their yards next Thursday. Good entries have been received, and further entries are invited.

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

Mr R. Williamson, who has made himself very popular during his seven months' residence at Beaufort as manager of the local branch of the London Bank of Australia, has received notice of his transfer to the staff of the St. Arnaud branch, and will leave as soon as he is relieved. His successor has not yet been appointed. Mr Williamson's many Beaufort friends regret the departure of a good citizen and obliging banker.

On the 15th March, a very dear servant of the Master's, in the person of Mrs Thomas, for about nine years a member of the Church at Freemantle, "Fell asleep in Jesus." A native of Aberdare, South Wales, she lived for many years in Beaufort, Victoria, whence she came to Freemantle nine years ago. She at once joined the Baptists, who then worshipped in the Town Hall, and continued to be a faithful servant of Christ, and a loyal supporter of His Church and ministers. No pastor ever had a truer friend or more faithful "helper-together-in-prayer," and the great day alone will declare how great a share she had in our work in the sea-gate of the West. She leaves to mourn her loss two married daughters and a son in this State, whose mourning is tempered by their sweet remembrance of their mother's lip and life testimony to the power and faithfulness of Jesus Christ. There is another son somewhere in the Eastern States for whom Mrs Thomas constantly prayed. She often told me of her calm assurance that he would be saved. Should this meet his eye, I pray that it may be used of God to the answer of a mother's prayer. I count it an honor and privilege to have been permitted to have the friendship of so sincere, self-sacrificing, and mature a Christian.—*W. A. Baptist.*

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

The monthly meeting of the committee of the Beaufort Mechanics' Institute was held on Tuesday evening; the president (Mr J. Eastwood) presiding, and seven members present. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed. Mr Hughes, manager of the Beaufort branch of the Bank of Victoria, stated that the application for an overdraft had been sanctioned and granted without any security. The president said he was very pleased to hear it. There need be no fear as to the assets, as this was one of the most solid institutions in the State. Mr Hughes—And one of the best for the size of the town. The offer of Mr D. Stevenson to give 22s 6d for the partition in the free reading-room was accepted on the motion of Dr. Jackson, seconded by Mr Williams; the secretary (Mr Trov) stating that Mr Stevenson had also promised to become a subscriber. The following accounts were passed for payment on the motion of Messrs Baker and Menzies:—Librarian, £3 6s 8d; C. Pringle, 8s 6d; Wotherspoon & Co., 11s 3d; D. McDonald, 3s 6d; A. Parker, 10s. The secretary reported that the credit balance after these accounts were paid would be £10 5s 8d. On the suggestion of the president, the secretary was instructed to write to the Waterloo Mechanics' Institute, asking that an exchange of books be made on loan between the two institutes. A conversational discussion arose on the question of the night of meeting, which occasionally clashed with the A.N.A. meeting, and it was understood that the committee meet in future on the first Tuesday of the month except when it clashed with the Natives' meeting, and that in such a case the meeting be held on the second Tuesday. The secretary reported that Mr Robertson had undertaken to instal the acetylene gas, and would start work next Monday.

Woods' Great Peppermint Cure, for Coughs and Colds, never fails. 1s 6d.

Mr A. Andrews announces that at the ensuing election for the North Riding of the Shire of Ripon he will be a candidate, and that at a later date he will hold public meetings and address the ratepayers on municipal affairs.

Mrs Helen Miller, late of Beaufort, widow, who died on 13th November last, was possessed of property valued at £2482. By her will, which was filed for probate on Wednesday, the testator bequeathed her property to her sons.

Mr Mathew Kelly, butcher, of Enrambeen, met with a painful accident on Monday evening, having had the misfortune, while cutting sausages, to completely sever the second finger of the left hand. Dr. G. A. Eadie attended to his injuries.

Dixon Bros. & Halpin report having held a very successful clearing sale at Hockey's farm, Glendaruel, near Clunes. Draught horses brought up to £40 10s, full-mouthed comeback ewes 15s, 3-year-old heifers, £3 10s to £4 17s, and farm implements at equally satisfactory prices.

The wood merchants of Ballarat and Ballarat East met on Saturday evening, under the chairmanship of Mr W. Cochran. It was decided to raise the price of wood to 8s per ton, the reason prompting this being that the splitters in the Beaufort district demanded the extra money for having to cart the wood a longer distance —14 miles. It was also decided to form an organisation under the name of the Ballarat District Wood Merchants' Association.—"Courier."

In consequence of the increased price paid for wood in Ballarat, the Beaufort cutters are now being paid 37s 6d per truck for good sound 2ft. wood, the price given formerly being from 33s to 35s per truck.

For Chronic Chest Complaints, Woods' Great Peppermint Cure. 1s 6d.

What appears to have been a deliberate attempt to poison three valuable Scotch collie dogs, belonging respectively to Miss Dolly Schlicht, Mr Jas. McKeich, and Mr R. A. D. Sinclair, of Beaufort, was made early on Tuesday morning. Miss Schlicht's collie succumbed to the poison, but the remaining two were observed in time, and under treatment recovered. Miss Schlicht offers a reward of £15 for information leading to the conviction of the culprit.

Mr A. Andrews writes:—"In another column appears an advertisement, calling a meeting of the woodcutters and carters, with the object of forming an association for the protection of their interests. I believe now is an opportune time for so doing. Previously, by unity, we defeated the royalty charges, and by acting unitedly now, I think they can materially benefit themselves. I would therefore ask all to attend, and success will follow."

Mr George Cuthbertson, a draper's assistant employed at Wotherspoon & Co's., Beaufort, met with a painful accident last Saturday evening. The acetylene gas in the drapery department becoming very dim, he went outside to the generator to recharge it. In doing so, he moved a plug, when the gas suddenly flared up and badly burned his hands and arms and scorched his face. His injuries were attended to by Dr. G. A. Eadie, of Beaufort.

The following conversation was overheard the other day:—First Beaufort lady (the male members of whose family belong to a brass band): "I think that the Council ought to send their surfaceman round the streets at night to shoot the cows that camp there, instead of slaughtering poor people's geese."—Second ditto (the owner of a cow), somewhat heatedly:—"It would be better if the surfaceman were sent round to shoot noisy cornet players."

'LINSEED COMPOUND,' for Coughs and Colds. Gives instant relief to Asthma and bronchitis.

Beaufort Gun Club.

The half-yearly meeting of the above club was held at the Mechanics' Institute on Wednesday evening; Mr A. L. Wotherspoon (president) in the chair, and seven members present.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.

Secretary's Report.—I beg to submit the following report for half-year ending April 30th, 1907:—During the six months we held four competitions for trophies and 19 sweepstakes among members; also a friendly match of 10 men aside with Ballarat North Club. The first trophy—a gold chain and medal—was won on the sixth competition by Mr J. McCracken, who, having won a leg in previously, secured the trophy outright. The match against Ballarat North resulted in a win for them by five points. A £10 handicap was shot during the day, and members of your club succeeded in winning £8 of same, and in sweepstakes every member eventually secured a division of the prize money. The final shoot of season for a club trophy—a silver sugar scuttle—to be decided by points, was won by Mr J. McCracken in the shoot-off after having tied with three others. Of the 19 sweepstakes fired, almost every member at various times shared in the divisions, thereby showing the general excellence of the shooting of all members of your club. In the above matches 871 sparrows and 60 starlings passed through the traps. The matches for the half-year showed a profit of £3 15s 5d, which, with members' subscriptions, makes a credit balance of £5 10s 5d. In conclusion, I beg to thank members for the assistance rendered during the half-year.—Thos. E. Sands, Hon. Sec.—Received.

The secretary was instructed to write to the Ballarat North Gun Club, and find out whether Empire Day or King's Birthday would suit them for a £10 teams' match.

The president having offered a trophy, valued at £2 2s, to be chosen by the winner, Mr Sands moved that the offer be accepted with thanks, Seconded by Mr Wheeler, and carried.

It was decided, on the motion of the president and Mr Bravo, that two matches be shot for the president's trophy on points of 6, 5, 4, 3, 2 and 1, and that the nominations be 2s and 1s.

The first shoot was arranged for Wednesday next, in a paddock near Mr Sands' house.

The president congratulated Mr McCracken upon winning the gold chain and silver scuttle, and hoped it was only the start of further successes in Melbourne and Ballarat, and that he would soon be able to take down "Owen" and other crack shots.

Mr McCracken briefly returned thanks.

The secretary submitted a statement of receipts and expenditure for the half-year ending April, showing the former to have amounted to £16 18s 2d, and the latter to £11 7s 10d, thus leaving a balance of £5 10s 4d.—Received and adopted, on motion of Messrs Bell and McCracken.

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 the report of the meeting of the Ripon Shire Council which will appear in the next issue of your paper is a report from Senior-constable Nicholson, referring to Mr H. Rose and myself, which is untrue. I now invite him to prosecute, as he has obtained the consent of the council to do so on this false report and says he has two reliable witnesses, and thus give me the opportunity of refuting his statements. May I ask you to publish this letter in next issue, with the object of not giving a lie half-an-hour's start and being unable to overtake it.—I am, yours truly,

A. ANDREWS.

Beaufort, May 9th, 1907.

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

Ripon Shire Council.

MONDAY, 6TH MAY, 1907.

Present—Crs. Slater (president), Douglas, Roddis, Flynn, Beggs, Stewart, and Lewis.

The minutes of the previous meeting, as type-written and circulated, were taken as read and confirmed.

An apology for his absence was received from Cr. Sinclair.

From Treasury, forwarding account for £300 for annual payment under Licensing Act for completion and return.—Attended to. The secretary stated that owing to the re-distribution of payments, this amount was £80 less than the shire formerly got. They might remember that he had placed a lot of figures before them some time ago. Unjust as the re-distribution was, generally speaking, it had been allowed to stand. He did not say it was unjust to Ripon, as they had got £300 out of £320 collected, but other municipalities were getting double what was collected. However, he did not think it was very good making any trouble about it, for whenever anything was said on the matter the Premier threatened to withdraw the lot. In answer to Cr. Flynn, the secretary said he had written before asking on what basis the re-distribution was fixed, and was informed there was no basis, the amount being fixed by the Cabinet.

From Cuthbert, Morrow and Must, notifying the death of the senior partner, Sir Henry Cuthbert, and stating that the business will be carried on under the old firm name.—The President moved that the council express their very deep regret at the death of Sir Henry Cuthbert, who was a very old and respected resident of Ballarat. Seconded by Cr. Stewart, and carried.

From Education Department, inviting co-operation in arranging for local celebrations at district State schools on Empire Day, 24th inst.—Received. Cr. Flynn thought it would be a pity to allow the letter to pass without recognition from the council. A small sum would assist to provide outside sports for each school, and he was in favor of voting something, and hoped it would be devoted pro rata, according to the number of scholars at each school. In moving that £15 be so voted, he said this sum could be supplemented by local subscriptions, as was done at Waterloo last year, when refreshments were provided, and although it was wet, the children had so enjoyed themselves that he would like to see such a gathering again. Seconded by the President. Cr. Douglas mentioned that Mr Blythe, the schoolmaster at Snake Valley, had been speaking to him on the subject, and said the celebration would be a kind of Arbour Day, each school having got instructions to hold it. What was proposed to do was to get parents and friends to subscribe for the benefit of the children. If the President wasn't engaged at any other school in the district, he would like him to attend their particular function at Snake Valley. It would be a nice thing for councillors in the respective ridings to make it their business to attend some school that day. Cr. Lewis said there was no school in the West Riding. Cr. Stewart supported the motion, and pointed out that the West Riding councillors might go to a school in another riding. The secretary said there were nine schools in the North and five in the East ridings. Cr. Lewis said he would be glad to give a donation to a school in the North Riding. (Cr. Flynn subsequently asked us to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of £1 received by him from Cr. Lewis towards the Waterloo celebration.) The President said he would be pleased to attend the most important function in the shire. Cr. Douglas—Well, that will be at Snake Valley. (Laughter.) The motion was carried; Cr. Flynn expressing his pleasure at seeing the council taking it up as they had.

From Public Health Department, notifying approval of appointment of Dr. A. B. Webb, as health officer for the East Riding, vice Dr. J. B. Donaldson, resigned, and forwarding copy of Health Act, with suggested code of duties, and inviting health officer's earnest consideration thereto.—Received.

From same, asking what action the council propose to take in regard to the following remarks of Dr. Jackson:—"The wandering animal nuisance still continues. At irregular intervals a massacre of geese occurs, but the streets of Beaufort remain a horse and cow run. The dirt from these streets, when blown about by the frequent high winds, means contamination of both food and water."—Referred to North Riding members for report, on motion of Crs. Flynn and Roddis.

From Violet Troy, correspondent Department for Neglected Children, applying on behalf of the Beaufort visiting committee for the use of the board-room for committee meetings once a month on the first Friday after the 5th (unless the 5th falls on a Friday), at 3 p.m.—Permission granted, on motion of Crs. Flynn and Douglas.

From Secretary to the Premier, intimating that the council's communication on the subject of the administration of the Unused Roads Act has been forwarded to the Honorable the Commissioner of Public Works to be dealt with.—Received.

From Municipal Association of Victoria, stating that the suggestion submitted, re administration of Unused Roads and Water Frontages Act 1903, for consideration by the Association, will be placed before the executive committee at its next meeting.—Received. The secretary stated that in an official note sent along he had been informed that the matter had been already brought before the department, and that it would be pressed upon them until they did something. Cr. Flynn really thought they should take stronger steps to have the difficulties with which the getting of the money was hedged round removed, for if the shire councils were capable of dealing with the annual subsidy, surely they were competent to deal with the revenue from the unused roads and water frontages without having such restrictions placed upon them. The shire councils should be circularised on the subject, and the money passed to them in the same way as the municipal subsidy was. Then it would be some use to them. He moved accordingly, and had no doubt the whole country would support their action. Cr. Lewis would go still further. He thought the money should be collected by the different shires, who could pay the Government its proportion and keep the balance. Cr. Beggs said the matter had been brought before the Municipal Association. The secretary said he was going to suggest that the council stay its hand till next meeting, as the department may give way on the question of submitting plans and specifications and asking for vouchers before passing the money. The question was, What is the department doing with the other part of the moiety? That would be asked directly. The Premier had passed it on to the Public Works Department. The council might be able to formulate a better scheme at next meeting. Cr. Stewart said he quite agreed with Cr. Lewis, and intended moving the same thing. It would be no trouble for the shire to collect it, as the engineer had to send in the returns. The secretary said the difficulty was that the shires could not grant the licenses. Cr. Beggs asked the secretary what he had brought before the Municipal Association, and Mr Carroll replied that he had sent the report which he had placed before the council at last meeting. Cr. Beggs said there were people here who had not got their licenses yet. He met a man who had sent in his application and had not heard any more about it. He had not paid his yet. The correction, which had been sent by the engineer, had not yet been made by the department. The secretary having read copies of his letters, Cr. Stewart remarked that he was asking for too much. Cr. Flynn did not think there would be an answer till Premier Bent came back from England. The secretary said they would have to answer in some way. Cr. Flynn could really see no excuse for not replying, unless the Government intended to hold the money. The secretary said he had explained to Mr Oman the difficulty of collecting, and how it affected the council. Cr. Flynn agreed to the secretary's suggestion to allow the matter to stand over till next meeting.

From Public Works Department, intimating that the condition to swing gates was inserted in the licenses for unused roads in error, and the receiver and paymaster has been requested to return them for amendment.—Received. The secretary stated that this was an extraordinary thing. The receiver and paymaster was not in a position to return the licenses that had been issued. However, he had pointed out that the condition was being ignored, and that the licensees were not putting up swing gates.

From Department of Victorian Water Supply, enquiring whether, subject to excision of half-a-chain along the course of the water race, 98 acres of land at Wingfield and Red Hill gullies in parish of Beaufort can be occupied under a dredging lease without injury to water supply interests.—Referred to North Riding members, on motion of Crs. Flynn and Roddis.

From same, making similar enquiry about 83 acres at Charcoal and Argyle Gullies; H. Rose being the applicant for both leases.—Referred to North Riding members.

From Chas. Dunn, senr., calling attention to bad state of road from Chute to Graveyard Hill, there being two very bad crossings, and fully half-a-mile of deep ruts.—Referred to North Riding members.

From H. Dawson, Trawalla, drawing attention to deep channels being formed in his paddock at the culvert nearest his house on road to Trawalla, and stating that same would be easily stopped if not allowed to wash away any more.—Referred to North Riding members.

From Mulcahy Bros., complaining of rabbits on Lake Goldsmith Reserve being numerous and spreading along the Emu Creek, which the writers had pretty clean.—Referred to West Riding members; Cr. Stewart stating that Mr Cameron had told him that morning he was putting on two men that day week.

From William Watkins, Carngham, stating that he was not in any way responsible for any contracts entered into by T. Greenbank. He was prepared to pay 15s per annum for the water, and should the council adhere to their late decision, he would like them to cut the water off, as he could do very well without it, having an ample supply conserved in tanks to meet all his requirements.—Referred to East Riding members, on motion of Crs. Roddis and Douglas.

From D. F. Troy, secretary Beaufort Agricultural Society, asking council to appoint three of its members to meet three representatives each from the Thistle Club, Athletic Club, and Agricultural Society at the Shire Hall on evening of 9th May, to discuss and formulate a scheme for the building of a grandstand in the Park.—Cr. Stewart moved, and Cr. Lewis seconded, that the North Riding members be appointed to represent the council. Cr. Flynn asked that the resolution arrived at when the deputation from the Agricultural Society was last before the council should be read. The subject was then fully discussed, and the deputation were asked to take some action. The President thought it was of no use dealing with that matter now that the Agricultural Society had asked them to appoint three delegates, whose report would come before them, and the council could then deal with it. Cr. Flynn submitted that the resolution on the books would first have to be rescinded before delegates could be appointed. He again asked that it should be read. The secretary complied with the request, the resolution being as follows:—"Moved by Cr. Flynn, and seconded by Cr. Lewis, that the Agricultural Society, the Athletic Club, and representatives of the public be asked to formulate a scheme and submit it to the council." Cr. Flynn said the deputation had been asked to submit a scheme, and left on that understanding. Instead of doing that, they hold a meeting and ignore the whole thing. The council's resolution had been simply passed over, and they were now asked to appoint three delegates to confer with the Agricultural Society and other bodies. It seemed to him that the Agricultural Society wanted to drive this council, whose pace was not fast enough for them. The position was, supposing the council did appoint delegates, that they would be outvoted and the council asked to adopt the scheme. He had made enquiries on the subject of grandstands from the Shires of Ararat and Ballan, but did not wish to put any stumbling block in the way of the Agricultural Society from getting a grandstand, so long as it did not trespass on the Shire's funds, which were required more on the roads, and he would certainly oppose the diversion of any of their funds beyond what was agreed upon. The buildings in the Park had served their purpose till the Agricultural Society went there, but now they were not good enough for them, and the Society wanted the Council to build a grandstand and the ratepayers bear the brunt of it. The council proposed to give the money they intended spending in repairs on the present buildings; about £45, as well as whatever the buildings sold for, towards building a grandstand at a cost of £400, providing the Agricultural Society and other bodies carried out the work under the supervision of the shire engineer. No doubt the West Riding would contribute towards it. Cr. Lewis said the West Riding would not give a penny as far as he was concerned. Cr. Flynn—Very well; that knocks it out. If they are going to get £30 a year revenue from it, let the Agricultural Society build it themselves. I do not see why this council should be driven into building a grandstand for the benefit of the Agricultural Society. Cr. Lewis thought they had heard too much about it. It was not a council matter, but a matter for the North Riding. He did not think that either the West or East ridings would contribute a penny towards it. Cr. Flynn—Then why force the North Riding into it? Cr. Lewis—We have no intention of doing so. Cr. Stewart did not see any harm in appointing the delegates. Cr. Flynn replied that the council would first have to rescind its former resolution. The President remarked that Cr. Flynn was quite right. Cr. Flynn thought the Agricultural Society should be asked to comply with that resolution, and moved that the secretary of the Agricultural Society be asked to submit a scheme as proposed when they last interviewed the council. Seconded by Cr. Douglas, and carried; Crs. Lewis and Stewart withdrawing their motion.

A circular from Municipal Association of Victoria, re regulation of traction engine traffic, which at last meeting was ordered to lie on the table for a month, was allowed to lie on the table for another month, on motion of Crs. Flynn and Douglas.

From Jas. M. Roddis, Snake Valley, asking permission to cut saplings on the Smythes and Snake Valley road at the junction near Mr T. Matthews.—Referred to engineer for report, on motion of Crs. Roddis and Douglas.

(Continued on fourth page.)

A SAFE AND VALUABLE REMEDY.—Dunnington's Irish Moss . . . a valuable remedy for Colds, Influenza, Bronchitis and all Throat and Lung Affections. Bottles, 1s. 6d. and 2s. 6d. All medicine vendors.

Snake Valley.

A welcome tea was extended to the Rev. W. J. Bottoms by the members of the Methodist congregation on Thursday night, visitors being present from Smythesdale, Scarsdale, and Linton.

Exception is being taken locally to reports made to the local land officer on the suitability of the Carngham Common for closer settlement purposes.

The Government grant to the Carngham Widows' and Orphans' Fund was £10.

Mr James Russell, of Carngham Estate, and a lady companion had an unpleasant experience a day or two ago. Whilst descending a steep hill near Carngham, the horse they were driving stumbled and fell heavily to the roadway. The ladies lost no time in freeing themselves from the vehicle. Help was soon forthcoming, and the animal released. The shaft of the buggy was broken, and the animal was severely cut about the legs. The ladies escaped injury.

Proposed Grandstand in the Park.

CONFERENCE OF SOCIETIES.

At the request of the Beaufort Agricultural Society, a conference of the societies interested in the construction of a grandstand in the Park was held at the Shire Hall on Thursday evening. The Agricultural Society was represented by Messrs Dr. R. Hannah, J. Eastwood, W. H. Halpin, and D. F. Troy; the Athletic Club by Messrs E. W. Hughes and A. Parker; and the Thistle Club by Messrs J. B. Cochran and A. Nicholson.

Mr Cochran, who was voted to the chair, explained the object of the meeting, and thought they ought to erect a grandstand worthy of Beaufort. The buildings in the past had done excellent work, but with a grandstand better booths could be erected. He thought £400 could be raised quite easily, with an effort. They had a reputation reserve second to none out of Melbourne, towards which £365 had been raised in one day, and which could be done again on similar lines.

Mr Troy read a reply from Mr Carroll, shire secretary, to the request that the council appoint three delegates to confer with the societies mentioned, stating that the council adhered to its former decision, requiring the Agricultural Society and others interested to submit a scheme for the carrying out of the object. Needless to say he was rather surprised at the answer, and thought the matter had been taken up in the wrong light. They did not want the three councillors to be bound down, but to come and have a chat with them, and whatever scheme was submitted could be tabooed by them if they liked. Speaking as a citizen of Beaufort, and not as the secretary of the Agricultural Society, he was willing to give his time and use his brains in formulating a scheme, and even collecting for it, for the good and welfare of the place; but he certainly thought now that it was better to let the matter drop for a while.

Mr Hannah was sorry Mr Troy had shown the white feather so early in the game. He really did not see anything in the way of the council building a grandstand, but for the Agricultural Society, Athletic Club and Thistle Club to do so was out of the question altogether, and the only thing for them to do was to approach the council and ask them to build it, guaranteeing so much a year towards paying it off. He did not see why the societies should not raise £100 a year outside their funds. He was surprised at the Shire of Ripon making a fuss over spending such a sum, and it said very little for Beaufort and its people. As president of the Agricultural Society, he took exception to Cr. Flynn's remark that the Agricultural Society was trying to force the council to build the grandstand, as it was not for the benefit of the Agricultural Society that they wanted to see it put there, but for the good of the citizens of the town and district. The fact of the grandstand being suggested by the Agricultural Society was enough to damn it in the eyes of Cr. Flynn. He had been on the wrong side of the fence before, and might be so again. They did not expect any favors from Cr. Flynn, who, he was quite sure, did not represent the mind of either his brother councillors or the ratepayers. He hoped they would evolve some scheme by which they would be able to reimburse the council for any money it spent on a grandstand.

Mr Parker thought Mr Hannah was hardly fair to Cr. Flynn, who, after making enquiries about the Ararat and Ballan grandstands, did not make the information public, as he said he had no wish to place any stumbling-block in the way of the societies interested from getting a grandstand in the Park, but opposed any diversion of the funds from the roads beyond the amount already promised by the council (about £100), because he said the roads were in more need of it than a grandstand. Further, Cr. Flynn had said during the luncheon adjournment that if the societies in-

Mrs Jessie Lomas, Gladstone, Q., writes: "I strongly advise every parent to keep a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy in the house, and I always make a point of telling my friends of the recovery of my son. For eleven years he had suffered from acute bronchitis, and though I had him by a lot of things, nothing seemed to give him permanent relief. A medical man advised me to get Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, and I did so. A decided improvement was noticed before the first bottle was used, and I am pleased to state that after he had taken four bottles, he was completely cured, and is now enjoying the best of health. For sale by J. R. Wotherspoon & Co., Merchants, Beaufort.

Mr A. Adams, Havelock, Marlborough, N.Z., says:—"I consider that Chamberlain's Tablets are an All-round remedy, and the most efficient procurable for all disorders of the stomach, liver and bowels. I have used them for some time, deriving the greatest benefit, and have every confidence in recommending them to all in need of such a medicine." For sale by Wotherspoon and Co., Merchants, Beaufort.

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

If a laddie gets a wetting
Coming thro' the rye,
If he has a cold upon him
Need the laddie die?
He can laugh at all chest troubles
If he can procure
The proper stuff and plain enough,
It's Woods' Great Peppermint Cure.

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e by J. R. Wotherspoon & Co., Mer-
Beaufort.

(All Rights Reserved.)

Caught in Their Own Trap.

OR

NICK CARTER AND THE BANK NOTE FORGERS.

By the author of "The King of Smugglers," "Run to Earth," &c., &c.

PART 7.

CHAPTER XX.

NICK MAKES A STARTLING DISCOVERY.

It was about eight o'clock when Nick arrived at the saloon of Pat Kennedy.

This was an ordinary bar room on the street floor, and the time was an hour when the place was well filled with roughs and characters of the worst kind.

Kennedy himself was a powerful man, who, with two men to aid him, served drinks over his own bar.

He was thus engaged when Nick, looking about as rough as any man in there, walked into the place and approached the bar.

"Gimme some spirits," he growled.

Kennedy glanced sharply at him, noting that he was a stranger, but readily set out a bottle and glass on the bar.

Nick poured out a drink, tossed it off with a swallow, then fished down into his pocket for a coin.

Instead of laying it on the bar, he reached out and placed it in Kennedy's extended hand, at the same time giving him a folded slip of paper, as if not wishing to be observed by others.

Kennedy accepted it like a man accustomed to such incidents.

Presently he drew aside and read it—the line which Nick had procured from Tim Dowd.

It contained only these words, rudely scrawled:

"Pat.—This party is my friend and is all right. "T. Dowd."

Without appearing to do so, Nick watched Kennedy's face while he read the brief missive.

The change that came to it at once told Nick that his earlier deductions had been correct, and that he was on the right track.

For Kennedy's expression was not that of a man vaguely surprised by an unexpected communication.

It was that of one who had previously been somewhat mystified, and who now anticipated an explanation that would clear the matter.

This was of very important significance to Nick.

Vincent must already have applied to Kennedy for information concerning Dowd's disappearance, or Kennedy could not have known that Tim Dowd had missed the vessel, and was not then aboard of her. For Dowd had had no communication with Kennedy since leaving the latter's place two nights previously.

Nick instantly decided that Vincent was at that moment somewhere about the place, and that some of Kennedy's gang might then be making efforts to locate Dowd.

This shrewd reasoning was very characteristic of Nick Carter, and hence his precaution to visit the place alone, and not with Dowd, as that at once might have raised suspicions.

Having read the note Kennedy bestowed a second searching look on Nick's general appearance, then, with a jerk of his head, he signed for Nick to follow him.

At the end of the long bar, somewhat removed from the other patrons of the place, the Irishman halted and was joined by the detective.

"What'd yer gimme this paper fur?" Kennedy demanded, resting his brawny bare arm on the bar, and looking Nick in the face.

"'Cause I was axed to give it to yer," Nick growled, bluntly. "What d'ye think?"

"Is the bloke who sent it a friend o' yourn?"

"D'ye think he's me innimy? Sure he's me friend."

"What was he after sending here for?"

"'Cause he wasn't sure 'twas best to come himself," replied Nick. "He told me to tell yer he couldn't find the parties yer sent him looking fur two nights ago, an' he thought as how some o' them might have got pinched."

"What fur did he think that?"

"'Cause he seen a feller down by Cassidy's that night who acted like as if he might be a 'tec. He was sizing the place all up, and Tim, d'ye see, he got it inter his nut that mebbe he was seen hanging round down there."

"Oh, is that so?"

"Sure 'tis. So he didn't come back here to tell you, for fear he might be tracked to this place, and which might make trouble."

This crafty explanation, made with Nick's consummate art, was not without effect upon Kennedy.

The sullen and suspicious glare faded slowly from his red eyes, and his half-threatening voice took on a less surly growl.

"Where is he now?" he inquired.

"Over in Mike Rohan's place, in New York," replied Nick. "He's been lyin' low there for two days."

"Was he after telling you why?"

"Only as how 'twas a private bit of business. He told me what I was to say to you, and you was to tell me if 'twas all right fur him to come here."

"Why does he think it isn't?"

"He fears some 'tec may be wise to him since two nights ago, an' mebbe is watching where he goes."

"There's something in that," said Kennedy, with a series of grim nods. "You wait down here a bit until I come back."

"I'll be throwin' another drink into me," nodded Nick, with an artful display of indifference.

He turned away a few steps along near the bar, while Kennedy, without looking back, started for a rear door of the bar room, and vanished into a back entry.

"It's ten to one that Vincent is about here now, and that this fellow has gone to consult him," Nick decided promptly.

He waited fifteen minutes before Kennedy again put in an appearance.

At the end of that time he returned, and drew up at Nick's elbow.

"Come along wid me," he said, softly.

"Where yer want me to go?"

"Oh, you needn't turn funkey," growled Kennedy. "You'll not be hurted. There's a feller upstairs who's after wantin' a word wid yer."

"Tim didn't say nothing to me about him," muttered Nick. "Why don't the bloke come down here?"

"He'll tell yer why if yer must know," replied Kennedy, completely deceived by Nick's apparent distrust. "Come on wid ye."

Nick no longer demurred, but now followed Kennedy into the hall, and up a single flight of stairs.

The ruffian led the way into the front room over the bar room.

The blinds of the windows were drawn and only a smoky oil lamp burned on the table.

At the latter piece of furniture a man was seated, evidently having been engaged in studiously examining the columns of the evening newspapers—in search of any relating to recent discoveries made by the police department.

For the man was the same whom Nick had momentarily observed on the deck of the counterfeiters' vessel—Vincent himself.

He was still heavily disguised and looked up suspiciously when Kennedy entered, closely followed by Nick Carter.

"Is this the man, Pat?" he asked, surveying Nick from head to foot.

"Yes, sir," nodded Kennedy. "Yer can now question him for yerself."

"Sit down there, my man," commanded Vincent, pointing to a chair opposite. "What's your name?"

"Bill Bragg, if it please yer," growled Nick, like one not at all fancying the mysterious and cautious proceedings. "I'm not here to ax questions, or to answer 'em. If you've nothin' to say to the note, I will be after lighting out of here, an' go me own way."

"There is no occasion for you to take offence, Mr. Bragg," Vincent now said, assuasively, as inclined as Kennedy had been to credit Nick's crafty distrust. "You shall be liberally rewarded for any service you may do me, and you need not fear getting into trouble."

"I've only your word for that, sir."

"And my word is all the assurance I at present can give you, yet you may feel quite at ease about that," said Vincent, earnestly. "Tell me as you told Kennedy why Tim Dowd was averse to coming here."

Nick now complied, and repeated the same story in the same crafty way.

His interest and suspicions were more than ever stirred, for the manner and language of this Vincent indicated not that he was a low-born criminal, but a man of education and refinement.

Having heard Nick's story, Vincent gravely asked:

"Where do you say Dowd is at the present time?"

"Over in Mike Rohan's place, on the East Side."

"I presume I can see him by going over there with you, can I not?"

"You've no need to go with me," growled Nick. "You can go alone, if you like."

"I thought he perhaps was keeping under cover."

"The place is open, and yer can find him by asking," said Nick. "All he's afeared of, let him tell it, is that some 'tec might see him comin' here, the which might make bother. That's the story he gives me."

"Which no doubt is correct."

"And he'll come over here if yer say so, he says," added Nick.

"No, he need not do that," Vincent hastened to reply. "If his story is correct and he has noticed any of the police about Cassidy's, it will be just as well if he remains away from here at the present."

"That's my idea, Mr. Vincent," growled Kennedy, with a rather sullen display of approval. "This job ain't any too good as it is, you know, and I'm not after having Nick Carter nosing about here."

Vincent frowned darkly at this open mention of Nick's name in the hearing of a stranger, then turned again to the detective.

"Are you going back to Rohan's?" he asked.

"I'll go back if yer say so—or if there's anything in it for me."

"I'll make it worth your while to take a message to Dowd."

"That's good enough sir," said Nick, relaxing promptly under the offer.

Vincent drew a roll of notes from his pocket, and gave Nick ten dollars

"Will that pay for your time, Mr. Bragg?" he asked.

"Ay, sir, it will."

"Then there is another to pay you for keeping your mouth closed," said Vincent, giving him a second note and smiling significantly.

"I'll do the job, my word for it," cried Nick, cheerfully thrusting the notes into his pocket.

"Very good, Mr. Bragg. I now want you to return to Rohan's and deliver a verbal message to Tim Dowd."

"A what kind?" growled Nick, assuming ignorance.

"I merely want you to tell him something."

"I'll do that much, sir."

"Can you easily remember it?"

"I'll give it a try."

"Tell him merely that you met Mr. Vincent here, and that I wish him to remain at Rohan's for a day or two, during which time I will find an opportunity to call there and see him. Tell him also, that he must not come here."

"Is that the whole business?"

"That is all."

"D'ye think I've got no head on me shoulders at all?" growled Nick, contemptuously. "A kid in knee pants could remember that."

"Will you see him within an hour or two and tell him?" demanded Vincent, smiling slightly at the remark.

"In less time I will."

"And there shall be no slip-up?"

"Not if I can get over the river," declared Nick, with grim and convincing emphasis.

"That is all then, Mr. Bragg, and I'm greatly obliged to you," said Vincent, rising to shake Nick by the hand. "Now, Pat, show Mr. Bragg down, and I'll resume my studies."

"Come on wid yer," growled Kennedy.

"Fortunately, Pat," added Vincent as the two men turned towards the door, "I find in the papers no reports of that late episode of which I told you."

"That so?"

"Very evidently these fellows were not as well posted as we thought."

"Mebbe not," was the reply, as Kennedy opened the door. "But the game those same fellers play is always played in the dark, so you don't want to make too sure of what yer after believing."

"And there's more truth than poetry in that," said Nick to himself.

"Oh, I'm not reassured as to be less careful," Vincent curtly answered as Nick followed Kennedy from the room.

In the bar room Nick delayed only to purchase a cigar, then nodded an abrupt good-night, and took his departure.

After turning the first corner, however, he made sure that he was not shadowed, then dived into the nearest dark doorway and in a few minutes effected a pronounced change in his personal appearance.

The man who emerged wore the brim of his slouch hat jauntily curved, a white collar and dark necktie graced his neck, and the seedy coat, lately worn loose and slouchy upon a stooped figure, was now buttoned about the erect figure of a man apparently about twenty years younger.

"I reckon this will do for street wear," he said to himself. "I'm blessed if I don't discover more about that man Vincent, or die in the attempt."

Retracing his steps to Kennedy's, he crossed to the opposite side of the road, and gazed up at the windows of the room where he had been interviewed by this "big finger," of the counterfeiters.

"I'll not believe he intends remaining there over night," the detective stood in the doorway and reasoned. "I'm dead certain that behind the mask he's not the stamp of man who fancies quarters of that kind. Having located Dowd, and believing that the message will be delivered, it's ten to one that Mr. Vincent will quit this den before midnight."

Nick again was correct in his deductions.

Ten minutes later he saw through the closed blinds that the light in the room was suddenly extinguished.

"Aha! He's off at last!"

In another moment Nick could discern the portly figure of Vincent striding through the long bar room in the direction of the street door.

He made no pause on the way, nor so much as glanced at Kennedy, but at once left the house and headed for the nearest line of cars.

Before he had covered a hundred yards Nick was perfectly satisfied that the scoundrel had no suspicion that he was being shadowed, but evidently had been reassured, rather than rendered suspicious by the message received from Tom Dowd.

"I'll make him an easy mark if I can discover who he is," thought Nick, with grim satisfaction. "And I'll teach him better than to order me heavily weighted and dropped over the side of his rascally craft."

But the discovery destined to reward the cleverness and energy of Nick Carter was more startling than he had imagined.

Vincent took the nearest way to the bridge, and crossed to New York

At the City Hall he took a train on the elevated railway and started up town.

At Fifty-nine-street he left the train and walked to Fifth-avenue.

"By Jove!" thought Nick, "this begins to quicken my interest."

He could not believe, despite the accumulating evidence, that this chief of the counterfeiters, this capitalist, responsible in a large measure for their infamous work, resided in that aristocratic locality.

Yet Vincent, a moment later, abruptly halted on the pathway and felt in his pocket, at the same time glancing sharply about.

Then he walked on for a few yards, and then darted quickly up the stone steps of a palatial residence almost within a stone's throw of Central Park, and let himself in with a latchkey.

Nick kept on walking, and as he passed the door he mounted the steps and read the name on the polished brass plate on the door.

He caught his breath with amazement.

Throwing into sudden and sharp relief every detail of the various mysteries in the case so long engaging him, he read upon the brass plate the name:

"A. F. COLLIER."

The very man by whom Nick Carter had been employed upon the case.

The amazement of Nick Carter could hardly be described.

The discovery was startling in the superlative degree, and one that gave entirely new aspects to the complicated case.

Without further interest in the movements of this man that night, and with his own mind never more busy, Nick turned immediately about and hastened down town to rejoin Chick and the seaman.

CHAPTER XXI.

CLOSING IN.

"Well, Chick, the case is now plain enough, and all we have to do is to round up these scoundrels to the last man."

These were the observations made by Nick Carter at nearly twelve that night, when he and Chick threw off their coats and gladly dropped into the easy-chairs in Nick's study to enjoy a final pipe and a brief chat before retiring for the night.

Tim Dowd had been lodged in the Tombs for safe keeping until the following day.

When satisfied that there was no liability that Vincent would seek the seaman that night, Nick had hastened to rejoin Chick, and after a brief conference it was decided that it was not best to trust too much to the word of Tim Dowd.

It was deemed necessary, however, that he should be at Rohan's when Vincent came there in search of him, yet always under the eye of one of the detectives, who could then ensure that he told Vincent the proper story.

The seaman was accordingly placed in custody until the following day.

To this, Tim Dowd, who probably might safely have been relied upon, offered not the slightest objection, nor would it have made any difference if he had.

"But who on earth would have thought of connecting Arthur Collier the banker, with such a scheme and such a gang of scoundrels as these?" cried Chick, in response to Nick's remarks.

"That's a conundrum."

"It seems almost incredible."

"So, indeed," admitted Nick, applying the flame of a match to his well-filled pipe.

"I can hardly believe it."

"Yet strange anomalies are found in the criminal catalogue," observed Nick, drily. "And I guess this is one of them."

"That's so."

"I heard some time ago that Collier was temporarily embarrassed, and I am now inclined to think that he was led to adopt this scheme in an hour of desperation, and in order to retrieve some of his losses."

"Very likely."

"I can now quite clearly see through the entire design."

"What are your ideas on it, as a whole, Nick?"

"Oh, in my opinion, this Daly is an old hand at the business, and he probably originated the scheme."

"Think so?"

"Yes. We shall learn later what his right name is, and I feel sure it will have a record."

"No doubt."

"Having formed a plan in mind," continued Nick, he required a man with a little capital to launch it. Finally, he hit upon Collier, as I look at it, and they probably inaugurated the scheme together."

"I guess that's about the size of it."

"The process by which they obtained a vessel, got together a crew suitable for their knavish work, and won some bank-note engraver to the design, is not at all essential."

"Not to us," laughed Chick.

"Similar work has been done before, and will doubtless be done again."

"Without a doubt. That's what keeps us detectives so busy all the time."

"True," smiled Nick, blowing a wreath of smoke at the frescoed ceiling. "I presume most of those outside details devolved upon Jim Daly. Collier has probably financed the thing."

"I imagine so."

"It evidently was slipping along very smoothly, and money began rolling in like a miniature Niagara, until that counterfeit bond was discovered by Cashier Emmons, in Boston. Then the crash came."

"Yes, that's so."

"That bond was nipped unexpectedly, and they not only lost their fine revenue from that, but also were set on nettles by the fact that the secret service had tumbled to some colossal scheme, and was out to run it down, and the gang that was at back of it."

"Naturally."

"Before Collier engaged me on the case," continued Nick, "it had come to my ears that talk had been made in the Revenue Department of ascertaining if I would take a hand in the affair."

"Is that so?"

"Yes. And these rumours probably came to Collier through Colonel Craige, whom I met at Collier's office."

"Ah, I see," laughed Chick. "And the result?"

"As a result, of course, Collier decided he would head off the department, and he made a very shrewd move by engaging me himself."

"That's so."

"He took Colonel Craige into his confidence in that, but in that only. And I am now satisfied that that is why Collier, who I know has feared me from the first was so anxious for me to take the case under my supervision."

"There is no doubt of that, Nick."

"And you see, Chick, that further enabled Collier, to whom I have occasionally rendered a report of my investigations and suspicions, to know just what I was doing and in just what danger he stood."

"It's as clear is crystal, old man"

"And that is what Jim Daly meant when he confided in you, on the vessel, that they had been well informed of my movements from the very first'

"By Jove, that's so!"

"And I ought to have tumbled to something of that kind even then."

"That would have taken a very long head, Nick," laughed Chick; "longer even than yours."

"So it appeared."

"I presume your investigations over Long Island way were what led to their putting up that job on you, and getting you into their trap, as Daly called it."

"Certainly," said Nick, with some feeling. "Collier, you know has a fine place on Long Island, and it probably is the seat of some of this work."

"No doubt."

"I now recall that, when I told Collier about my inquiries in the locality he appeared unusually interested."

"Why not, indeed."

"But I left him a little behind as to my opinion and suspicions, for I was myself a little blind; yet what I told him must have alarmed him so seriously that, after consulting with Daly, they laid their little trap in which to catch me and put me out of the way."

"Well," laughed Chick, "they have been caughed in their own trap, and it serves them right."

"That's true."

"Holy smoke! Won't there be wailing and gnashing of teeth when they know it?"

"Rather!"

"I hope I shall be there to see it come off."

"I fancy there is no doubt about that," smiled Nick, knocking the ashes from his pipe.

"It doesn't often happen that this class of criminals overplay themselves so seriously, does it?"

"No, not often. But Collier, probably was so anxious to get me out of the way, and Daly's trap seemed so feasible, that they couldn't resist the temptation. That Daly is decidedly a bad man to be at large."

"I should say so."

"Well, barring accidents, I shall soon have them all doing time, and I'll see that he gets the full allowance."

"What's your next plan, Nick?"

"Will you hear it to-night or wait until to-morrow morning?"

"To-night, by all means."

"That's agreeable to me also," laughed Nick, reloading his pipe and reaching over for the matches.

"Let her go when you're ready."

"To begin with then, the fact that Collier, or Vincent, whichever name you choose, is here in New York indicates that Rattlin did not go very far away with the vessel before he stood into port to land the big finger."

"That's evident."

"The chances are that they have slipped into some out-of-the-way place for a time, to wait there until Collier completes his investigations here in the city, and learns, as well as he is able, what inferences we drew from our experience aboard his infernal craft, and what actual discoveries we made."

"No doubt that is his game."

"This further indicates," continued Nick, "that they have some serious reason for not wishing to discard that vessel at once, but rather are inclined to remain about here with her for some purpose. What that purpose may be I have yet to learn."

Chick looked a little doubtful.

"But it doesn't seem probable, does it," he asked, "that Collier will allow the vessel to show up about here at present?"

"That will depend," laughed Nick.

"Upon what?"

"Upon what he thinks I know about her, and how I regard her," Nick replied.

"And you?"

"I mean to relieve his mind very effectually."

"How so?"

"By calling upon him personally to-morrow morning, and telling him just the opposite to what I think," laughed Nick, with dry significance.

Chick caught the idea, and cheerfully joined in.

"By gracious, Nick, that's the very scheme!" he cried approvingly.

"Of course it is."

"But Collier may"—

"You leave Collier to me," interposed the great detective. "I'll ease his apprehensions and suspicions so effectually that he will set about any new and necessary movements with renewed energy and courage."

"And that is the very thing we want."

"Precisely."

"Nick, you're a corker!"

"This is easy," laughed Nick, not unappreciative of the compliment. "But the best-laid schemes of mice and men may go wrong, Chick, my dear boy."

"Not yours, Nick!" cried Chick, with genuine fondness.

"Well I have been tolerably fortunate in the past."

"I should say so."

"But it was largely due to the able work of my assistants."

"Then I think we had better get back to business," cried Chick, with a deprecatory wave of his hand. "What do you require of me to-morrow morning?"

"To begin I want you to take Tim Dowd back to Rohan's."

"And remain there with him?"

"Yes, you must look after him until Collier has had his little interview with him."

"Do you think that will occur to-morrow?"

"I feel very sure it will, providing that I find Collier at his office in the morning. And I now believe he will be there."

"So do I."

"In that case I will say my little verse to him and go about my business."

"Then he naturally will be in a rush to assure himself regarding Dowd and the story you have put up."

"That is the very idea, Chick," nodded the detective. "If he finds Dowd at Rohan's, and Dowd tells the story I have instructed him to tell, which I believe he will do, Collier will be more than satisfied that his fears have been exaggerated."

"No doubt of it, Nick."

"Give him this assurance," continued Nick, "and it's a hundred to one that he will at once set about executing the moves most necessary to the subsequent safety of this vessel, the plant, and the gang of criminals themselves."

"That will be a very natural move for him to make."

"And we must know of what the move is to consist," said Nick, with grave decisiveness.

"Which means?"

"That your part of the work to-morrow will be that of shadowing Collier after he has had his interview with Tim Dowd."

"I see."

"He may send a letter or telegram or possibly he may resort to the telephone in order to reach his confederates quickly. If he does so, you must discover of what his message to them consists."

"Let me alone to accomplish that, Nick."

"I am quite aware that I may safely do so," nodded Nick, with grave commendation.

"But how about Dowd?"

"What about him?"

"Shall I leave him at large in order to shadow Collier, should this affair turn out as you predict?"

"You may be governed in that by Collier's interview with Dowd. I presume you will be able to overhear it."

"Certainly."

"You can pre-arrange with Dowd in a way to accomplish that, you know," suggested Nick.

"That is my very plan."

"We had better keep on the safe side with the fellow," added Nick, "yet I hardly think he will dare play the traitor with us. He knows that we have the case already so well in hand that he would quit loser by it in the end."

"I think so."

"Hence, if Collier does not take Dowd along with him, you may tell him to remain at Rohan's until you can see him again."

"Very well."

"And it may be that I can keep an eye on him at that time, and prevent anything like treachery or miscarriage. At all events we will now leave it in that way, and take the chances."

"You have reduced them to a minimum, Nick."

"So I think," replied Nick, rising to his feet. "You are sure that you perfectly understand all the details?"

"Perfectly."

"Then we'll go to bed, Chick, and snatch a few hours' sleep."

CHAPTER NXII.

BANKER AND DETECTIVE.

Shortly after ten o'clock the next morning Mr. A. F. Collier dignified, urbane, and scrupulously attired, was seated at the open roll-top desk in the private office of his banking establishment in Wall-street.

The sun lay warm and bright on the drawn curtains.

The air of that sumptuous room was redolent with the odour from a bouquet of white roses in a vase on the top of his desk.

The quietude was impressive, and every feature of the man himself was suggestive of affluence and refinement, rather than of vice and crime.

Following a gentle rap upon the door, a clerk from the outer office stepped politely over the threshold.

Collier looked up inquiringly.

"Well, Joseph?"

The clerk advanced and handed the banker a card.

It contained only the initials "N. C."

"The gentleman asks to see you, sir," said the clerk.

Not a muscle in Collier's face changed, yet all the colour left it for an instant, then returned with redoubled force.

"Show the gentleman in, Joseph," he said, without a tremor in his resonant voice.

Yet the moment the clerk vanished from the room the banker quickly opened a drawr by his side, snatched out a silver-mounted revolver and thrust it into his pocket.

Then he took up his pen, and fell to writing with a steady hand—a hand that lost not in the least degree of its steadiness—when the door open and Nick Carter walked into the room.

"Good morning, Mr. Collier," said Nick, with grave politeness.

"Ah, good morning, Mr. Carter," said Collier, looking up with a smile and extending his hand. "Glad to see you. Take a chair. You have some report to make to me this morning?"

Nick could not but admire the man for his nerve, at least. His self-command was something extraordinary.

The greeting and his inquiry had issued from his lips with as much ease and conventionality as if he were as innocent as a new-born babe.

Nick accepted a chair exactly opposite and gravely answered:

"Yes, Mr. Collier, I have come to make a report."

"I hope it may be an encouraging one," said Collier, smiling. "Have you finally run those scoundrels down?"

"I wish I had, sir," replied Nick. "I'm sorry to say my report is not all that I could desire."

"Indeed?"

For an instant Collier's nerve seemed to be shaken, but, like a flash he had himself under control.

"As a matter of fact, Mr. Collier" continued Nick, in the tones of a man seriously disgusted with himself "I think I shall throw up this case"

"Good heavens! What do you mean by that?"

"Just what I say, sir," Nick rejoined.

"But why?" persisted the banker, with a surprise he could hardly conceal. "What reason have you for such action? You amaze me! I hope you are not discouraged by the outlook of the case?"

"Not exactly that," replied Nick. "But the fact is, Mr. Collier, I have made such an infernally bad piece of work of it, and suffered such a failure, after thinking that I had the whole gang in my power, that I am absolutely disgusted with myself, and with the whole affair. I thought I was a fairly clever officer, but I'm blessed if I haven't changed my mind and I think I'll now retire and make room for better men."

"Well, well, this is certainly amazing!" exclaimed Collier, with a searching gaze on Nick's dubious countenance. "Pray inform me what has occurred."

"It's quite a long story, sir. Have you the time to spare?"

"Yes, indeed."

"The fact is, Mr, Collier, I have been in the very midst of these counterfeiters," said Nick, with unvarying gravity. "I had the whole gang under my very nose. I had my plans laid to corner the entire lot. This, sir, was yesterday. Yet to-day I am nearly as badly off as ever and the whole gang of scoundrels are still at liberty, and fully informed of my interest and investigations."

"You don't say so!"

"That's just about the size of it, sir. And I've about made up my mind to turn what facts I have discovered over to headquarters, and let them handle the case without me I was never so disgusted with myself in all my life."

The secret satisfaction with which Arthur Collier heard these statements, made in a way that rendered them convincing, could hardly be described; yet in no way did he outwardly betray these feelings.

"Surely you will do nothing of that kind, Mr. Carter," he cried disapprovingly. "If there is any man who can accomplish this work, you are the man. Whatever failure you may have made, I cannot think of releasing you from the case. Pray inform me what you have discovered and what has occurred to occasion such utter discouragement."

Nick drew his chair a little nearer, and gravely began his story.

He told Collier all about the trap into which Daly had led him, all about the affair at Cassidy's, the incidents aboard the vessel, and the desperate situation from which he had been forced to escape, and suffer the whole gang of counterfeiters to do the same.

But he concealed every fact and every suspicion which might have led Collier to fear that his part in the work had been discovered.

Collier feigned great amazement, and felt even a greater degree of satisfaction on hearing this crafty tale.

"Well, this is certainly most startling," he said, when Nick had concluded. "Do you mean to say all this occurred as lately as yesterday?"

"Yesterday, and the day before," nodded Nick.

"And the identity of those miscreants?"

"I can judge only from what I heard. I cannot say whether or not the names were assumed."

"Then you have no absolute knowledge of the man you say was called Vincent, and who you think was the chief of this gang of counterfeiters." asked Collier in a steady voice.

"I saw but little of him," replied Nick, "for I was confined in the hold of the vessel most of the time."

"Ah, I see."

"I imagine, however, that this man was in disguise."

"Very probably."

"As a matter of fact," added Nick "I do not think I could identify him and I presume the name he bore was fictitious."

"How about the others?"

"I really am no better off."

"But the vessel? Surely you discovered her name?"

"Chick, which is the name of my assistant who was with me, states that she had no name at all."

"Yet you have a description of her."

"A vague one, sir. But there are hundreds of vessels closely resembling her."

"Still, with reasonable efforts you should be able to find her again."

"Possibly so, in the future," admitted Nick. "But I reckon we should not find this gang aboard her even if we found her. They probably have become alarmed, and will now sell her, rather than take further chances on the same craft."

"That is very true," bowed Collier barely able to repress his secret exultation. "You don't know which way she was bound, do you?"

"Any way that offered the scoundrels safety, I presume," replied Nick dismally. "She may be half way to Cuba by this time, or bound across the Atlantic for all I know."

"I'm sorry you feel so discouraged over this, Mr. Carter."

Nick looked up with his countenance a veritable picture of chagrin and humiliation.

"Frankly, Mr. Collier, I never was so disgusted with myself. I've not slept a wink all night. I have even kept the story from the press, I felt so infernally blue about it."

"Really!" exclaimed Mr. Collier.

"I think as I said, that I will state the facts to the regular force, and let them work up the case as best they can. I certainly am a back number when I let myself be done in this way."

Collier was in a secret ecstasy.

He felt that he had absolutely no need for his revolver. He believed every word Nick had said, so craftily had it been said, and so shrewd was the ruse itself.

Governing his feelings, however, and with the grave dignity that was habitual to him when in his office, he now said, looking Nick in the face:

"I beg that you will not think of giving up the case, Mr. Carter. The best of men are liable to make mistakes, and I feel very averse to having you drop this matter after having progressed so far with it."

"I've not been accustomed to such lamentable failures," replied Nick. "It makes this hurt the more."

"Say, at least, that you will reconsider the matter," suggested Collier, with designing persistency. "I beg that you will."

"Don't you think I have spent enough of your money in vain attempts?" asked Nick, with a laugh that appeared to be forced.

"By no means" exclaimed Collier. "I repeat what I said in the beginning, Mr. Carter. My cheque-book is at your command."

Nick was too clever a man to overdo a strategy.

To carry this assumption further might give the very suspicions he had calculated to avert.

He laughed lightly, and rejoined:

"Your courage is superior to mine, Mr. Collier. Well, since you feel thus about it, I will at least reconsider my determination to drop the case."

"Do better even than that," he pleaded. "Say you will continue your work."

"That will require the laying out of an entirely new plan of operations," replied Nick, rising to go. "These scoundrels will now keep a sharp watch upon my movements, you may be sure of that, and it is a question whether I can now accomplish much. I will tell you what I will do."

"What is that."

"I'll seriously study the case from the present standpoint, and if I can invent some new method by which to corner these knaves, I will let you know."

"Very good, and if you can hit upon a plan?"

"I will then set to work again."

"How soon may I expect to hear from you?"

"To-day is Thursday. Say the first day of next week," replied Nick, "I know of nothing I can do meantime, nor before I have sized up the case anew. I'll devote myself to forming some new plan during the next few days."

"We'll leave it in that way then." said Collier, "But please get your head to work, at least."

"Trust me to do that," laughed Nick, bowing himself out.

As the door closed behind the detective, the banker's face underwent a great change. Its colour faded, the expression of a devil incarnate swept over his pale features, and he shook his fist after the departing man, with an energy that set his every muscle quivering.

"You fool—you over-rated fool!" he hissed, "So you are the great Nick Carter, and yet you come to me and give yourself dead away! By no means shall you give up the case. I need the very information with which you supply me. You have now shown me the way and I will profit by it. And I will yet have you again in my power, taunt you with your own blindness, and end you in the very way I once have failed. Ha! Nick Carter, indeed!"

Nick at that moment was sauntering leisurely along the street leaving to grow the seeds he had planted.

Half an hour later Collier left his office and went to his residence.

At precisely noon, in the disguise of Vincent, he entered Mike Rohan's saloon and made inquiries concerning Tim Dowd.

He had no trouble finding this man, and for half an hour was held a subdued interview in one of the rear booths.

Chick and Patsy occupied the one adjoining.

Tim Dowd, however, corroborated in every detail the story which Nick already had blinded Collier with, and the latter's few misgivings faded like dew before the sun.

He finally left Dowd, with instructions to remain at Rohan's until sent for, and then departed.

Chick turned Dowd over to Patsy, and followed the banker.

The disguised counterfeiter hastened to the nearest telegraph office and quickly sent a message.

Chick followed him no further, but after his departure he approached the operator at the desk.

"Please allow me to see the message that gentleman sent," he said, quickly.

"I beg your pardon, sir, that is not customary."

"Suppose we set custom aside in this case," smiled Chick, displaying his badge.

"Ah, a detective."

"Precisely."

Without further objections the clerk handed over the message, of which Chick took a copy.

It was addressed to James Daly, at a small seaside town in New Jersey, and was signed only with the letter "V."

The body of the despatch read as follows:

"Smooth sailing. Bring her up to-night. Fasten her to float to make transfer. Will leave at once and will have all ready."

"The meaning of that message is plain, and the game is fast closing in, Chick," said Nick Carter, when the former arrived at the detective's rooms with a copy of the telegram sent by Collier.

"What do you make of it, Nick?"

"It's as simple as two and two," replied the detective. "Collier has taken me at my word, and believe that he and his gang have smooth sailing for at least a few days. He orders Daly to bring the vessel up to-night, under cover of the darkness."

"That's clear. But bring her up where?"

"To some point from which they wish to transfer something aboard of her."

"Collier's place on Long Island," exclaimed Chick, quickly.

"Precisely," nodded Nick. "Hence, since they have something to load aboard, he orders the vessel to be made fast to a float, instead of taking up the moorings or dropping the anchor."

"That's the very solution, Nick."

"And Collier himself has already set out for the plant, that he may have all things in readiness when the vessel arrives. That's about the size of that telegram, Chick, my boy."

"Beyond a doubt, Nick," cried Chick, with excited interest. "And what shall we do?"

"Be at hand, also, with an efficient squad of special officers. That's what we'll do," said Nick Carter, with decision.

To be Continued.

THE FALL OF WHIST.

In an interesting article on "The Fall of Whist," Mr. Edward Dicey says: "Changes of fashion are common enough, but I never knew of a change so sudden as that which deposed whist, in the course of a little over twelve months, as the game of English cardplayers. All the pundits of the card-table were dead against it. I myself, though I had no right whatever to claim to be anything more than a member of the rank and file of players, was very loth to believe that the supremacy of whist was really on the eve of destruction.

"Still, as I noticed how in every club with which I was acquainted, directly or indirectly, the whist table was deserted for that of bridge how member after member who had declared that, whatever others might do, they themselves would remain faithful to the old game, dropped away one by one; and how the few who kept their word got to be regarded as old fogies who had fallen behind the times, my conviction began to be shaken, and I soon realised that bridge had come to stay.

"It may seem absurd to talk of pathos in the exchange of one game of cards for another, yet I can say truly there is something pathetic in the spectacle of how the few Abdiels of whist, 'faithful amidst the faithless,' haunted the card-rooms, trying in vain to get players to make up a rubber, while the bridge tables were crowded to overflowing. The burden of their complaint might best have been voiced as 'Othello's occupation gone.' "—"Pall Mall Magazine."

HOW WOULD YOU LIKE FROG WEATHER?

A frog or a tench may be frozen almost solid throughout, and yet survive. If the freezing is complete and the juices are solidified, they die.

Snakes can live comfortably enough in a temperature of 45 degrees below freezing point.

Frogs are hardier still and don't seem to mind the thermometer dropping to 50 degrees below freezing.

But the myriapods, some infusoria (tiny little animals found in ditch-water) and snails are still more indifferent to cold. No cold ever recorded in any country can kill these hardy things. Myriapods have recovered after exposure to artificial cold of 90 degrees below freezing, and snails have come safely through a trial of 216 degrees below freezing, or 184 degrees below zero.

Vegetable life is still more resistant. Oats, wheat, and peas have germinated after five days' exposure to a temperature 345 degrees below freezing point, while other seeds and the spores of fungi have borne cold of 360 degrees below freezing.

PA'S HAIR OIL.

Parents cannot be too careful about their method of answering the numerous questions of the rising generation. A youngster had noticed a tall, black bottle on his father's dressing-table, and asked what it held.

"That, my son, is hair-oil," answered the father with a furtive and wandering look, "and it is not at all nice for little boys."

The youthful questioner took a smell of the contents, and asked no more information upon the subject. He kept up a good bit of thinking, however. Last Sunday the family entertained some friends at dinner, and there was plum pudding and brandy sauce. The small boy had found his opportunity.

"Pa," he said, in a loud, shrill tone, as he sniffed the sauce afar off, "the hair-oil in this puddin' smells awfully good."

Total collapse of "Pa."

THE WEEPING TRAMP.

The young lawyer was asked to defend a poverty-stricken tramp accused of stealing a watch. He pleaded with all the ardour at his command, drawing so pathetic a picture with such convincing energy that at the close of his argument the court was in tears, and even the tramp wept.

The jury deliberated but a few minutes, and returned the verdict, "Not guilty."

Then the tramp drew himself up, tears streaming down his face as he looked at his benefactor, and said:

"Sir, I have never heard so grand a plea. I have not cried before since I was a child. I have no money with which to reward you, but"—drawing a package from the depths of his ragged clothes—"here's that watch; take it and welcome." (1561.)

WHY? WHY? WHY?

WHY DO WE WEAR HEELS ON OUR SHOES?

Because the sandal-like foot-gear of olden times was not adapted to riding, and when the high boots were introduced heels were put on for the purpose of giving the foot a hold on the stirrup.

WHY DO WE SPEAK OF GIVING A PERSON THE "COLD SHOULDER"?

Because of the custom once prevalent in France of serving to a guest who had outstayed his welcome a cold shoulder of mutton instead of a hot roast, as a hint for him to go.

WHY DO WE ALWAYS SHAKE HANDS WITH THE RIGHT HAND?

Because in the days when the people were not as peaceable as they are now, every man carried a sword or dagger to defend himself. The weapon was worn on the left side, where the right hand could quickly grasp it for use in time of peril. When a man wished to show that he was friendly, he extended his right hand, which would be clasped by the other's right hand, if he, too, meant peace. Thus each would be sure that the other would not draw his sword.

WHO ARE THE HANDSOMEST RACE OF PEOPLE IN THE WORLD?

The beauty of the Circassian women has long been proverbial among those who never saw them, but a traveller lately returned sadly upsets our preconceived notions. He asserts that the majority of them are if not ugly, very ordinary specimens of their sex. Here and there a more than usually handsome face may be encountered, and now and then a child with nice eyes and pleasant features may be seen. But at twenty they are long past the day when they would charm the most susceptible of Turks, and even the belles of Looggdidi, from amongst whom the grand Seigneurs of old picked the Peris of their harems, are pronounced by this traveller to be "no beauties at all."

Beauty, however, is very much a matter of opinion. Pallas, an old Russian traveller, affirmed that he had met among these people a greater number of beauties than among any other unpolished nation. Mr. Barkley, while disagreeing with this, acknowledges that the Circassian men are magnificent. In short, he says they are to the rest of mankind what Arab steeds are to humbler horses. A plain Circassian man is seldom to be met with. No people have such beautifully-shaped heads, more perfectly-chiselled features, or sharper, more intelligent, and yet bolder expressions. Their hands and feet an English girl might envy for size and shape. Perhaps, on the whole, the Spanish women are the handsomest. They are beautiful in feature, of good figure, and are famed for their graceful gait and carriage. The Andalusians are pre-eminent for the poetry of their motion, and this is probably the reason why, although facial beauty is, perhaps, commoner in Madrid than in Seville, you cannot pay a greater compliment to a girl in Northern Spain than by asking her if she is an Andalusian.

WHY DO SOLDIERS FIRE A VOLLEY OVER THE GRAVE OF A DEAD COMRADE?

Because in days gone by, when superstition was practically universal, it was generally believed that by making a noise you kept away evil spirits, and the passing bell came into vogue for that reason. When firearms were invented, volley firing was substituted for the passing bell, the belief being that the sound of battle would be more efficacious in the case of a soldier.

HOW MANY DISTINCT EUROPEAN LANGUAGES ARE THERE, EXCLUDING DIALECTS?

There are upwards of fifty distinct European languages, although all of these have subordinate dialects, which in the aggregate amount to nearly 600. The parent stock is the Indo-European or Aryan. The European branches include the Teutonic family of German, Icelandic, Norwegian, Swedish, Dutch, Danish, and English; the Celtic branch, the Gaelic, Irish, Cymric or Welsh, the Graeco-Latin, and the Romance languages, including French, Spanish, Portuguese, Italian, Walloon, and Romanisch. These, of course, have numerous subdivisions, and there are also the languages of Lapland and Finland, and the Semitic. The language mostly spoken all the world over is the English, followed by the German and Russian, which are about equal. Then follow in order the French, Spanish, Italian, and Portuguese. It is estimated that in 1801, 20,520,000 persons spoke English. The number is now computed at 111,100,000.

IN WHAT COUNTRY DO PEOPLE TRAVEL THE MOST?

In no country is more travelling done than in the United Kingdom. The people of this country seem to be always on the move both at home and in every part of the world. The returns of the railway passenger traffic in the various countries of the world show that the United Kingdom is far in advance of any other country in point of travelling. The following table gives the number of railway journeys per inhabitant in the six leading countries in this respect:—

United Kingdom	22
Belgium	10
Switzerland	8
France	5
Germany	5
United States	5

In 1889 the number of passengers by railway in the United Kingdom was over 775 millions (exclusive of season ticket holders) as against 495 millions in the United States with its much larger population. British tramways carried during the same year 477,596,268 passengers, and the London General Omnibus Company 53,577,055 passengers. Speaking generally, it was estimated in 1882 that the railway passengers of the world numbered 1,740 millions, of whom 752 millions were British, tramway passengers 1,540 millions, of whom 257 millions were British, and over-sea passengers (all distances) at 120 millions, of whom 45 millions were British.

WHICH ARTICLES OF FOOD ARE MOST COMMONLY ADULTERATED?

According to the annual reports of the English Government Board, the percentage of articles most commonly adulterated are:—Spirits, 19.2; coffee, 14.9; milk, 18.2; butter, 12.9; drugs, 12.1; mustard, 4.6; pepper, 8.9. The most pure are:—Sugar, of which 188 samples were examined and all found pure; and tea, which showed only two cases of adulteration out of 443 examined; while there were no cases at all of wine in the year. In London, the percentage of adulterated samples of milk reaches the high figure of 21.1. The sale of margarine as, and under the name of butter is still of frequent occurrence, and it is also mixed with the butter to the extent of from ten to thirty per cent. Nearly fifteen per cent. of the samples of so-called pure coffee were found to contain chicory, sometimes in preponderating amount. Lard has lately been adulterated by the addition of cottonseed oil; but this fraud has now been checked. The adulteration in the case of mustard consists almost invariably of the addition of varying amounts of wheat-flour.

HOW MUCH HONEY DOES A BEE GATHER IN ITS LIFETIME?

A populous hive of bees contains from 40,000 to 50,000 inhabitants, of which from one-quarter to one-third are usually drones. Contrary to the opinions of the ancients, who credited bees with an existence of six or even ten years, it is found that with the exception of the queen, they exist but one summer. A queen bee lives from three to five years. The quantity of honey that may be taken from a hive differs with the locality and with the season; it also varies according to the method adopted in getting it. By the system of filling the upper storey of the hive with boxes of thin wood, known as "sections," from fifty to a hundred pounds of honey can be obtained in a season from a populous hive, besides a sufficient store to last the bees through the winter, while, by the method known as "extracting" (by which the honey is taken from the comb by machinery, and the bees are saved the labour of comb-building), pursued by advanced bee-keepers, about double the quantity can be got. Thus by the "section" method, we may take a hive of 50,000 bees, of whom 36,000 are workers, as producing 100lbs. of honey in their lifetime, besides a store of, say, 30lbs. for the winter. These 36,000 workers produce 130lbs. of honey, 277 workers would produce 1lb., and each bee would produce rather less than one drachm, of honey, besides which it has also gathered enough to supply its daily food during the period of working. By the "extraction" method, about double as much would be produced.—"Chat."

AT THE PHOTOGRAPHER'S.

"I have come to get my wife photographed," said the determined-looking man as he entered the studio, followed by a meek-looking woman. "You can make fools look grand, sir, can't you?"

"Certainly, sir," replied the photographer; "that is part of my business, you know."

"Well, Maria here fell out of the window last year and broke her nose. You can straighten it out, I suppose?"

"Certainly, sir."

"And can you push in Maria's ears so that she won't look so much like a rabbit?"

"Oh, I think so."

"And what about the squint in her left eye?"

"Oh, I can touch it up with Indian ink."

"And the freckles?"

"They won't appear on the picture at all."

"An' will the hair be red?"

"Oh, no."

"Well, you can go ahead. Sit down there, Maria, and try to look pleasant."

LORD KITCHENER.

Once when Lord Kitchener was in London he was induced to attend a big social function, and amongst the many people introduced to him was a pretty young girl.

"Oh, Lord Kitchener," she exclaimed, "I am so glad to meet you at last! I did so want to know you, and it seems I was never going to get the chance. I can't tell you how delighted I am!"

"Indeed," said Lord Kitchener, coldly; "and may I ask why you were so anxious to know me?"—more than half expecting some fulsome flattery about his prowess.

"Why? Why, because you are Toby's uncle."

"Toby's uncle!" repeated Lord Kitchener.

"Yes—your nephew Toby ——," said the girl, mentioning a relative of whose existence the great soldier was dimly aware. "We've just become engaged, you know, and I did so want to meet his uncle!"

LET IT REST.

How many hearts on the brink of anxiety and disquietude have been, by this simple sentence, made calm and happy? Something has annoyed and hurt you; let it rest; no one will think of it again. A harsh or unjust remark irritates you; let it rest; whoever may have given vent to it will be pleased if it is forgotten.

A painful scandal is about to estrange you from an old friend. Let it rest, and thus preserve your charity and peace of mind.

A suspicious look is on the point of cooling your affection. Let it rest, and your look of trust will restore confidence.

Act up to this, and your path through life will be less thorny, and you will help to make the road smoother for others. And all that is surely worth while.

Sportsmen declare that game birds possess the faculty of skilfully dressing wounds, and even setting bones, using their own feathers for bandages. Authentic instances are recorded of sportsmen having killed birds that were recovering from wounds previously received, and in every case the old wound was neatly dressed with down plucked from the stem feathers and skilfully arranged, no doubt, by the beaks of the birds. In some instances a solid plaster was formed, completely covering and protecting the wounded part, the feathers being netted together, passing alternately under and above each other and forming, so to speak, a textile fabric of considerable power.

A CLEVER AND AMUSING SKETCH.

SHOWING HOW A VERY WIDE-AWAKE YOUNG MAN GOT WHAT HE WANTED.

"I don't remember the name at all" said the manager of the Provincial Department, glancing at the card. "What sort of a man is he?"

"Tall, narrow man," replied the office boy. "Can't hardly see him sideways."

"Got any books with him?"

"No, sir."

"No rolled up maps or anything of that sort?"

"No, sir."

"No dummy copy of a new weekly paper?"

"No, sir. He ain't got nothing with him excepting an old umbrella."

"H'm. Show him in."

He came in.

"I'm very sorry to bother you, Mr. Shooks," he said, "but I have to ask you a favour."

The manager of the Provincial Department froze. He hinted that he had no ready money about him.

"It isn't that at all, sir. I was your agent at Plymgwyn, Glamorganshire, at one time. Got the policy on Sir Walter Whilk's life, you remember?"

"I remember."

"I came up to London to see Mr. Griffiths, and when I happened to see in the paper that you and he were at the big dinner last night, I thought a line from you——"

The manager of the Provincial Department, breathing easier, reached for a pen.

"I don't happen to know him very well, but of course I shall be glad ——"

He scribbled on a sheet of paper.

"Glad to help you in any way," he said.

"I thought you would. And I thank you. If ever I ——"

"Don't mention it."

The door closed, and so did the incident—so far as the manager of the Provincial Department was concerned. The scribbled note ran:—

Griffith Griffiths, Esq.,
Badmington House, Embankment.
Dear Sir,—This will introduce to you Mr. S. Hopper Evans, who seeks an interview,
Hastily,
W. W. Shooks.

"Glad to see you, Mr. Evans. What can I do for you?"

"Thank you, I won't sit down. I merely wanted to ask if you could give me a line to Mr. Digby Brook. These members of parliament are so awfully hard to get at that ——"

"Certainly. I haven't seen the old gentleman for a long time, but I've no doubt he'll remember me. This do?"

Reads:—

Hon. Digby Brook, M.P.,
Westminister.
My dear Mr. Brook,—I shall be very glad if you will see Mr. S. Hopper Evans, who will present this. And I take the incidental advantage of the occasion to say with how much pleasure I read your speech of Thursday last.
Very truly yours,
Griffith Griffiths.

Mr. Digby Brook, M.P., received the note and its bearer with pleasure.

"Anything I can do for you, Mr. Evans? Terribly busy these days, but ——"

"I know that, sir. I simply came recommended to you by an introduction, because I would like to get a word from you to Captain Philip de Courcy Paget."

"Of the Admiralty?"

"Yes, sir."

"Why, of course. Any friend of Griffiths'—but just wait here. I'll send the note out to you."

The note came.

"Dear Paget,—This is Mr. S. Hopper Evans, and he wants to know you. Consider that he does. I do not understand the nature of his business, but any favour, etc., etc. awfully rushed.
Digby.

Captain Paget apologised for not having any soda.

"You'll have to take plain water, Mr. Evans; but the whisky isn't bad."

"Your good health, sir. I really shouldn't drink with you because I came to ask a very great favour. I——"

"That's all right. Any friend of Digby's is a friend of mine."

"I have in my pocket an application for a position in the Naval Stores, and I thought if you could give me a line to the Admiralty—"

"It isn't regular, but as I said before, any friend of Digby's——"

Grabs a pen.

"You'd better see the old man in person; he'd keep you waiting a couple of years otherwise. He'll be in his office up to about five."

And then this letter and an accompanying document found its way to the seat of power.

"Sir,—This gentleman comes to me most highly recommended. I take the liberty of sending him directly to you and feel certain that the circumstances warrant this action on my part.
Yours obediently,
P. de C. Paget."

"Yes," said the Seat of Power, "it isn't exactly the way we do things. Still, Captain Paget's word means a good deal, and I'll—just give me your application."

He made a memorandum in one corner.

"I've approved it. Report for duty on Monday, please, at the Civil Division headquarters."

"Thank you, sir. Some day, I hope——"

"Oh, don't bother. Any friend of Paget's, etc."—"London Chat."

Sandy Macpherson went into a restaurant and asked for a hard-boiled egg.

After cracking the top he looked doubtfully at the contents.

"I doot," said he, "the hen that laid that egg hasna' been weel."

"Hasn't it been boiled long enough for you?" asked the waiter.

"Oh, no," replied Sandy; "it's no that it hasna' been boiled long enough, but it hasna' been boiled soon enough."

Black fabrics are never used to cover coffins in Russia. For a child or young person a pink shade of cloth is the custom; crimson is the style for the coffin of a married woman, and brown for widows.

OUR COOKERY SCHOOL.

CURRIES.

There is no dish better suited for cold days, when one's vitality is low, than a curry. It not only aids digestion, but it is stimulating to all the organs of the body, and it renders even the plainest food palatable and savoury. It enables one to sustain fatigue and prolonged exertion, and it helps the system to get rid of waste products.

It is not at all difficult to prepare a curry, although it needs the strictest attention to even the minutest details, and there is nothing that better repays a little trouble.

The first thing to do is to obtain a thoroughly good curry powder. It is hopeless to attempt to make this at home, and we do not suppose that any of our readers would be foolish enough to attempt to do so. The following list of ingredients would probably put an end to any such intentions:—Capsicum, carraway, cardamons, cassia, celery, chillies, cinnamon, cloves, corinder, cubebs, cumin, fennel, fenugreek, garlic, ginger, mace, mustard, nutmeg, pepper, pimento, poppy, turmeric.

The art of compounding a good curry powder is possessed by but few, and many brands that are offered for sale are absolutely worthless.

As rice forms the invariable adjunct of every curried dish, it is essential that this should be perfectly prepared. The proper method is as follows:—Take half a pound of the best Patna rice, wash it well in several waters, and put it on to boil in a large saucepan with two quarts of cold water, slightly salted. It is necessary to have plenty of water, in order to give space to swell. Boil the rice with the cover on the pot until the grains are tender. Drain the rice in a hair sieve or colander, and pour cold water on it from the tap or a jug, moving the sieve about and shaking it. This makes the grains firm, and separates them from each other. Put a little hot water in a saucepan, set the colander (or a steamer, if available) containing the rice on the saucepan, cover it, and stand it on the range to steam for ten or fifteen minutes.

Although when curries are always best when made from fresh uncooked meat, they can also be prepared from cold cooked mutton, beef, chicken, rabbit, or veal; and this will be found an economical and appetizing manner of serving up the remains of any of these. The following is the method of preparation: For one pound of meat, free from bone and gristle, take two ounces of butter, an onion, two tablespoonfuls of curry powder, a tablespoonful of chopped sour apple, a heaped dessertspoonful of flour, a tablespoonful of desiccated cocoanut, a gill of stock, a half pint of milk, and sufficient salt, pepper, and sugar to season. Trim the meat and cut it into rather large dice. Heat the butter, and blend with it the onion, peeled and finely chopped. Cook for a few minutes, but do not let it get brown. Then add the meat, and cook it over a brisk fire to a golden brown. Next add the curry powder, then the flour and cocoanut, stirring all the time, and lastly the chopped apples. Moisten gradually with the stock and milk and stir till it boils; season to taste, and let it simmer till the meat is quite tender.

Perhaps the most successful of curried dishes is chicken curry, which is very easily prepared, the ingredients being two ounces of butter, four ounces of finely-chopped onion, a tablespoonful of curry powder, and a teaspoonful of salt, for a small, plump, uncooked chicken. Cut the chicken into neat joints, dividing each leg into two pieces, the breastbone and merrythought separately, and the back in two pieces, putting in also the liver and gizzard, and the pinion-bones separately from the wings, making 14 pieces in all. Warm the saucepan and put in the butter; when it boils put in the curry powder and the chopped onions, and fry until brown. Then put in the pieces of chicken, and fry them brown. Add the salt and about a pint of hot water. Let the whole simmer gently until the chicken is tender. There should then be about half a pint of rich gravy.

Rabbit is another meat which lends itself well to curry. For one medium sized rabbit take a pint and a half of stock, a thinly-sliced onion, two ounces of butter, an ounce of dripping, the juice of half a lemon, a tablespoonful of curry powder, a dessertspoonful of flour, four ounces of plain boiled rice, and pepper and salt to season. Wipe the rabbit with a damp cloth, cut it into neat joints, and fry them with the dripping to a nice light brown; take out the pieces and pour off the fat. Put the butter in the pan, and when hot add the sliced onion. Stir over the fire for a few minutes until of a light golden colour, then add the flour and curry powder. Fry for a little while; moisten with stock (or water); let it boil, skimming and stirring occasionally. Now put in the pieces of rabbit, and let them simmer gently for an hour or more. When tender add the lemon juice, and it is ready to serve.

Mutton is perhaps the most usual meat used in curries, and the following is a good recipe for its preparation:—Take two pounds of uncooked mutton and chop it up into pieces the size of a large walnut. Put four ounces of butter or dripping into a frying-pan, and when hot put in the mutton and two ounces of sliced onion. Stir this over a brisk fire for five minutes until nicely coloured. Put it into a saucepan, add a tablespoonful of curry powder, a dessertspoonful of curry paste, and a pinch of salt. Mix well together with a spoon, and add a pint of stock or water. Let it boil gently for one hour, or until the mutton is quite tender. Then serve with rice. A little desiccated or freshly-grated cocoanut is usually considered an improvement.

Chaplain: "Ah, you have a pet, I see."

Convict: "Yes, this rat. I feeds 'im every day. An' I thinks more o' this 'ere rat than any other living creature."

Chaplain: "Ah, in every man there is something of the angel left, if one could only find it. How came you to take such a fancy to it?"

Convict: "'Cos he bit the warder.'"

Kissing has been in vogue ever since Adam kissed Eve in the Garden of Eden. It is frequently referred to in the Scriptures as indicating reverence, submission, and affection.

A JAPANESE SUPERSTITION.

We take this grim little sketch of an incident at Tokio, from Mr. Reginald Glossop's "Sunshine and Smoke":—

"One day I had been playing tennis at the British Legation with Sir Claude McDonald, and was about to turn into the Imperial Hotel, of famous memory, when three Japanese attracted my attention. I noticed that a youth, apparently, from his dress, a schoolboy, was being belaboured by two men who were armed with sticks. I stood and watched the proceedings, which were sharp and decisive. The boy, resenting this brutal treatment, seized one of his assailants by his wrist and threw himself down, sending his enemy on his head on the hard kerb. Smash went the stick of the other opponent, who took advantage of the boy's back being turned. The boy, bruised and limping, recovered in time to guard himself with his arm, against another stroke on the top of his head. In the twinkling of an eye he drew a dagger from the large sleeve of his kimono. I saw his enemy poise his stick in the air for a final effort, but he was not quick enough for this intrepid little student, whose knife passed into his body. It was impossible for me to have reached them in time to prevent this unlooked for catastrophe. I pushed my way through the crowd and leant over the fallen man and withdrew the knife, which was still jammed between the ribs, and then ran into the hotel to procure some brandy. I pushed my way through the crowd again with this world-famed stimulant, and got the brandy between his lips. As I did so a quiver ran through his frame, death parted his teeth, and brandy was of no use, his jaw dropped, and he passed into the shinto shades."

"One particular feature about the whole affair impressed me greatly. Why should the Japanese have a loathing and dreadful superstition that it is most unlucky to touch the victim of a murder or a suicide? Here was a crowd of his own countrymen round this unfortunate man, and yet it was left to me an Englishman to straighten his limbs, tie his hands through his waistband, and lay him on the door, which was brought to me by someone else. There he remained after I left him, when I had done all that I could for the poor fellow. For seven hours people were passing to and fro as he lay near the side walk, and all this time the boy, who had committed the deed, bruised with white weals across his cheek, with an air of defiance, had looked on at these proceedings as one in a dream, having made no effort to run away, his school books at his feet, his wrists bound with the regulation police strong twine, used throughout the Japanese police force, instead of our proverbial "Darbies." His mother, displaying no emotion, and his sweet little sister, stood beside him, the mother pleeding with the policeman. In her heart she must have thought the life of her son was blighted. The Court might take a different view of this catastrophe, and he might be thrown into prison. A police inspector arrived, and ordered the child and the family to be taken to the police station, to tell their story away from the noisy crowd."

"Next day a letter reached me, saying one of the inspectors of police would call on me and take down all I had witnessed of this sad affair. I explained all that I had seen, and declared that the aggressive assailants had committed an unwarrantable assault, and that the boy might easily have been injured for life if he had not, in self-defence, done as he did; and, further, that the affair was so sudden, and so quickly over, that it was impossible for me to reach them in time to save the man's life."

"In due course the case came before the judges in the Central Court, Tokio, and our little hero was acquitted."

EVIL OF FACIAL GRIMACES.

The girl who has learnt the art of controlling her features perfectly has without doubt gained an advantage over other members of her sex. As she uses her features so she may be described as beautiful or plain, interesting or commonplace, refined or otherwise. A perfectly placid countenance rarely brightened by expression is too apt to denote insipidity. On the other hand, there are women who seem to glory in the extremes of expression. Between these two there is a happy medium that should be cultivated. One common error into which girls fall is that of opening the mouth wide and raising the brows in order to express pleasure. This causes the forehead to wrinkle in a manner that after a time scores permanent furrows. For more attractive is the woman who smiles with a light parting of the lips, at the same time raising the brows ever so little.

KNITTING THE BROWS DANGER.

To knit the brows in marked disapproval is extremely unbecoming, for expressions of anger and scorn do not sit well on a woman's countenance. Disdain and contempt, when expressed at all, may be signified in a minor degree by allowing every feature of the face to relax; the eyes and eyelids will express the rest. Sidelong glances of the eye should be practiced with due reserve and caution. A woman's eyes are her chief weapons, and well she knows their power; but she should by no means overdo their expression, or she will accomplish little of her purpose, and make herself look ridiculous.

THAT FEARFUL CHILD AGAIN.

"Why do you part your hair in the middle?" said Miss Jones to Miss Brown. "It is not nearly so nice as at the side."

"Oh, I used to part mine that way until I knew better," replied Miss Brown, with an air of icy politeness.

The conversation then became general, and Miss Williams told how she used to do her hair, and, Mrs. Serge, the vicar's wife, lamented the bad taste of the prevailing fashion in hair-dressing.

The only lady who did not join in the conversation sat at the corner busily sewing a charity garment.

Edith, her little girl, did not like to see her mother ignored, and presently her voice was heard to explain:

"My mother parts hers on the table."

MORE ABOUT THE NEW MISSING LINK.

Scientific men, and, indeed, all others who have studied the theory of evolution, are awaiting with interest details of the tremendously important discovery by Professor Klaatsch, the explorer, of the missing link between man and the ape in the northern part of Australia.

Dispatches from Melbourne (says "Science Siftings") have already related that the missing link found by Professor Klaatsch is a woman, a member of one of the aboriginal tribes living a primitive life in the dense bush of Northern Australia. she has feet like hands, the prehensile feet of primitive man. According to the theory of evolution it is thought that our very remote ancestors had no further need for prehensile feet when once they abandoned the habit of living in trees and climbing tree trunks like apes. The ape retains the prehensile feet of his and our common ancestor even to this day, because he still climbs trees where four hands are of more use than two hands and two feet.

Professor Klaatch has taken plaster casts and photographs of the aboriginal woman. He declares that his discovery is of extraordinary biological interest and value. The missing link was found near the coast at Port Darwin, in a region little explored, and to which civilisation is as yet a stranger. The native lives mostly in caves, or in the bush, making little or no pretence to cook their food or to clothe themselves.

While it must not be supposed that they are a species of half-man and half-monkey, their evolution from the condition in which primitive man and primitive man's remote ancestor lived has been very slow compared with the progress represented by civilised man of modern times. Nor is it to be supposed that Professor Klaatsch's missing link is merely one of a family of prehensile footed men and women. It is more reasonable to believe that she has inherited from one of her remote ancestors a peculiarity which had remained dormant through almost countless intervening generations.

Evolutionists have long been searching for a real missing link in support of the theory of evolution. Several have been produced from time to time having peculiarities indicative of a remote tail-bearing and hairy ancestor, but the discovery by Professor Klaatsch of the aboriginal woman with feet like hands is believed to record the first instance in which a man or woman of modern times has been born with the prehensile feet inherited from the ancient, common ancestor of man and the ape.

When Darwin set all the world talking with his theories of "survival of the fittest" and "special selection" he was still far from final proofs of his great theory of the origin of species. Wallace had come upon the same theory just at the same period. Yet the great mass of men were only beginning to think along these lines. Scientists in Europe and America took up the theory and worked at it from all sides. One of the leading investigators was the then young Haeckel. He delved and dug amid bones and stones until at last he announced that to his mind the theory was absolutely proved, and it only needed further investigation to find every one of the missing links. He went further than this. He pointed to Australia and the island of Java and said: "I am convinced that one of the most important steps in human evolution took place there.

"It was there that the ape first walked erect habitually. The climate was such that there and nowhere else did man begin his ascent. Dig on that island and some day you will find the bones of an animal whose brain is larger than that of any living ape and smaller than that of man; whose thigh bone will show you that this animal walked erect, and when you find it you will have all that remains of "Pithecanthropus erectus"—the ape-man—walking erect.

Laymen have been astonished at the predictions of astronomers that within a certain period a new planet would appear in a specified position in the heavens; but it was a far more astounding prophecy made by Haeckel, to be most wonderfully fulfilled through the research of Dr. Dubois, who, while excavating in Java in 1895, did find exactly the remains that Haeckel had prophesied would be found. There was a part of the skull, showing that the brain capacity was greater than that of apes and less than man. There was the thigh bone proving that this creature walked erect, and Dubois promptly called it "Pithecanthropus erectus," the name given to the remains by Haeckel years before they had been found.

POINTED PROVERBS.

One good deed deserves another.

The palm is not gained without the dust of labour.

He who wants health wants everything.

Misfortune does not always come to injure.

You sow for yourself, you reap for yourself.

Be gentle in manners, but be resolute in deed.

A kindness is never lost.

He is wise who talks but little.

Resolve to perform what you ought; perform without fail what you resolve.

Tell the truth, live openly, and stick to your friends.

HE WAS AN ACTOR.

The inn parlour was crowded, and some old warriors were relating their experiences of bygone battles.

A quiet-looking fellow, whom the world appeared to have used badly, offered to tell his story.

"Gentlemen," he began impressively, "about twenty years ago I stood and confronted single-handed a desperate crowd who thirsted for my blood. Suddenly a shell whistled through the air and burst right in my face!"

"What regiment were you in?" exclaimed a listener.

"I never said I was in a regiment," drawled the story-teller sadly; "I'm an actor!"

Every quart of milk yields about an ounce of butter. The proportion of cream to milk from the average cow ranges from one-twentieth to one-tenth; but in the case of the famous Alderney cows it averages from three to four-tenths.

CHARACTER IN HANDS.

THEY ARE RELIABLE GUIDES.

Of all the human organs the most reliable guides to the character is the hand. That it is closely related to the brain is a fact well-known to members of the medical profession.

In the brain, for instance, there is what is known as the "brain centre" and if there is any tendency towards paralysis, physicians note in the thumb long before the malany shows itself in other directions. It is also a matter of record that the thumbs of idiots and those mentally weak are small and usually cling closely to the side of the hand. If a man is deceiving you he invariably draws his thumb into the palm and if he is telling the truth the thumb relaxes away from the palm.

The lines on the back of the fingers never change and are always different in the case of every individual. So much, indeed, do they differ that the chances of their being alike is computed at one in sixty-four billions, according to the latest records the authorities of Scotland Yard identified during the year no less than five thousand persons by the means of finger-prints. These experts have investigated eight hundred thousand finger-prints, and in no case have they found two alike.

An illness, however slight, always leaves a mark on the finger-nails, which may be detected as the nail grows out. A sudden attack of fever will be shown by the finger-nails indicating the difference in thickness of growth between the time when health was enjoyed and the thin growth of the ill period.

The blind possess a singularly sensative sense of touch. A famous brain specialist recently related the case of a blind man whose nerves at the end of his fingers were identical with those of the brain.

It is generally believed that there is a physiological difference between the right and left hand. There is nothing of the kind. The bones of the normal man on the left side are just as well formed as those on the right. The left side is the weaker because of the failure to exercise it as freely as the other.

There is but little difference between the hand of man and of the monkey. It lies in the thumb. In the former the thumb has the opposing power, which means that the thumb can be made to touch the tip of each of the fingers on the same hand; the monkey's thumb cannot accomplish this.

The white lines which cross the finger-nails, are signs of disturbances in the organism at the time they were formed. It is curious to note that forty-six per cent. of criminals have these lines, forty-three per cent. idiots, and fifty per cent. of lunatics.

PROOF POSITIVE.

One of two men bought a sausage. On the way home the other reproved him for such foolishness, declaring that the sausage was made of time-expired cab horses. This the purchaser indignantly denied, but that same evening, going to his friend's room, he apologised.

"You were quite right about that sausage, Bill," he said.

"Ah! I knew I was. But how did you prove it?"

"Why I cut the sausage up into five pieces, and set 'em out in a row, one behind the other. Then I shifted the first on the rank, and the other four moved up!"

The poet awakened with a shuddering scream.

"What is it?" cried his wife; "what is it?"

"A terrible dream," he said. "I spent an hour last evening writing a poem about the glory of the good old times, and I dreamed just now that by some magical influence I had been set back some eighty years. No telephone, no telegraph, no gas, no electric light, no plumbing in the house—no modern convenience whatever!"

"But that needn't have frightened you," said his wife soothingly.

"That wasn't the worst of it. There were no magazines to which to sell poems about the good old times."

GENERAL INFORMATION.

An English mile is 5,280ft., a nautical mile is 6,080ft.

Paris eats 477,000 cattle and 1,760,000 sheep yearly.

Aristotle, who died B.C. 322, was well aware that the tides depended on the moon.

There is five per cent. of water in sugar, 13 per cent. in rice, and no less than 91 per cent. in cabbage.

There are made daily in England about 55,000,000 pins, two-thirds of them being manufactured in Birmingham.

In 1774 England's merchant shipping tonnage was the same as that of Holland. To-day it is more than thirty times greater.

The direct light of the sun is estimated to be equal to 5,563 lighted wax candles, placed at one foot from the observer.

The world's oceans hold in solution at least 2,000,000 tons of silver. There is also much copper and a little gold in sea water.

The proportion of men capable of bearing arms is for all Europe 24 per cent. of the population.

The "Giant Atlas" of China is the largest known moth. Its wings measure 8in. to 9in. across, and sometimes as much as 11 inches.

If all the rain that falls on London in a year could be gathered and collected, the supply would amount to 40 tons of water for each person.

The first Jewish Sheriff of London was Sir David Salamons, 1835. He was also the first Jewish M.P. The first Jew called to the Bar was Sir Francis Goldsmid, in 1833.

A new method of stopping hiccough has been accidentally discovered in a French hospital. It consists in thrusting the tongue out of the mouth and holding it thus for a short time.

It has been ascertained by experiments that persons who use the telephone habitually can hear better with the left ear than with the right. The common practice of the telephone companies is to place the telephone so that it will be applied to the left ear.

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terested built the grandstand, he would be in favor of leasing it to them at a nominal rental of £1 a year and allowing them to take the whole of the revenue derived from it, which certainly did not look as though he wished to damn the proposal. From the remarks of councillors, he had formed the opinion that it would be useless to ask the council to build a grandstand, and that there was not the remotest chance of getting more than £100 from the council towards the object in view. Councillors held the opinion that such natural advantages in the Park as rising ground and shady trees would considerably affect the revenue of a grandstand, particularly when it was known that both at the show-ground and recreation reserve at Ararat the grandstands were poorly patronised. All that could be reasonably expected from the Athletic Club and Agricultural Society, who each had credit balances of £75, was a total of £100, and as the Thistle Club only had a credit of £20 it could not be expected that they would contribute anything.

The chairman called Mr Parker to order, saying that he had no right to refer to the funds of the Thistle Club, which he (the chairman) represented.

Mr Parker disagreed with the ruling of the chairman, maintaining that he had a perfect right to show what assistance might be expected from the societies interested. He had not disparaged the Thistle Club, or given any cause of offence. The Thistle Club might be able to render quite as much aid as the Athletic Club or Agricultural Society other than financial help, but in discussing the question they must look at it from every point of view.

Mr Eastwood supported the motion.

Mr Hughes thought that, after hearing what revenue was obtained from the Ararat grandstand, some of the members of the conference had taken rather too optimistic a view of the probable receipts.

Mr Eastwood said the idea was to get delegates present to discuss the subject with representatives from the council, so as to clear the way in formulating a scheme, and thought the request made in a courteous manner might have been complied with. It was a very great pity that the Shire Council in their wisdom had not thought fit to send representatives. He considered £400 would be sufficient to erect a grandstand which would give the proper accommodation and comfort to those patronising the gatherings in the Park. If the societies were prepared to raise £100 between them, that would only leave £200, and there should be no difficulty in raising that sum. He did not think they should be discouraged because one councillor had thrown a wet blanket on it. Although this councillor had said the money should be spent on the roads, yet in his inconsistency he had proposed that £15 be spent in providing lollies, etc., for the school children. The council should build the grandstand, and take a guarantee from the different societies that would use it for the repayment of the principal and interest. The present unsightly buildings had done good service in the past, but as they were considerably out of repair it was time they were done away with and a grandstand, with convenient booths, erected in their place. This would tend very greatly to the advancement of the Park and add to the beauty of the surroundings, as well as to the greater comfort of those who attended the various gatherings. He did not think that any one of the delegates had any personal interest in the matter beyond the improvement of the Park reserve. One councillor mentioned as being averse to any of the West Riding funds being spent on a grandstand, had no objection to help personally by a subscription. Nothing was farther from the thoughts of those who were trying to get a grandstand than to spend the balance the Agricultural Society had on hand. He for one would object to that, as it would be placing the society in a false position. He pointed out that with a grandstand in the Park the open air concerts such as were got up by the band last summer would be better attended, and thus help to pay for it. In many ways a grandstand would be a very great advantage. Because it was not a financial success at Ararat it did not follow that Beaufort should be placed in the same category, Ararat having more interests. The shire engineer was asked by the council to prepare plans and specifications for a grandstand, but Mr Muntz had given him to understand that he was not expected to do it till the scheme asked for by the council had been furnished. Mr Eastwood then submitted two schemes—the council to borrow the money required and the different societies to guarantee interest on the amount from year to year and endeavour to reduce the principal, or to take the £100, contribute £100, and raise the £200 by debentures.

After discussing the matter at considerable length, it was decided on the motion of Messrs Eastwood and Hannah, that a scheme be submitted to the council upon being ratified by the different societies, that a sum of £300 be loaned by the council at 5 per cent. interest, that the Agricultural Society, Athletic Club and Thistle Club guarantee the interest annually and in addition pay off the principal within 10 years, and that at an early date an effort be made by the different societies to hold a fair in order to raise funds to reduce the amount of the loan.

Special meetings of the societies interested are to be called at an early date, when the scheme will be submitted to members, and, if approved of, a deputation will then be appointed to lay it before the Council. In the event of its being unsuccessful, it was proposed to call a meeting of the ratepayers.

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I.O.R. Concert.

A concert was held in the Societies' Hall, Beaufort, on Thursday night, in aid of the local branch I.O.R. The hall was well filled. The entertainment was provided by Messrs Gunn & Sons' Royal Biograph, with the assistance of Miss Maggie Sherlock and Mr McManamny as vocalists. The pictures shown were of a very high standard, and were mainly of the "screamingly funny" order, some of them, indeed, being calculated to impress the youthful imagination with the idea that the chief purpose of life is the playing of practical jokes. Comical accidents and ludicrous situations were the order of the evening, and no doubt those present felt all the better for the hearty fits of laughter that the pictures evoked. "A Trip through England," "A Forbidden Sport," and "The Bellringer's Daughter" were the only pieces of a non-humorous character; whilst the following may be mentioned as typical examples of the hilarious kind:—"The Cook's Dream," "Caught in a Trap," "Pay Day," "A Brigand Story" (this one "missed fire" with the audience), "Two Little Scamps," "Tommy at Play," and the latest pictures of the famous comedian, "Little Tich." Miss Maggie Sherlock contributed in no small degree to the enjoyment of the evening, her full, powerful voice being used with telling effect in the songs, "Killarney," "I'll be with you when the roses bloom again," and "The Swallows." The last song was exquisitely rendered, displaying the artist's power of vocal control; it received a well-merited encore, and was in part repeated. Mr McManamny displayed a baritone of good resonant quality, but his solo, "Hear the Pipers calling, Jenny, mine," lacked the requisite verve, and was further marred by an imperfect acquaintance with the lines. His other song, "I'll be with you in the Springtime, Doris, dear," was more successful. Both singers were heard to advantage in the fine duet, "Excelsior." The vocal numbers were suitably illustrated.

Timber Supplies for Ballarat.

MORE RAILWAY MISMANAGEMENT.

Very grave complaints are being made by wood-dealers and carters as to the laxity of the Railway Department in supplying trucks, and to the consequent injury to their business. A striking evidence of how trucks are allowed to be idle to the detriment of the wood trade was shown by the fact that a truck loaded at Beaufort on Wednesday had about three inches of growing crop in it, some wheat left in the bottom of the truck having sprouted. Fifteen trucks were ordered on Thursday, but not a single one came. Next day 13 additional trucks were ordered, and four were sent. During the six days ending Thursday the orders ranged from 14 to 23 trucks per day, but not more than 30 trucks altogether came to the station; no trucks at all coming on Saturday and Wednesday. The yards are full of wood, and Ballarat wood dealers are continually writing for supplies; but through the Railway Department's indifference to the wants of its regular customers the wood cannot be sent away. A dealer here had twelve truck loads of wood that should have been in Ballarat, but he was unable to procure the trucks. Now that the price of wood has risen and supplies are short in large centres, it is considered that the department might make an effort to supply trucks to cope with the demand, and at once put a stop to the gross injustice being done to its customers. In the summer months, when the grain and wool traffic is heavy, trucks are naturally hard to get, but the supply in the winter should be better regulated; and it says very little for the management of the department that such complaints are allowed to be made.

With reference to the statement as to the crop growing in the bottom of the truck, and which was made by a reliable eye-witness, Mr Swan, the local stationmaster, emphatically characterises it as a lie. No fewer than 13 trucks of wood were sent away yesterday, after the publication of the complaint in the Melbourne papers, showing that plenty of trucks can be found when public attention is drawn to the want of them. The dealers give Mr Swan credit for doing his utmost in trying to procure them trucks.

Mining News.

The following are the reported yields for the week ending Saturday, May 4th:—Adamthwaite and party (three weeks), 11oz. 10dwt.; Last Chance, 10oz. 3dwt.; Martin's Reward, 14oz. 6dwt.; Carmichael and party, 8oz. 11dwt.; Pitcher and party, 2oz. 19dwt.; McCracken, 2oz.; Vale and party, 6oz.; Victory (fortnight), 19oz. 15dwt.; Morris and party, 7oz. 10dwt.; sundries, 9oz.

The Electro-Hydraulic Co., at Carngham, cleaned-up one-third of an acre for 103½oz. The No. 1 barge has been shifted to a new site, and erecting electric cable and completing the second barge, also preparing circulating dam for the same, which as soon as completed work will be resumed with two sluicing plants. Shares have been changing hands at 2s.

The work at the Fiery Creek dredge at Main Lead is progressing satisfactorily, and a large quantity of ground is being shifted. It is expected that the yield will be payable. The No. 2 Extended at Raglan are obtaining promising prospects. Vale and party's yields, in Kewley's paddock, Waterloo, having fallen away considerably—down to as low as 8dwt.—a 7oz. speck obtained last week was very acceptable.

New Yam Holes Sluicing Co.—Barge floated back into position; sluicing started with three shifts; ½-oz. speck got in the face.

Tipperary Dredging Co.—Contractor started to dismantle plant for removal; steam to be up in nine weeks.

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

LIFE.

(By "Viva.")

No living thing, from man to a microbe, can exist unless it is continuously dying. It is not merely necessary for man to absorb nourishment in order to live; it is equally necessary that simultaneously some portion of the body, bone, blood or tissue, must waste away and die. It is essential, also, that a balance be preserved in the two processes of replenishing the body and the removal of the waste or dead material which is constantly accumulating within it. An uneven action of either means disease. A total suspension of either means death.

Of course everyone knows that an adequate supply of suitable food, pure water and fresh air is requisite to build up the body, but, unfortunately, most people are not as well aware of the complicated action of the mechanism with which nature has endowed man for dealing with the used-up, dead and waste material always being produced within us, and which, unless regularly extracted from the blood and expelled from the body, must cause disease or death.

Upon the skin, lungs, kidneys and liver rests the main responsibility of removing waste matter from the system. The skin usually requires little attention beyond regular washing with good soap and water, and it will, in the form of perspiration, rid the body of a quantity of dead matter. A fit of coughing or a choking sensation will speedily call our attention to anything which hinders the lungs in their work of removing, in the form of carbonic acid, an amount of used-up material equivalent to eight ounces of pure charcoal every day. The kidneys and liver, on the other hand, are delicate organs, and it is often not until we begin to suffer from some serious complaint that we become aware that their action is impeded. Rheumatism, Gout, Lumbago, Neuralgia, Backache, Sciatica, Blood Disorders, Indigestion, Biliousness, Jaundice, Sick Headache, General Debility, Gravel, Stone, Bladder Troubles, Depression, Low Temperature, Anæmia, Bright's Disease, are all caused by disease, or indifferent action of the kidneys or liver, or both of those organs, permitting the body to retain urinary and biliary waste poisons which it is their function to eliminate from the blood and expel in a natural manner.

It will therefore be seen how important it is that the vigorous health and activity of the kidneys and liver should be maintained. A person suffering from one or more of the many complaints mentioned should not regard them as diseases, but should adopt the rational course of attacking them at their true source, by restoring a proper and regular action of the kidneys and liver, when, the cause of the disorders having been rectified, the waste matter which produces the trouble is removed and health ensues as a matter of course.

It was the comprehension of this fact which resulted in the discovery of Warner's Safe Cure. Certain medical men—being aware of the difficulty of treating the disorders referred to, and knowing that they were due to inefficient action of the kidneys or the liver, but being unable in most cases to accurately diagnose just which organ was at fault—set themselves the task of compounding a medicine which would act specifically upon the kidneys and liver alike. After long research they succeeded, and introduced the medicine to the world under the name of Warner's Safe Cure. This was about thirty years ago, and since then many millions of bottles have been sold, and millions of people have been saved from pain, suffering and death by taking a course of this invaluable specific for all kidney and liver disease and disorders arising therefrom.

Beaufort Gun Club.

FIRST SHOOT for President's £2 2s Trophy, WEDNESDAY NEXT, 15th inst.
T. E. SANDS, Hon. Secy.

A REWARD of £15 will be given for information leading to the conviction of the person who poisoned my Collie Dog.
DOLLY SCHLICHT.

DIXON BROS. & HALPIN will hold FURNITURE and STOCK SALE at their Yards, THURSDAY, 16th May, 1907.
Good Entries received. Further Entries invited.

TO WOOD-CUTTERS and CARTERS.—A MEETING will be held in the Beaufort MECHANICS' INSTITUTE, at 7.30 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, 15th May, for the purpose of forming an Association to protect their interests in the disposal and loading of their wood. It is requested that all Cutters and Carters will attend.
A. ANDREWS, Convener.

SHIRE OF RIPON.—NORTH RIDING ELECTION.—To the Ratepayers.—Ladies and Gentlemen,—I beg to announce that at the ensuing Election I will be a CANDIDATE. At a later date I shall hold Public Meetings, and address you on Municipal affairs.—I am, yours truly,
A. ANDREWS.

£5 FOR THE BALLARAT HOSPITAL.

TROY BROS.
Guarantee all Goods sold by them to be of the Best Quality only.
They will give to the Ballarat Hospital £5 if anyone can find a second-grade article amongst their Stock.
BALLARAT CASH PRICES!
BALLARAT CASH PRICES!
BALLARAT CASH PRICES!

EMPTY CASKS MAKE THE MOST NOISE,

—and empty promises go up in the air and come down like hot-air balloons.

When we tell you that we are offering better values in High-grade LAMPWARE and ROOM HEATERS, we are telling the truth—a truth that the goods themselves will substantiate.

We ask careful, cautious people to come here first and see for themselves the values offering, and then go the round of all the other stores and compare price for price, quality for quality, with the stocks we are showing. They'll come back from whence they started—quick.

KEROSENE LAMPS . . .
Library Hanging Lamp, all brass, opal shade, 32s 6d.
Do., antique bronze, with decorated bowl and shade, 35s.
Nickel Rochester Hanging Lamps—No. 1, 10s 6d.; No. 2, 13s 6d.
Bismarck Reading Lamps—opal shades, 3s 9d each.
Bismarck Wall Lamps, ten-line, with reflector, 3s 6d.
Wall Lamps, with Venus burner, 5s 8d, 1s 9d; 1-inch, 2s.
Wall Lamps, "The Gem," 1s each.
Duplex Double-wick Lamps, from 8s to 19s 6d each.
Hand Lamps—"Gem," 1s; "Nutmeg," 1s; "Venus," 1s 3d; to 3s each.
Table Stand Lamps, glass fonts, bronze stands, assorted, 5s 8d; 1-inch, from 3s to 8s 6d.
Piano Lamps, 10s 6d, 12s 6d, 15s 6d pair.
Fairy Night Lamps, with opal globes, 5d each.
Dietz Driving Lamps (for kerosene), 15s 6d each.
Hurricane Lanterns—Dietz, 5s 6d; O.K., 4s; Combination, 3s 6d.

Acetylene Gas Reading Lamp,
"The BRITELITE," 37s 6d, COMPLETE WITH SHADE.
Safe, Effective, Substantial. The New Principle—Carbide to Water.
Call and See it in Use.

"Perfection" Room Heaters . . .
No. 25, Nickel Brass Fount, 20s.
„ 160, „ „ „ 27s 6d.
„ 120, „ Terne Plate „ 20s 6d.

HAWKES BROS.,
BEAUFORT.

Legislative Council Election.

POLLING ON JUNE 4.

It has been decided by the President of the Legislative Council (Sir Henry Wrixon) that the election of a representative of each province of the Legislative Council shall take place on Tuesday, June 4. Nomination day is fixed as May 25, which means that nominations must be lodged with returning officers before 6 p.m. on May 24. The retiring member for the Nelson Province is Mr J. Drysdale Brown.

An Earthquake Shock.

An earthquake shock was felt at Ararat on Sunday at a quarter to 1. The shock was accompanied by a low rumbling sound, travelling from south to north. Some people on the Moyston road ran out of their houses. The shock was felt at Mount William, Garnim, Jackson's Creek, and other places. The shock was also felt at Middle Creek, Eurambeen, and Mt. Cole at about the same hour. Several Beaufort residents who were at Fern Tree Gully, Mt. Cole, state that the sound resembled the noise that would be made by a large iron tank rolling down the mount, and that it appeared to come from the back of the mount in the direction of Elmhurst. It lasted about half a minute, and immediately after the noise had stopped each one of the party of five felt a giddy sensation.

Buangor.

A ball was held on Friday evening, 3rd May, under the auspices of the Buangor Junior Football Club. Those who comprise the above-named club deserve great credit for the manner in which the proceedings were carried out, especially in regard to the preparation of the hall, which was tastefully decorated. There was a fair average attendance, and the funds will be augmented by the monetary result.

A start has been made in connection with the laying down of the line connecting Challicum station and Buangor with telephonic communication. It is also asserted that the line is to be extended to Mr J. Snow's estate at Conister, and will ultimately be extended to Yalla-y-Poora and other adjoining estates.—"Ararat Chronicle."

LICENSES REDUCTION BOARD:—The State Cabinet have selected for membership of the Licenses Reduction Board Mr Charles L. Andrews, barrister, Melbourne; Mr Robert Barr, valuator, Fitzroy; and Mr Thomas F. Cumming, chairman of the Closer Settlement Board; but no decision had yet been arrived at with regard to filling the vacancy thus created. Messrs Andrews and Barr are both ex-members of the Legislative Assembly. The members of the Board will take up their new duties as soon as possible. The salary attached to the position is £800 per annum, with allowances for travelling expenses. The appointments will be subject to review at the end of three years.

Headache, Indigestion and Constipation.

AN IMPORTANT DISCOVERY.

It will interest sufferers to know that a valuable medicine, called Frootoids, has been discovered, which is now completely curing each of the above-named complaints. Frootoids are elegant in appearance, and pleasant to take, and, what is of the utmost importance, are thoroughly reliable in affording quick relief. You do not require to go on taking them for a prolonged period, as is necessary with some medicines, which even then are mostly disappointing; you simply take a dose of Frootoids when ill and repeat the dose if necessary, but generally one dose is quite effective.

Frootoids are immensely more valuable than an ordinary aperient, in so far that they not only act as an aperient, but do remove from the blood, tissues, and internal organs all the waste poisonous matter that is clogging them and choking the channels that lead to and from them. The beneficial effects of Frootoids are evident at once by the disappearance of headache, the head becoming clear, and a bright, cheery sense of perfect health taking the place of sluggish, depressed feelings, by the liver acting properly, and by the food being properly digested.

Frootoids are the proper aperient medicine to take when any Congestion or Blood Poison is present, or when Congestion of the Brain or Apoplexy is present or threatening. They have been tested, and have been proved to afford quick relief in such cases when other aperients have not done any good at all. It is of the utmost importance that this should be borne in mind, for in such cases to take an ordinary aperient is to waste time and permit of a serious illness becoming fatal.

Frootoids act splendidly on the liver, and quickly cure bilious attacks that antibilious pills make worse. Many people have been made sick and ill by antibilious pills that could have been cured at once by Frootoids. People should not allow themselves to be duped into contracting a medicine-taking habit by being persuaded to take daily doses with each meal of so-called indigestion cures that do NOT cure. Frootoids have been subjected to extensive tests, and have in every case proved successful in completely curing the complaints named.

A constipated habit of body will be completely cured if the patient will on each occasion, when suffering, take a dose of Frootoids, instead of an ordinary aperient; by so doing, the patient will require doses only at longer intervals, and will so become quite independent of the necessity of taking any aperient medicine.

Frootoids are only now being placed on the Australian market, consequently you may at present have a difficulty in getting them from your local chemist or storekeeper; but ask for them, and if you cannot get them at once, send stamps or postal note for price, 1/6, to W. G. Hearne, Chemist, Geelong, and a bottle of them will be immediately forwarded to you post free. Chemists, storekeepers, and wholesalers can now obtain wholesale supplies from W. G. Hearne, Chemist, Geelong, Victoria.

Riponshire Reports.

At the monthly meeting of the Riponshire Council on Monday, Senior-constable Nicholson reported for the information of the council that it came to his knowledge that Mr Albert Andrews and Mr Herbert Rose, both of this town (Beaufort), were shooting wild fowl on the Park lake at about 3 p.m. on 12th ult. He interviewed both of the alleged offenders on the matter. Mr Andrews said that it was a mistake as far as he was concerned, and that he was not inside the fence that day. Mr Rose said that whoever told him had very little to do, and he could not help any information that he might receive. He (Senior-constable Nicholson) had interviewed two reliable witnesses. One of them states that he saw Rose shoot at something in the lake. His dog went into the water and apparently brought something out of it to him, which Rose placed in a gig, in which Andrews was sitting. Andrews then took a gun and went further around the lake, and fired at something on it. Rose also fired a second time. The other witness, who was passing at the time, states that he saw Rose fire a shot at some wild fowl on the lake, whilst Andrews sat in a gig. He would respectfully ask what action, if any, he should take in this matter. He need not mention that it was a pity that the wild fowl on the Park lake should be shot. They add greatly to the attraction and beautifying of the place, and, furthermore, it is dangerous to public safety to shoot on the Park lake almost at any time by day or by night, as it is a very popular place of public resort.—In answer to Cr. Stewart, the secretary said that shooting was prohibited on the lake. Cr. Stewart then moved that action be taken to prosecute anyone found shooting on the lake. Seconded by the President, and carried.

The engineer (Mr E. J. Muntz, B.C.E.) reported:—

1. In reference to contract 413, I have accepted the tender of Mr R. G. Kirkpatrick, at £8 15s, and work has now been completed. 2. In reference to agreement with the Beaufort Dredging Co. for supply of water, this company has, I understand, now sold out, and it would be well to cancel old agreement; another arrangement could then be made with the new management; and I would recommend accordingly. 3. Fair progress has been made with contracts started. Several have been completed since last meeting, and others are approaching completion. 4. If possible, arrangements should be made for extending contracts on the Lake, Goldsmith and Waterloo roads.—Received. Clause 1.—Adopted. Clause 2.—Referred to North Riding members. Clause 4.—Left in hands of North Riding members.

The treasurer (Mr E. J. Muntz) reported that since last meeting £475 1s 6d had been received and banked, that £482 1s 9d had been paid away during April, and that the Cr. balance was now £1655 11s 6d, as against £1662 11s 9d at last report.—Received.

The East Riding members reported that at a meeting held on 8th ult., Crs. Douglas, Roddis, and O'Shaughnessy being present, it was resolved—That a crossing be put in Corbett's lane; that Mr Wm. Watkins be informed that his request for reduction of water rate at Carngham cannot be complied with.—Received and adopted.

The North Riding members reported that at a meeting held on 8th ult., Crs. Flynn, Sinclair, and Beggs being present, it was resolved—That the two culverts on Stockyard Hill, near Beaufort, be put in good order, provided the West Riding councillors repair the culvert near McIntosh's; that the invert near "V" at Middle Creek be cleaned out in accordance with desire expressed in Mr Thos. Jess's letter; that O'Brien Bros.' offer to clean out crossing in Hern's lane at 10s be accepted, work to be done under supervision of engineer; that tenderers for contract No. 413 be requested to submit fresh tenders, and that the engineer be authorised to deal with same; that the engineer be instructed to have the road past John Pitcher's, Raglan, put in order.—Received and adopted.

FINANCE.

The following accounts were passed for payment on the recommendation of the Finance Committee:—Mrs Greenwood, £1 10s; G. Carver, 15s; "Government Gazette," £1 8s 4d; W. G. Stevens, £5 1s 8d; Northern Assurance Co., 12s 6d; Andrew Jack & Co., 9s; A. M. Palmer, 16s 9d; Dr. Jackson, £5; Dr. Donaldson, £3 6s 8d; Dr. Webb, £1 13s 4d; Senior-constable Nicholson, £5 8s 4d; Constable Brown, £1 5s; Chas. Wright, £9 3s 6d; D. D. Cameron, £3 17s 6d; J. J. Keating, £6 15s; F. Williams, £1 12s 6d; A. C. Welsh, £4 14s 3d; salaries, £39 11s 8d; J. Whitfield, £8 8s; C. Ball, £8; T. Buchanan, £8; W. Pennett, £8 15s 10d; H. Norman, £6 6s 8d; W. Cheeseman, £7 13s 4d; H. F. Watkin, £5 5s; A. Robertson, £1; J. White, £4 5s; Goudy & Kurt, £6 3s; Broadbent Bros. & Co., £3 18s 9d; A. H. Sands, £5 10s 6d; J. George, £1 4s; J. H. Robertson, £1 13s 6d; W. C. Pedder, £2 8s 9d; E. Schlicht, 14s 2d; T. Nugent, £8 8s; G. M. Burge, £3; T. Cleveland, £3 13s 4d; J. Gillespie, £3 4s 6d; T. Meehan, £7 6s 8d; R. Ward, £1 19s 5d; — Morgan, £1 15s; J. Danks & Son, £3 18s 6d; H. M. Stuart, £2 6s 6d; S. George, £8; contract payments—H. F. Watkin, £20 17s; J. Carmichael, £30; C. Bradshaw, £66 9s; T. Nunn, £13 2s; D. Madden, £25; G. Nunn, £10 17s 6d; C. Broadbent, £42 13s 9d; J. M. Roddis, £10; T. Greenbank, £30; T. Broadbent, £38 19s 6d; R. G. Kirkpatrick, £8 15s; deposits refunded—C. Bradshaw, £2 10s; T. Nunn, £1 10s; G. Nunn, £1; C. Broadbent, £2; T. Broadbent, £3; R. G. Kirkpatrick, £1; total, £528 18s 2d. Extras on contracts—C. Bradshaw, £14 5s; C. Broadbent, £2 13s 9d; T. Broadbent, £23 19s 6d.

The business was finished by 12.25 p.m., and Cr. Lewis congratulated the President upon being done so early.

Beaufort Rainfall.

We are indebted to Mr Jas. McKeich for the following interesting information as to the rainfall at Beaufort since 1899.

The rainfall for April was 369 points, as against 58 points for the same month last year. Rain fell on 17 days out of the 30.

	1899	1900	1901	1902	'03	'04	'05	'06	'07
Jan.	181	113	255	80	149	462	107	8	61
Feb.	180	20	38	80	202	341	126	94	106
Mar.	274	407	158	158	149	73	96	357	89
Apr.	239	329	461	12	406	71	144	58	369
May	195	451	151	94	229	330	335	342	
June	414	350	361	355	391	404	298	339	
July	99	100	158	103	565	180	350	258	
Aug.	277	409	289	194	117	325	159	197	
Sep.	180	237	440	250	397	132	383	361	
Oct.	281	131	261	120	295	329	278	465	
Nov.	252	91	50	77	340	213	76	462	
Dec.	100	81	88	665	387	16	246	42	
Tls.	2672	2713	2675	2188	3637	2876	2598	2983	[illegible]24

Total for 8 years (1899 to 1906), 222.48, averaging 27.80 per year.

Ballarat Live Stock Market.

Tuesday.

The following district sales are reported:—By S. G. Valentine and Co.—101 comeback wethers for the executors of the late Alexander Bain, St. Enoch's Estate, Stockyard Hill, to 24s, averaging 21s 5d. By Macleod and Booth.—24 light-weight bullocks for Mr Donald Stewart, Wongan, Skipton, to £10 17s 6d; 160 wethers for same owner, crossbreds, 19s 11d to 23s, averaging 21s 6d, merinos 15s 3d to 19s, averaging 16s 7d; 108 merinos for Mr James G. Brebner, Willow Bank, Buangor, wethers 14s 3d to 18s 1d, averaging 15s 10d, ewes 12s 4d; 104 merino wethers for Mr Hughes, Challicum, Buangor, 17s 5d to 20s 4d, topping the market, averaging 18s 4d; 85 merino wethers for Mr W. Notman, Skipton, 13s 6d to 18s 8d, averaging 15s 8d; 13 lambs for Mr James Brown, Chepstowe, 15s.

Chamberlain's Cough Remedy has become a great favourite for children, for coughs, colds, croup and whooping cough, because it can always be depended upon and is pleasant to take. Mothers have found that there is not the least danger in giving it to their children in large and frequent doses, as it contains no injurious substance. For sale by Wotherspoon and Co., Merchants, Beaufort.

WHY DO TEETH DECAY?

Let us look at the natural surroundings of our teeth. They are implanted in a fibrous tissue, covered with a membrane, which secretes the quantities of mucus. They are kept continuously at a comparatively high temperature.

They are constantly bathed in the fluid secretions of the mouth, which, though in health are alkaline or neutral, become acid when diseased, and therefore injurious to the lime salts of the teeth.

Therefore we should endeavour to keep in good bodily health, and the teeth will not decay from diseased fluids.

Most of us know that when acids—such as lemon juice, vinegar, or strong medicines—are accidentally spilled on the marble top of a wash-stand or bureau, it is permanently injured if permitted to remain there; the fine gloss is destroyed, the surface is roughened, and if a round drop stands long a little pit is formed.

Now, marble is one example of lime formation, and the teeth another.

All acid foods, fruits, drinks, medicines, teeth washes, or powders are, therefore, injurious to the teeth if allowed to remain about them.

Most people have experienced what is commonly called "teeth set on edge."

One explanation given is that the acid of the fruit that has been taken has so far softened the enamel of the tooth that the least pressure is felt by the exceedingly small nerves which pervade the thin membrane connecting the enamel to the bony part of the teeth.

When the effect of sour fruit on the teeth subsides they feel as well as ever, but they are not as well, and the oftener it is repeated the sooner the disastrous consequences will manifest themselves.

Therefore it is wise to rinse the teeth promptly and thoroughly with an alkaline wash. Simple lime water is good to neutralise all such acids, and the teeth cannot then decay from this cause.

Prepared chalk and powdered orris root make a good tooth-powder.

If the mouth be well rinsed with lime water after every meal and especially after eating any acid preparation, and always before retiring at night, they may be kept sound without any further care or expense than the use of the brush and toothpick. The latter should of course be used in privacy, as such a habit is intolerable either in society or in the family circle.

HOW TO KEEP YOUNG.

In order to remain youthful in appearance the body must be free from disease, the mind cheerful and happy. The preservation of a pleasant expression of countenance is as essential as the prevention of wrinkles. The emotions of the mind stamp themselves in the features. The indulgence in ill-temper, fretting over the minor aggravations of life and little jealousies and animosities, are the destroyers of soul beauty which must be combined with the physical charms in order to keep the face young and pleasant looking.

The coming of wrinkles may be retarded by observing the following rules: Keep the system in a healthy, well-regulated condition, keep the skin clean by frequent washing, bathe the face with the hands once a day in soft water as hot as can be borne, dry on a soft towel, and follow by a gentle massage with the palms, smoothing the brow upward to prevent the formation of early wrinkles, protect the face from severe cold and strong winds, and avoid facial distortions, as wrinkling the forehead and puckering the features. Keep your eyes open to the funny side of life, and rejuvenate your soul with good, hearty laughter.

It matters not whether married or single; if you work in harmony with Nature's laws the bloom of youth will linger late. But if you impede respiration by tight clothing, diet on rich, indigestible food, spend the beauty-making hours of the night in dissipation, clog the pores of the skin with poisonous cosmetics, draw your face into a frown (except when in company), and worry needlessly, age in advance of your years will be the result. The crow's feet will come thick and fast, the silver threads will multiply by the score, and the skin will assume a sallow hue.

TWENTY PEOPLE IN A TREE.

When Hampstead was a little village, and not as it is now a part of London, it had one great curiosity which all visitors went to see. It was a huge elm tree. It became quite hollow with age, and a man put it to a curious use. He built inside the trunk a winding staircase of 42 steps, at the top of which he cut out of the tree a tower with eight sides. It was 34 feet round, and it could hold twenty persons at once. This tower or room was 33 feet from the ground, and was lighted by two holes cut in each side for windows—that was sixteen windows or holes in all. This was a good old family tree, was it not?

People who marry in haste often find that they have no leisure for repentance.

Small Freddy had just been put into long trousers. "Mamma," he asked, "am I man now like papa?"

"I suppose so," she replied.

"Well, then," he continued, "I'll take some coppers out of my bank and go down to the barber's shop and get shaved."

One day little Margie, four years old, was walking with her nurse; when the latter pointed out a cemetery. Margie was much interested, and upon returning home said: "Oh, mamma, nurse showed me where the dead folks live."

She: "No George, I can't marry you. I have no doubt you would make a good husband, but——" George, interrupting: "Well, I'm just going round to ask Miss Brown. You might give me a letter of recommendation, would you?"

Eight-year-old Elizabeth, and her mother were bending adoringly over the six months' baby.

"All the money in the world couldn't buy her," said mamma.

"How did you buy her, then?" asked Elizabeth.

Mr W. Robinson, Grocer, Mornington, N.Z., not only sells Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, but uses it. He says:—"I have been troubled several times with influenza, and the only cough medicine that has done me any good was Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. Innumerable times I have recommended it to my customers and they were more than pleased with the result. I have customers that always keep a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy in their house, and won't use anything else for their children." For sale by Wotherspoon & Co., Merchants, Beaufort.

HEARNE'S BRONCHITIS CURE

The Famous Remedy for

COUGHS, BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, & CONSUMPTION,

Has the Largest Sale of any Chest Medicine in the World.

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.

Beware of Imitations! The great success of HEARNE'S BRONCHITIS CURE, has induced a number of unprincipled persons to make imitations, each calling his medicine "Bronchitis Cure," with the object of deceiving the simple-minded, and so getting a sale for an imitation which has none of the beneficial effects that HEARNE'S BRONCHITIS CURE has. Consequently it has become necessary to draw your attention to this fact, and to request you in your own interests to be particular to ask for HEARNE'S and to see that you get it.

HEARNE'S BRONCHITIS CURE, 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 to any Address, when not obtainable locally.

NOTICE.—Hearne's Bronchitis Cure No. 1A does NOT contain any poison within the meaning of the Act. It is equally beneficial for the youngest child and the most aged person.

SOLD WHOLESALE AND RETAIL BY J. W. HARRIS, CHEMIST, BEAUFORT.

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

A TRIBUTE from NORTH MELBOURNE

The Case of Mr. T. BRENNAN.

(*By a Special Reporter.*)

During an interview, almost the first words of Mr. Thomas Brennan, bootmaker, of No. 1 Arden-street, North Melbourne, to a reporter, were to put aside all delay and place the following important facts before the public as soon as possible:—

"Because," continued Mr. Brennan, "such information must be of great value to anybody in similar circumstances to those experienced by myself some time back."

"Yes," assented the reporter, "and I would like you to tell me everything."

"I have no desire to withhold any information that will do good to others, so you can take down every word I utter. It was with my nerves and my liver that I had been ailing for a long time, and although I had been treated with all kinds of tonics and all kinds of medicines, I can truthfully say I got no benefit from them. As you might well expect I got exceedingly low-spirited at this, and eventually my spirits were so limp and droopy that I could not arouse a bit of interest in any mortal thing that was going on. Had the elections been on, as they are now, I would have taken no heed of them, as if the welfare of the country was no concern of mine, and it was the same in regard to business—it did not matter to me what happened."

"That is a very undesirable frame of mind to be in."

"There is no doubt of that," replied Mr. Brennan, "but what is a man to do when he has not got the inclination for work, nor the strength to do it even if he had the desire? I think it's the most deplorable state a man can be in, and I thank the Lord these miseries for me are over, because I know of a remedy to cure them."

"How did you find it out?"

"By reading some testimonials in the daily press—testimonials about Clements Tonic, and I was so impressed by what I read that I got some the same day, and from then till the termination of my distress I experienced nothing but a series of successes. Ah! my word, it was a grand relief, too, for instead of being restless all night, as I had been for months and months, I could always sleep quite peacefully, and another thing I was glad of was to be free from that heavy feeling in the chest, which always came when I had eaten a little food. Indeed, I have a great deal to thank Clements Tonic for, as it entirely cured my headaches—from which I was scarcely ever free for a moment—while the pains across the small of my back, which were almost a curse to me at one time, were also removed by the same grand medicine. To tell you the truth, I seemed like a different man altogether after I had been on Clements Tonic a couple of weeks, as I rose in the mornings without any fur on the tongue or any bitter taste in the mouth, and feeling as lithe and active as any man could be."

"The rest you were getting would help you in that direction."

"Naturally, for now I never dream horrible dreams like I formerly did if I dozed for a while, and that would account for being so thoroughly rested when I awoke. And you know I had been very weak, and so nervous that I could not bear the least noise, which always gave me a start and made me quite irritable; but soon, thank God, nothing could disturb me; and for the great release that had come to my sufferings, Clements Tonic was the one medicine to thank. I came from Ireland a good while back, and have carried on business in this shop for the past seven years, and a good few of my customers know what a wonderful difference Clements Tonic made in me, and also to a relative of mine who was very ill indeed; but for all that I think the whole world should hear what a remarkable remedy it is for giving an appetite and curing all liver and nervous disorders, and I would like you to publish this account of my complete cure in any way that will give the matter the most publicity."

"I will circulate your story through the press."

"That will be the best course, and I trust many people will profit by my experience."

STATUTORY DECLARATION

I, THOMAS BRENNAN, of No. 1 Arden-street North Melbourne, 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.

Thomas Brennan

Declared at North Melbourne, in the State of Victoria, this 14th January, 1904, before me, EDWARD FITZGERALD, J.P., a Justice of the Peace in and for the Central Bailiwick of the State of Victoria.

BONNINGTON'S IRISH MOSS.

For the chest, throat, and lungs. This medicine will loosen the grip of a cold from the first dose. Pleasant to take and always reliable; but be sure you obtain the genuine article.

The Price of Wood.

WHY AN INCREASE HAS BEEN MADE.

Despite the fact that there is one wood merchant who is standing out in antagonism to the newly-formed Wood Merchants' Association, the rise in the price of firewood seems to have come to stay. On Tuesday much indignation was expressed by the merchants when the statements of one firm were read. They indicated that there was no scarcity of wood, and consequently no justification for the rise in the price from 7s to 8s per ton.

Several of the members of the new association on Tuesday escorted a "Courier" representative round the yards in order to demonstrate that the shortage was not a creation of their imagination, but existed in fact. It was pointed out that whilst at this period of the year most of the wood buyers have several hundred tons in stock in anticipation of the winter consumption, at the present time there is only a little over a week's supply in the yards—that is of wood for household purposes. The buyers consider that but for the period of fine weather the difficulty would have been accentuated, for though there is comparatively little wood coming forward, there would have been still less had the cutters climatic difficulties to contend with.

The reason of the rise in the price is, the merchants consider, easily explained. Beaufort has been the direct centre from which Ballarat has drawn for the last 25 years, and the forests are of course being thinned out, and carters have to go further back for their supplies. That the price has been increasing as wood became scarcer was indicated by the fact that one merchant stated that five years ago he paid 27s or 28s per truck. Of late it had been 35s per truck, and now they were going to pay 37s 6d per truck. Still, the price to the consumer five years ago was 7s per ton; and he contended that it meant ruination to have to pay nearly 10s per truck more and still continue to sell to the public at 7s per ton.

"We have stood the rise for the last two winters," interposed another buyer; "now we must have a rise or close up. That's the simple truth of the matter." When asked how it was that one merchant could still sell at 7s per ton, the members of the association expressed themselves as being perplexed.

The association members do not propose to put the whole of the extra shilling per ton received into their own pockets. They state that as the scarcity of wood is becoming a serious matter, it is necessary to encourage the cutters. They contend that many men who followed the occupation of wood cutters have turned their attention to other avenues of employment owing to wood cutting proving unremunerative. It is now proposed to pay them 6d per ton more than has been the case in the past; so that the extra shilling which will come out of the pockets of the consumer will go to the wood cutter and the agent. The rise, of course, only applies to the household wood; the box wood has gone up, it is said, in price on two occasions during the last 15 months.—"Courier."

Did you ever stop to think that Chamberlain's Pain Balm is an antiseptic liniment and when applied to cuts, burns, bruises, causes them to heal without maturation, and in about one third of the time of any other treatment? For sale by Wotherspoon and Co., Merchants, Beaufort.

The Pinnacle of Merit.

The pinnacle of merit is achieved in the "Miller" Suits—the sort that particular men care about—suits of many merits. When you wear a "Miller" Suit you have that well-dressed feeling and appearance that counts for so much in a successful career. The garments hang and fit with correct comfort—the cut is artistic and fashionable—and the finish ensures that permanent satisfaction which is the final test of an economical suit.

We have a fine selection of the newest and most effective Autumn and Winter patterns.

Suits to Order,

In Colonial and Scotch Tweeds,

50s., 55s., 63s.

Our Mr. H. O. Thomas visits the district at intervals.

Patterns, Price List, and Self-measurement Forms sent free if you ask.

MILLER'S, THE CLOTHIERS, 7 & 9 Bridge St., Ballarat.

GRAVEL AND STONE.

When there is a sediment like brick-dust in the urine it is a certain indication that the kidneys are not doing their work properly, and immediate steps should be taken to restore their healthy action. If this precaution is neglected, the particles will gradually become larger, and the miserable suffering caused by Gravel or Stone will result.

Stones are usually formed in the kidneys, and descend thence into the bladder. They are composed of uric acid, or of oxalate of lime; solid matter which should be held in solution in the fluids of the body, and be passed off in a dissolved condition in the urine. Uric acid stone is by far the commonest kind.

When a stone is formed in a kidney great pain in the loins is felt, and this becomes agonising when the stone leaves the kidney and passes through one of the narrow channels leading to the bladder. The pain then experienced is known as Kidney Colic. It ceases when the stone reaches the bladder.

Once in the bladder, the stone may be passed off with the urine, or it may remain and become larger by the accumulation of deposits. Sometimes a stone will form in the bladder by the simple gathering together of particles of gravel.

Persons of all ages may suffer from stone or gravel. Even little children are not exempt.

When a stone formed in the kidneys is too large to pass through the passage leading into the bladder, the passage becomes closed, dropsy sets in, and the patient may die in a few hours.

When stones remain long in the bladder they grow to a great size, sometimes as large as an orange, and they frequently have to be cut out.

The following symptoms indicate stone or gravel in the kidneys or bladder:—Painful itching sensation; swelling of the seat of pain; cramps in the legs and scrotum; bearing down sensation in rectal region; escape of water, involuntarily, in drops; great agony succeeding successful urination; paroxysms of pain from kidneys to bladder—"kidney colic;" pain and difficulty in urinating, with sudden stoppages.

Treatment.—The only rational method of treatment for this disease is to correct the action of the kidneys, thereby removing the cause. In a healthy condition of the kidneys and urinary system the water holds the solids in solution until it escapes from the body. In disease the solids are deposited in the kidneys and bladder.

WARNER'S SAFE CURE

restores to the kidneys their natural action, relieves congestion, heals the wounded and bleeding mucous membranes of the urinary system, dissolves the stones already formed, and prevents further formation. Warner's Safe Cure is the only remedy in the world which has this power, and if the case is amenable to any medicinal form of treatment, it will ultimately effect a cure.

BLADDER DISEASE.

Inflammation or Catarrh of the Bladder (Cystitis) is usually due to long retention of urine; the effect of irritating drugs; stricture; enlargement of the prostate gland; irritation caused by stone or gravel, or by the careless use of a catheter; exposure to cold; decomposition of urine caused by its retention, etc.

There are two forms of this complaint—Acute and Chronic—the latter being peculiar to elderly people. It is commoner in winter than in summer; in cold than in warm climates; in males than in females. It is always dependent upon some obstruction to the flow of urine, or upon a diseased condition of the urinary organs. The Bladder not being entirely emptied, the water retained decomposes.

The kidneys are generally seriously involved in the mischief, the catarrh being usually a secondary symptom of disease of the kidneys, and unless these are restored to their natural condition a cure cannot be effected.

Warner's Safe Cure corrects the unnatural condition of the kidneys, prevents the formation of pus and mucous by healing the inflamed membranes, and causes the water to become normal.

A treatise containing many letters from people who have been cured of Stone, Gravel and Bladder Disease will be sent post free by H. H. Warner and Co., Ltd., Australasian Branch, Melbourne.

APPROVED BY THE MOTHERS.

Bonnington's Irish Moss" is well in favor with the mothers of Australia. It is an economical and reliable medicine to have in the house. Cures Whooping Cough, Croup, and all Chest Affections.

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.

'LINSEED COMPOUND.' Trade Mark of Kay's Compound Essence of Linseed, for Coughs and Colds.

If you require Goods forwarded, Furniture removed, Parcels delivered, Conveyances or 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.

Dalgleish & Co.,

TEA AND CONFECTIONERY MERCHANTS,

HOLMES STREET, BALLARAT.

SINGLE TINS or BOXES of BISCUITS or CONFECTIONERY at WHOLESALE PRICES. Sole Proprietors of

"KOOMARI TEA."

Every Order is Guaranteed Quality & Weight.
DALGLEISH & CO.

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, BLACKSMITH, AND HORSE-SHOER,

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.

DISTRICT AGENT for the FARMERS' FAVORITE GRAIN DRILL and FARM MACHINERY.

Brophy, Foley & Coy.,

PRODUCE AGENTS & AUCTIONEERS,

Market Square, Ballarat.

HIGHEST Price given for Grain of all descriptions. Prompt settlement. Three months' free storage. Advances made. Samples and Correspondence invited.

F. G. PRINCE,

Wholesale and Retail BUTCHER,

HAS REMOVED to the Premises known SMITH'S BUTCHER SHOP in

HAVELOCK STREET

(Opposite the Golden Age Hotel), and hopes by strict attention to business and by keeping the Primest Beef and Mutton, to merit a share of public patronage.

Small Goods a Specialty.

Printed and published by ARTHUR [illegible]

Legislative Council Election.

POLLING ON JUNE 4.

It has been decided by the President of the Legislative Council (Sir Henry Wrixon) that the election of a representative of each province of the Legislative Council shall take place on Tuesday, June 4. Nomination day is fixed as May 25, which means that nominations must be lodged with returning officers before 6 p.m. on May 24. The retiring member for the Nelson Province is Mr J. Drysdale Brown.

An Earthquake Shock.

An earthquake shock was felt at Ararat on Sunday at a quarter to 1. The shock was accompanied by a low rumbling sound, travelling from south to north. Some people on the Moyston road ran out of their houses. The shock was felt at Mount William, Garnim, Jackson's Creek, and other places.

The shock was also felt at Middle Creek, Eurambeen, and Mt. Cole at about the same hour. Several Beaufort residents who were at Fern Tree Gully, Mt. Cole, state that the sound resembled the noise that would be made by a large iron tank rolling down the mount, and that it appeared to come from the back of the mount in the direction of Elmhurst. It lasted about half a minute, and immediately after the noise had stopped each one of the party of five felt a giddy sensation.

Buangor.

A ball was held on Friday evening, 3rd May, under the auspices of the Buangor Junior Football Club. Those who comprise the above-named club deserve great credit for the manner in which the proceedings were carried out, especially in regard to the preparation of the hall, which was tastefully decorated. There was a fair average attendance, and the funds will be augmented by the monetary result.

A start has been made in connection with the laying down of the line connecting Challicum station and Buangor with telephonic communication. It is also asserted that the line is to be extended to Mr J. Snow's estate at Conister, and will ultimately be extended to Yalla-y-Poora and other adjoining estates.—"Ararat Chronicle."

Licenses Reduction Board:—The State Cabinet have selected for membership of the Licenses Reduction Board Mr Charles L. Andrews, barrister, Melbourne; Mr Robert Barr, valuator, Fitzroy; and Mr Thomas F. Cumming, chairman of the Closer Settlement Board; but no decision had yet been arrived at with regard to filling the vacancy thus created. Messrs Andrews and Barr are both ex-members of the Legislative Assembly. The members of the Board will take up their new duties as soon as possible. The salary attached to the position is £800 per annum, with allowances for travelling expenses. The appointments will be subject to review at the end of three years.

Headache, Indigestion and Constipation.

AN IMPORTANT DISCOVERY.

It will interest sufferers to know that a valuable medicine, called Frootoids, has been discovered, which is now completely curing each of the above-named complaints. Frootoids are elegant in appearance, and pleasant to take, and, what is of the utmost importance, are thoroughly reliable in affording quick relief. You do not require to go on taking them for a prolonged period, as is necessary with some medicines, which even then are mostly disappointing; you simply take a dose of Frootoids when ill and repeat the dose if necessary, but generally one dose is quite effective.

Frootoids are immensely more valuable than an ordinary aperient, in so far that they not only act as an aperient, but do remove from the blood, tissues, and internal organs all the waste poisonous matter that is clogging them and choking the channels that lead to and from them. The beneficial effects of Frootoids are evident at once by the disappearance of headache, the head becoming clear, and a bright, cheery sense of perfect health taking the place of sluggish, depressed feelings, by the liver acting properly, and by the food being properly digested.

Frootoids are the proper aperient medicine to take when any Congestion or Blood Poison is present, or when Congestion of the Brain or Apoplexy is present or threatening. They have been tested, and have been proved to afford quick relief in such cases when other aperients have not done any good at all. It is of the utmost importance that this should be borne in mind, for in such cases to take an ordinary aperient is to waste time and permit of a serious illness becoming fatal.

Frootoids act splendidly on the liver, and quickly cure bilious attacks that antibilious pills make worse. Many people have been made sick and ill by antibilious pills that could have been cured at once by Frootoids. People should not allow themselves to be duped into contracting a medicine-taking habit by being persuaded to take daily doses with each meal of so-called indigestion cures that do NOT cure. Frootoids have been subjected to extensive tests, and have in every case proved successful in completely curing the complaints named.

A constipated habit of body will be completely cured if the patient will on each occasion, when suffering, take a dose of Frootoids, instead of an ordinary aperient; by so doing, the patient will require doses only at longer intervals, and will so become quite independent of the necessity of taking any aperient medicine.

Frootoids are only now being placed on the Australian market, consequently you may at present have a difficulty in getting them from your local chemist or storekeeper; but ask for them, and if you cannot get them at once, send stamps or postal note for price, 1/6, to W. G. Hearne, Chemist, Geelong, and a bottle of them will be immediately forwarded to you post free. Chemists, storekeepers, and wholesalers can now obtain wholesale supplies from W. G. Hearne, Chemist, Geelong, Victoria.

Riponshire Reports.

At the monthly meeting of the Riponshire Council on Monday, Senior-constable Nicholson reported for the information of the council that it came to his knowledge that Mr Albert Andrews and Mr Herbert Rose, both of this town (Beaufort), were shooting wild fowl on the Park lake at about 3 p.m. on 12th ult. He interviewed both of the alleged offenders on the matter. Mr Andrews said that it was a mistake as far as he was concerned, and that he was not inside the fence that day. Mr Rose said that whoever told him had very little to do, and he could not help any information that he might receive. He (Senior-constable Nicholson) had interviewed two reliable witnesses. One of them states that he saw Rose shoot at something in the lake. His dog went into the water and apparently brought something out of it to him, which Rose placed in a gig, in which Andrews was sitting. Andrews then took a gun and went further around the lake, and fired at something on it. Rose also fired a second time. The other witness, who was passing at the time, states that he saw Rose fire a shot at some wild fowl on the lake, whilst Andrews sat in a gig. He would respectfully ask what action, if any, he should take in this matter. He need not mention that it was a pity that the wild fowl on the Park lake should be shot. They add greatly to the attraction and beautifying of the place, and, furthermore, it is dangerous to public safety to shoot on the Park lake almost at any time by day or by night, as it is a very popular place of public resort.—In answer to Cr. Stewart, the secretary said that shooting was prohibited on the lake. Cr. Stewart then moved that action be taken to prosecute anyone found shooting on the lake. Seconded by the President, and carried.

The engineer (Mr E. J. Muntz, B.C.E.) reported:—

1. In reference to contract 413; I have accepted the tender of Mr R. G. Kirkpatrick, at £8 15s, and work has now been completed. 2. In reference to agreement with the Beaufort Dredging Co. for supply of water, this company has, I understand, now sold out, and it would be well to cancel old agreement; another arrangement could then be made with the new management; and I would recommend accordingly. 3. Fair progress has been made with contracts started. Several have been completed since last meeting, and others are approaching completion. 4. If possible, arrangements should be made for extending contracts on the Lake Goldsmith and Waterloo roads.—Received. Clause 1.—Adopted. Clause 2.—Referred to North Riding members. Clause 4.—Left in hands of North Riding members.

The treasurer (Mr E. J. Muntz) reported that since last meeting £475 1s 6d had been received and banked, that £482 1s 9d had been paid away during April, and that the Cr. balance was now £1655 11s 6d, as against £1662 11s 9d at last report.—Received.

The East Riding members reported that at a meeting held on 8th ult., Crs. Douglas, Roddis, and O'Shaughnessy being present, it was resolved—That a crossing be put in Corbett's lane; that Mr Wm. Watkins be informed that his request for reduction of water rate at Carngham cannot be complied with.—Received and adopted.

The North Riding members reported that at a meeting held on 8th ult., Crs. Flynn, Sinclair, and Beggs being present, it was resolved—That the two culverts on Stockyard Hill, near Beaufort, be put in good order, provided the West Riding councillors repair the culvert near McIntosh's; that the invert near "V" at Middle Creek be cleaned out in accordance with desire expressed in Mr Thos. Jess's letter; that O'Brien Bros.' offer to clean out crossing in Hern's lane at 10s be accepted, work to be done under supervision of engineer; that tenderers for contract No. 413 be requested to submit fresh tenders, and that the engineer be authorised to deal with same; that the engineer be instructed to have the road past John Pitcher's, Raglan, put in order.—Received and adopted.

FINANCE.

The following accounts were passed for payment on the recommendation of the Finance Committee:—Mrs Greenwood, £1 10s; G. Carver, 15s; "Government Gazette," £1 8s 4d; W. G. Stevens, £5 1s 8d; Northern Assurance Co., 12s 6d; Andrew Jack & Co., 9s; A. M. Palmer, 16s 9d; Dr. Jackson, £5; Dr. Donaldson, £3 6s 8d; Dr. Webb, £1 13s 4d; Senior-constable Nicholson, £5 8s 4d; Constable Brown, £1 5s; Chas. Wright, £9 3s 6d; D. D. Cameron, £3 17s 6d; J. J. Keating, £6 15s; F. Williams, £1 12s 6d; A. C. Welsh, £4 14s 9d; salaries, £39 11s 8d; J. Whitfield, £8 8s; C. Ball, £3; T. Buchanan, £3; W. Pennett, £8 15s 10d; H. Norman, £6 6s 8d; W. Cheeseman, £7 13s 4d; H. F. Watkin, £5 5s; A. Robertson, £1; J. White, £4 5s; Goudy & Kort, £6 3s; Broadbent Bros. & Co., £3 18s 9d; A. H. Sands, £5 10s 6d; J. George, £1 4s; J. H. Robertson, £1 13s 6d; W. C. Pedder, £2 8s 9d; E. Schlicht, 14s 2d; T. Nugent, £8 8s; G. M. Burge, £3; T. Cleveland, £3 13s 4d; J. Gillespie, £3 4s 6d; T. Meehan, £7 6s 8d; R. Ward, £1 19s 5d; — Morgan, £1 15s; J. Danks & Son, £3 18s 6d; H. M. Stuart, £2 6s 6d; S. George, £8; contract payments—H. F. Watkin, £20 17s; J. Carmichael, £30; C. Bradshaw, £66 9s; T. Nunn, £13 2s; D. Madden, £25; G. Nunn, £10 17s 6d; C. Broadbent, £42 13s 9d; J. M. Roddis, £10; T. Greenbank, £30; T. Broadbent, £38 19s 6d; R. G. Kirkpatrick, £8 15s; deposits refunded—C. Bradshaw, £2 10s; T. Nunn, £1 10s; G. Nunn, £1; C. Broadbent, £2; T. Broadbent, £3; R. G. Kirkpatrick, £1; total, £528 18s 2d. Extras on contracts—C. Bradshaw, £14 5s; C. Broadbent, £2 13s 9d; T. Broadbent, £23 19s 6d.

The business was finished by 12.25 p.m., and Cr. Lewis congratulated the President upon being done so early.

Beaufort Rainfall.

We are indebted to Mr Jas. McKeich for the following interesting information as to the rainfall at Beaufort since 1899.

The rainfall for April was 369 points, as against 58 points for the same month last year. Rain fell on 17 days out of the 30.

	1899	1900	1901	1902	'03	'04	'05	'06	'07
Jan.	181	113	255	80	149	462	107	8	61
Feb.	180	20	38	80	202	341	126	94	106
Mar.	274	407	158	158	149	79	96	357	89
Apr.	239	329	461	12	406	71	144	58	369
May	195	451	151	94	229	330	335	342	
June	414	350	361	355	391	404	298	339	
July	99	100	158	103	565	180	350	258	
Aug.	277	403	289	194	117	325	159	197	
Sep.	180	237	410	250	397	132	393	261	
Oct.	281	131	261	120	295	329	278	465	
Nov.	252	91	50	77	340	213	76	462	
Dec.	100	81	88	665	387	16	246	42	
Tls.	2672	2718	2675	2188	3597	2876	2508	2983	[illegible]24

Total for 8 years (1899 to 1906), 222.48, averaging 27.80 per year.

Ballarat Live Stock Market.

Tuesday.

The following district sales are reported:—By S. G. Valentine and Co.—101 comeback wethers for the executors of the late Alexander Bain, St. Enoch's Estate, Stockyard Hill, to 24s, averaging 21s 5d. By Macleod and Booth.—24 light-weight bullocks for Mr Donald Stewart, Wongan, Skipton, to £10 17s 6d; 160 wethers for same owner, crossbreds, 19s 11d to 28s, averaging 21s 6d, merinos 15s 3d to 19s, averaging 16s 7d; 108 merinos for Mr James G. Brebner, Willow Bank, Buangor, wethers 14s 3d to 18s 1d, averaging 15s 10d, ewes 12s 4d; 104 merino wethers for Mr Hughes, Challicum, Buangor, 17s 5d to 20s 4d, topping the market, averaging 18s 4d; 85 merino wethers for Mr W. Notman, Skipton, 13s 6d to 18s 8d, averaging 15s 8d; 13 lambs for Mr James Brown, Chepstowe, 15s.

Chamberlain's Cough Remedy has become a great favourite for children, for coughs, colds, croup and whooping cough, because it can always be depended upon and is pleasant to take. Mothers have found that there is not the least danger in giving it to their children in large and frequent doses, as it contains no injurious substance. For sale by Wotherspoon and Co., Merchants, Beaufort.

WHY DO TEETH DECAY?

Let us look at the natural surroundings of our teeth. They are implanted in a fibrous tissue, covered with a membrane, which secretes the quantities of mucus. They are kept continuously at a comparatively high temperature.

They are constantly bathed in the fluid secretions of the mouth, which, though in health are alkaline or neutral, become acid when diseased, and therefore injurious to the lime salts of the teeth.

Therefore we should endeavour to keep in good bodily health, and the teeth will not decay from diseased fluids.

Most of us know that when acids—such as lemon juice, vinegar, or strong medicines—are accidentally spilled on the marble top of a wash-stand or bureau, it is permanently injured if permitted to remain there; the fine gloss is destroyed, the surface is roughened, and if a round drop stands long a little pit is formed.

Now, marble is one example of lime formation, and the teeth another.

All acid foods, fruits, drinks, medicines, teeth washes, or powders are, therefore, injurious to the teeth if allowed to remain about them.

Most people have experienced what is commonly called "teeth set on edge."

One explanation given is that the acid of the fruit that has been taken has so far softened the enamel of the tooth that the least pressure is felt by the exceedingly small nerves which pervade the thin membrane connecting the enamel to the bony part of the teeth.

When the effect of sour fruit on the teeth subsides they feel as well as ever, but they are not as well, and the oftener it is repeated the sooner the disastrous consequences will manifest themselves.

Therefore it is wise to rinse the teeth promptly and thoroughly with an alkaline wash. Simple lime water is good to neutralise all such acids, and the teeth cannot then decay from this cause.

Prepared chalk and powdered orris root make a good tooth-powder.

If the mouth be well rinsed with lime water after every meal and especially after eating any acid preparation, and always before retiring at night, they may be kept sound without any further care or expense than the use of the brush and toothpick. The latter should of course be used in privacy, as such a habit is intolerable either in society or in the family circle.

HOW TO KEEP YOUNG.

In order to remain youthful in appearance the body must be free from disease, the mind cheerful and happy. The preservation of a pleasant expression of countenance is as essential as the prevention of wrinkles. The emotions of the mind stamp themselves in the features. The indulgence in ill-temper, fretting over the minor aggravations of life and little jealousies and animosities, are the destroyers of soul beauty which must be combined with the physical charms in order to keep the face young and pleasant looking.

The coming of wrinkles may be retarded by observing the following rules: Keep the system in a healthy, well-regulated condition, keep the skin clean by frequent washing, bathe the face with the hands once a day in soft water as hot as can be borne, dry on a soft towel, and follow by a gentle massage with the palms, smoothing the brow upward to prevent the formation of early wrinkles, protect the face from severe cold and strong winds, and avoid facial distortions and wrinkling the forehead and puckering the features. Keep your eyes open to the funny side of life, and rejuvenate your soul with good, hearty laughter.

It matters not whether married or single; if you work in harmony with Nature's laws the bloom of youth will linger late. But if you impede respiration by tight clothing, diet on rich indigestible food, spend the beauty-making hours of the night in dissipation, clog the pores of the skin with poisonous cosmetics, draw your face into a frown (except when in company), and worry needlessly, age in advance of your years will be the result. The crow's feet will come thick and fast; the silver threads will multiply by the score; and the skin will assume a sallow hue.

TWENTY PEOPLE IN A TREE.

When Hampstead was a little village, and not as it is now a part of London, it had one great curiosity which all visitors went to see. It was a huge elm tree. It became quite hollow with age, and a man put it to a curious use. He built inside the trunk a winding staircase of 42 steps, at the top of which he cut out of the tree a tower with eight sides. It was 34 feet round, and it could hold twenty persons at once. This tower or room was 33 feet from the ground, and was lighted by two holes cut in each side for windows—that was sixteen windows or holes in all. This was a good old family tree, was it not?

People who marry in haste often find that they have no leisure for repentance.

Small Freddy had just been put into long trousers. "Mamma," he asked, "am I man now like papa?"

"I suppose so," she replied.

"Well, then," he continued, "I'll take some coppers out of my bank and go down to the barber's shop and get shaved."

One day little Margie, four years old was walking with her nurse, when the latter pointed out a cemetery. Margie was much interested, and upon returning home said: "Oh, mamma, nurse showed me where the dead folks live."

She: "No George, I can't marry you. I have no doubt you would make a good husband, but——" George, interrupting: "Well, I'm just going round to ask Miss Brown. You might give me a letter of recommendation, would you?"

Eight-year-old Elizabeth, and her mother were bending adoringly over the six months' baby.

"All the money in the world couldn't buy her," said mamma.

"How did you buy her, then?" asked Elizabeth.

Mr W. Robinson, Grocer, Mornington, N.Z., not only sells Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, but uses it. He says:—"I have been troubled several times with influenza, and the only cough medicine that has done me any good was Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. Innumerable times I have recommended it to my customers and they were more than pleased with the result. I have customers that always keep a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy in their house, and won't use anything else for their children." For sale by Wotherspoon & Co., Merchants, Beaufort.

HEARNE'S BRONCHITIS CURE

The Famous Remedy for
COUGHS, BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, & CONSUMPTION,
Has the Largest Sale of any Chest Medicine in the World.

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.

Beware of Imitations! The great success of HEARNE'S BRONCHITIS CURE, has induced a number of unprincipled persons to make imitations, each calling his medicine "Bronchitis Cure," with the object of deceiving the simple-minded, and so getting a sale for an imitation which has none of the beneficial effects that HEARNE'S BRONCHITIS CURE has. Consequently it has become necessary to draw your attention to this fact, and to request you in your own interests to be particular to ask for HEARNE'S and to see that you get it.

HEARNE'S BRONCHITIS CURE, 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 to any Address, when not obtainable locally.

NOTICE.—Hearne's Bronchitis Cure No. 1A does NOT contain any poison within the meaning of the Act. It is equally beneficial for the youngest child and the most aged person.

SOLD WHOLESALE AND RETAIL BY J. W. HARRIS, CHEMIST, BEAUFORT.

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

A TRIBUTE from NORTH MELBOURNE

The Case of Mr. T. BRENNAN.

(By a Special Reporter.)

During an interview, almost the first words of Mr. Thomas Brennan, bootmaker, of No. 1 Arden-street, North Melbourne, to a reporter, were to put aside all delay and place the following important facts before the public as soon as possible:—

"Because," continued Mr. Brennan, "such information must be of great value to anybody in similar circumstances to those experienced by myself some time back."

"Yes," assented the reporter, "and I would like you to tell me everything."

"I have no desire to withhold any information that will do good to others, so you can take down every word I utter. It was with my nerves and my liver that I had been ailing for a long time, and although I had been treated with all kinds of tonics and all kinds of medicines, I can truthfully say I got no benefit from them. As you might well expect I got exceedingly low-spirited at this, and eventually my spirits were so limp and droopy that I could not arouse a bit of interest in any mortal thing that was going on. Had the elections been on, as they are now, I would have taken no heed of them, as if the welfare of the country was no concern of mine, and it was the same in regard to business—it did not matter to me what happened."

"That is a very undesirable frame of mind to be in."

"There is no doubt of that," replied Mr. Brennan, "but what is a man to do when he has not got the inclination for work, nor the strength to do it even if he had the desire? I think it's the most deplorable state a man can be in, and I thank the Lord these miseries for me are over, because I know of a remedy to cure them."

"How did you find it out?"

"By reading some testimonials in the daily press—testimonials about Clements Tonic, and I was so impressed by what I read that I got some the same day, and from then till the termination of my distress I experienced nothing but a series of successes. Ah! my word, it was a grand relief, too, for instead of being restless all night, as I had been for months and months, I could always sleep quite peacefully, and another thing I was glad of was to be free from that heavy feeling in the chest, which always came when I had eaten a little food. Indeed, I have a great deal to thank Clements Tonic for, as it entirely cured my headaches—from which I was scarcely ever free for a moment—while the pains across the small of my back, which were almost a curse to me at one time, were also removed by the same grand medicine. To tell you the truth, I seemed like a different man altogether after I had been on Clements Tonic a couple of weeks, as I rose in the mornings without any fur on the tongue or any bitter taste in the mouth, and feeling as lithe and active as any man could be."

"The rest you were getting would help you in that direction."

"Naturally, for now I never dream horrible dreams like I formerly did if I dozed for a while, and that would account for being so thoroughly rested when I awoke. And you know I had been very weak, and so nervous that I could not bear the least noise, which always gave me a start, and made me quite irritable; but soon, thank God, nothing could disturb me; and for the great release that had come to my sufferings, Clements Tonic was the one medicine to thank. I came from Ireland a good while back, and have carried on business in this shop for the past seven years, and a good few of my customers know what a wonderful difference Clements Tonic made in me, and also to a relative of mine who was very ill indeed; but for all that I think the whole world should hear what a remarkable remedy it is for giving an appetite and curing all liver and nervous disorders, and I would like you to publish this account of my complete cure in any way that will give the matter the most publicity."

"I will circulate your story through the press."

"That will be the best course, and I trust many people will profit by my experience."

STATUTORY DECLARATION

I, Thomas Brennan, of No. 1 Arden-street North Melbourne, 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.

Thomas Brennan

Declared at North Melbourne, in the State of Victoria, this 14th January, 1904, before me, EDWARD FITZGERALD, J.P., a Justice of the Peace in and for the Central Bailiwick of the State of Victoria.

BONNINGTON'S IRISH MOSS.

For the chest, throat, and lungs. This medicine will loosen the grip of a cold from the first dose. Pleasant to take and always reliable; but be sure you obtain the genuine article.

The Price of Wood.

WHY AN INCREASE HAS BEEN MADE.

Despite the fact that there is one wood merchant who is standing out in antagonism to the newly-formed Wood Merchants' Association, the rise in the price of firewood seems to have come to stay. On Tuesday much indignation was expressed by the merchants when the statements of one firm were read. They indicated that there was no scarcity of wood, and consequently no justification for the rise in the price from 7s to 8s per ton.

Several of the members of the new association on Tuesday escorted a "Courier" representative round the yards in order to demonstrate that the shortage was not a creation of their imagination, but existed in fact. It was pointed out that whilst at this period of the year most of the wood buyers have several hundred tons in stock in anticipation of the winter consumption, at the present time there is only a little over a week's supply in the yards—that is of wood for household purposes. The buyers consider that but for the period of fine weather the difficulty would have been accentuated, for though there is comparatively little wood coming forward, there would have been still less had the cutters climatic difficulties to contend with.

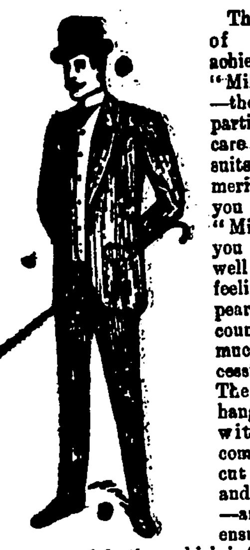
The reason of the rise in the price is, the merchants consider, easily explained. Beaufort has been the direct centre from which Ballarat has drawn for the last 25 years, and the forests are of course being thinned out, and carters have to go further back for their supplies. That the price has been increasing as wood became scarcer was indicated by the fact that one merchant stated that five years ago he paid 27s or 28s per truck. Of late it had been 35s per truck, and now they were going to pay 37s 6d per truck. Still, the price to the consumer five years ago was 7s per ton; and he contended that it meant ruination to have to pay nearly 10s per truck more and still continue to sell to the public at 7s per ton.

"We have stood the rise for the last two winters," interposed another buyer; "now we must have a rise or close up. That's the simple truth of the matter." When asked how it was that one merchant could still sell at 7s per ton, the members of the association expressed themselves as being perplexed.

The association members do not propose to put the whole of the extra shilling per ton received into their own pockets. They state that as the scarcity of wood is becoming a serious matter, it is necessary to encourage the cutters. They contend that many men who followed the occupation of wood cutters have turned their attention to other avenues of employment owing to wood cutting proving unremunerative. It is now proposed to pay them 6d per ton more than has been the case in the past; so that the extra shilling which will come out of the pockets of the consumer will go to the wood cutter and the agent. The rise, of course, only applies to the household wood; the box wood has gone up, it is said, in price on two occasions during the last 15 months.—"Courier."

Did you ever stop to think that Chamberlain's Pain Balm is an antiseptic liniment and when applied to cuts, burns, bruises, causes them to heal without maturation, and in about one third of the time of any other treatment? For sale by Wotherspoon and Co., Merchants, Beaufort.

The Pinnacle of Merit.



The pinnacle of merit is achieved in the "Miller" Suits—the sort that particular men care about—suits of many merits. When you wear a "Miller" Suit you have that well-dressed feeling and appearance that counts for so much in a successful career. The garments hang and fit with correct comfort—the cut is artistic and fashionable—and the finish ensures that permanent satisfaction which is the final test of an economical suit.

We have a fine selection of the newest and most effective Autumn and Winter patterns.

Suits to Order,

In Colonial and Scotch Tweeds,

50s., 55s., 63s.

Our Mr. H. O. Thomas visits the district at intervals.

Patterns, Price List, and Self-measurement Forms sent free if you ask.

MILLER'S, THE CLOTHIERS, 7 & 9 Bridge St., Ballarat.

GRAVEL AND STONE.

When there is a sediment like brick-dust in the urine it is a certain indication that the kidneys are not doing their work properly, and immediate steps should be taken to restore their healthy action. If this precaution is neglected, the particles will gradually become larger, and the miserable suffering caused by Gravel or Stone will result.

Stones are usually formed in the kidneys, and descend thence into the bladder. They are composed of uric acid, or of oxalate of lime; solid matter which should be held in solution in the fluids of the body, and be passed off in a dissolved condition in the urine. Uric acid stone is by far the commonest kind.

When a stone is formed in a kidney great pain in the loins is felt, and this becomes agonising when the stone leaves the kidney and passes through one of the narrow channels leading to the bladder. The pain then experienced is known as Kidney Colic. It ceases when the stone reaches the bladder.

Once in the bladder, the stone may be passed off with the urine, or it may remain and become larger by the accumulation of deposits. Sometimes a stone will form in the bladder by the simple gathering together of particles of gravel.

Persons of all ages may suffer from stone or gravel. Even little children are not exempt.

When a stone formed in the kidneys is too large to pass through the passage leading into the bladder, the passage becomes closed, dropsy sets in, and the patient may die in a few hours.

When stones remain long in the bladder they grow to a great size, sometimes as large as an orange, and they frequently have to be cut out.

The following symptoms indicate stone or gravel in the kidneys or bladder:—Painful itching sensation; swelling of the seat of pain; cramps in the legs and scrotum; bearing down sensation in rectal region; escape of water, involuntarily, in dropsy; great agony succeeding successful urination; paroxysms of pain from kidneys to bladder—"kidney colic;" pain and difficulty in urinating, with sudden stoppages.

Treatment.—The only rational method of treatment for this disease is to correct the action of the kidneys, thereby removing the cause. In a healthy condition of the kidneys and urinary system the water holds the solids in solution until it escapes from the body. In disease the solids are deposited in the kidneys and bladder.

WARNER'S SAFE CURE

restores to the kidneys their natural action; relieves congestion, heals the wounded and bleeding mucous membranes of the urinary system, dissolves the stones already formed, and prevents further formation. Warner's Safe Cure is the only remedy in the world which has this power, and if the case is amenable to any medicinal form of treatment, it will ultimately affect a cure.

BLADDER DISEASE.

Inflammation or Catarrh of the Bladder (Cystitis) is usually due to long retention of urine; the effect of irritating drugs; stricture; enlargement of the prostate gland; irritation caused by stone or gravel, or by the careless use of a catheter; exposure to cold; decomposition of urine caused by its retention, etc.

There are two forms of this complaint—Acute and Chronic—the latter being peculiar to elderly people. It is commoner in winter than in summer; in cold than in warm climates; in males than in females. It is always dependent upon some obstruction to the flow of urine, or upon a diseased condition of the urinary organs. The Bladder not being entirely emptied, the water retained decomposes.

The kidneys are generally seriously involved in the mischief, the catarrh being usually a secondary symptom of disease of the kidneys, and unless these are restored to their natural condition a cure cannot be effected.

Warner's Safe Cure corrects the unnatural condition of the kidneys, prevents the formation of pus and mucus by healing the inflamed membranes, and causes the water to become normal.

A treatise containing many letters from people who have been cured of Stone, Gravel and Bladder Disease will be sent post free by H. H. Warner and Co., Ltd., Australasian Branch, Melbourne.

APPROVED BY THE MOTHERS.

Bonnington's Irish Moss" is well in favor with the mothers of Australia. It is an economical and reliable medicine to have in the house. Cures Whooping Cough, Croup, and all Chest Affections.

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.

'LINSEED COMPOUND.' Trade Mark of Kay's Compound Essence of Linseed, for Coughs and Colds

If you require Goods forwarded, Furniture removed, Parcels delivered, Conveyances or 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.

Dalgleish & Co.,
TEA AND CONFECTIONERY MERCHANTS,
HOLMES STREET, BALLARAT.

Single Tins or Boxes of Biscuits or Confectionery at Wholesale Prices. Sole Proprietors of

"KOOMARI TEA."

Every Order is Guaranteed Quality & Weight. DALGLEISH & CO.

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.

WM. C. PEDDER,
WHEELWRIGHT, BLACKSMITH, AND HORSE-SHOER,

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.

District Agent for the Farmers' Favorite Grain Drill and Farm Machinery.

Brophy, Foley & Coy.,
PRODUCE AGENTS & AUCTIONEERS,
Market Square, Ballarat.

Highest Price given for Grain of all descriptions. Prompt settlement. Three months' free storage. Advances made. Samples and Correspondence invited.

F. G. PRINCE,
Wholesale and Retail BUTCHER,

Has removed to the Premises known as SMITH'S BUTCHER SHOP in HAVELOCK STREET (Opposite the Golden Age Hotel), and hopes by strict attention to business and by keeping the Primest Beef and Mutton, to merit a fair share of public patronage.

Small Goods a Specialty.

Printed and [illegible] ARTHUR [illegible]

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OMARI TEA."
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DALGLEISH & CO.

Reminder.

CAUGHT on my Premises
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Will be
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AGE HOTEL, Beaufort!
C. JONES, PROPRIETOR.

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HORSE-SHOER,

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STREET, BEAUFORT,
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AGENT for the FARMERS' FAVOR
DRILL and FARM MACHINERY.

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AGENTS & AUCTIONEERS,
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ST Price given for Grain of all de-
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G. PRINCE,
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Small Goods a Specialty.

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of The
Advocate

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The Riponshire Advocate.

No 1538. {Registered at General Post Office, Melbourne, for transmission by post as a newspaper.} BEAUFORT, SATURDAY, MAY 18, 1907. 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	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.; 20, 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 2½d. 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

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.

nd 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.

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, Farrington Road, London, England.

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.

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.

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

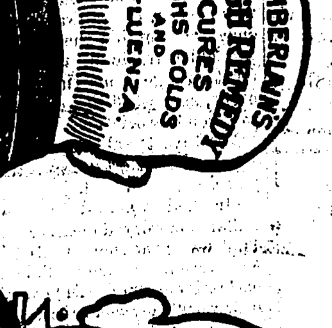
Executed with Neatness and Despatch.

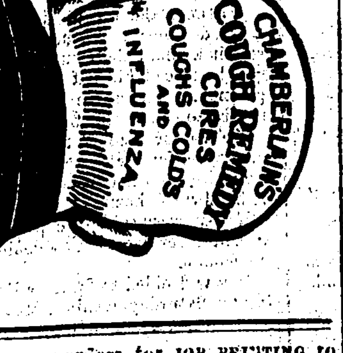
Bear in mind that

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.





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.

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."

NOTICE.

WE have resolved to REDUCE the SUBSCRIPTION to "THE RIPONSHIRE ADVOCATE" (with which is published 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 considerably greater 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

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.

MOTHER'S FRIEND.
PEDIC POMADE for the Head,
Strikes infesting vermin dead;
On all hands it is confessed,
Surest, finest, foremost, best.
Destroys vermin; kills nits; heals sores.
Small, 1/-; large, 2/-; extra large, 3/6. Of all chemists and dealers. Posted 3d. more.
Manufacturer, P. KLEESATTEL, Traralgon, Vic.

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.

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

Estimates submitted for all work in building line.

DOEPEL AND CHANDLER,
AUCTIONEERS,
Auditors, Accountants, House, Land, Insurance and Financial Agents,
NATIONAL MUTUAL BUILDINGS,
BALLARAT.

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.

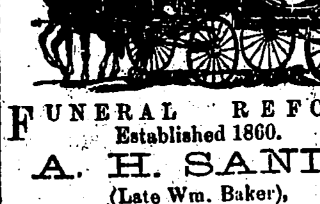
Agents for Absentees. Estates Managed and Wound Up.

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, 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,
NATIONAL MUTUAL BUILDINGS,
BALLARAT.
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.

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. Begg.

HINTS TO FRIENDLY READER

You want to see the local paper a successful institution.

Talk about it wherever you go

Mention it to the tradespeople with whom you do business.

If they don't advertise in it, try and induce them to do so.

If you are induced to buy anything from what you have read in its advertising columns mention the fact to the tradesman.

Don't lend your paper to any person who can afford to become a subscriber but is too mean to support local enterprise.

A 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—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.

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	... ...	6
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 stamp 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 20 MAY 07 OF 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 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 to the welfare of this district it has a claim for 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,
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.

G. H. COUGLE,

The People's Draper,

Beaufort.

Blankets . . .

Beautiful, soft, warm coverings for the cold nights.

Just the thing to procure a comfortable night's rest . . Warm.

I have them in all sizes and weights, made of the very best material —made to wear well and give pleasure.

The Prices . . .

Are right, too.

Prices to suit your purse; and tip-top value for the money every time.

You really ought to come and see these Blankets, and note the prices and quality.

A Special Line . . .

19/6. Colonial Blankets, all wool, lovely quality, large size, and just the right weight for cold nights. Do you want a pair? Now is the time to buy.

DIXON BROS.,

PRODUCE MERCHANTS, &c., BALLARAT.

Horse Rugs, Tarpaulins, Tents, &c.,

ALL HAND-MADE.

WHOLESALE PRICES.

MOUNT LYELL MANURES.

MOUNT LYELL SUPERPHOSPHATE, £3 18s. 6d. PER TON.

W. H. HALPIN, Local Representative.

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

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At the Lowest Cash Prices.

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

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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.

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M. HALPIN, Proprietress.

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THE INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF SAVINGS BANKS,

29 MARKET STREET, MELBOURNE.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

SUNDAY, 19th MAY, 1907.

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, 3.45 p.m.; Raglan, 3 p.m.—Rev. J. T. Learns. Chute, 3 p.m.—Mr. Brown.

"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.

THE

Riponshire Advocate

Published every Saturday Morning.

SATURDAY, MAY 18, 1907.

The half-yearly summoned meeting of the local branch A.N.A. will be held in the lodge-room, Societies' Hall, on Tuesday evening next, when business of an important nature will be considered. Syllabus item—Debate, "Should Trial by Jury be Abolished?"

Mr Hans Irvine, M.H.R., who has been in West Australia for some time past in connection with his mining interests, returned to his home at Great Western by express on Tuesday morning.

Mr F. Beggs and Rear-Admiral W. B. Bridges, J.'s.P., presided over the Beaufort Police Court on Tuesday. Only one debt case was listed, that of Elizabeth Schlicht v. Archibald Kerr, a claim for £5 11s 4d. Mr S. Young appeared for complainant. An order was made for the amount, with 15s 6d costs.

Mr J. McLay, manager of the London Bank at Beaufort, was presented with a pair of gold sleeve-links and a diamond stud on the eve of his departure to Beaufort. Mr King, of St. Arnaud, replaces Mr McLay at Beaufort. The rifle club presented Mr McLay with a rifleman's kit.

Mr E. H. Austin, M.L.C., is, we ("Ararat Advertiser") learn, about to pay a visit to Queensland. Mr Austin has not been quite in a satisfactory state of health for some little time past, and is going to Queensland for rest and change, and will probably be away about a month.

At a special summoned meeting of the United Ancient Order of Druids, held in the lodge-room, Societies' Hall, on Tuesday evening, presided over by the A.D., Bro. L. Jaensch, and attended by 25 members, the following office-bearers were elected:—S.P.A., Bro. T. E. Sands; A.D., Bro. L. Jaensch (re-elected); V.A., Bro. T. Tyrrell; A.D.B's., Bros. R. Ingram and W. Hellyer; V.A.B's., Bros. A. Saph and H. Cheeseman; I.G., Bro. J. Hellyer; O.G., Bro. E. Leuenhagen; auditors, Bros. W. C. Jones and W. Gibson; treasurer, Bro. W. Cochran; secretary, Bro. A. C. Welsh (re-elected). The officers will be installed on Tuesday night, 28th inst., and the event celebrated by the anniversary social.

Mr J. W. Kirton, M.L.A. (says the "Courier"), had an interview with Mr Jones, the superintendent of the Transport Branch at the Railway Offices, Melbourne, on Wednesday, and brought before the notice of that officer a grievance under which the firewood merchants are at present suffering. Mr Kirton explained that owing to a scarcity of trucks great delay took place in having the firewood transferred from the timber areas to Ballarat, and in consequence those engaged in this line of business were put to considerable loss. Mr Jones promised to have more trucks made available at once, and hoped there would be no further cause for complaint on this score.

The annual meeting of the Stockyard Hill Football Club was held at Kirkpatrick's Hotel on Wednesday evening, 8th inst., Mr D. R. Hannah (president) in the chair, and eight members present. The secretary (Mr B. Kirkpatrick) submitted a statement of receipts and expenditure for the year, the former amounting to £10 10s, and the latter to £9 2s 6d, thus leaving a Cr. balance of £1 7s 6d. It was decided to reform the club. The following office-bearers were re-elected:—President, Mr D. R. Hannah; vice-presidents, Messrs P. Cushing and W. Lynch; secretary and treasurer, Mr B. Kirkpatrick; match committee, Messrs T. Hannah, A. Kirkpatrick, and C. Cushing; captain, M. A. Kirkpatrick; committee, above-named officers. The season opens with a match against Skipton at Stockyard Hill to-day (Saturday).

The Ballarat correspondent of the "Argus," in Monday's issue, chronicled the death of a little girl from hydatids. It was stated that the child had been in the habit of playing with a dog. In referring to the case, Dr. Robertson, of the Board of Public Health, said that a dog might communicate the disease by licking a child on the mouth or by licking a plate. The organism which produced the eggs was peculiar to dogs, which should, in his opinion, be kept in the yard, and not under any circumstances be allowed in the house. According to the secretary of the board (Mr J. W. Colville), a circular warning people against the danger of hydatids being communicated by dogs to human beings was published in 1885. Certain precautions were recommended, but presumably they had been disregarded.

Woods' Great Peppermint Cure, for Coughs and Colds, never fails. 1s 6d.

Mr Donald Stewart has promised a trophy for competition between the Beaufort and Skipton Football Clubs, and intends to have a meeting of delegates at "Mourmot" at an early date to draw up the necessary conditions.

Mr David Ramsay, an old-age pensioner, residing at Southern Cross, Beaufort, had an exciting adventure with a billy-goat on the Yam Holes Hill at the end of last week. The goat attacked Ramsay and had butted him on to the edge of a deep hole when his cries for help brought three young men to his assistance, and the goat was quickly killed.

"LINSEED COMPOUND," for Coughs and Colds. Gives instant relief to Asthma and Bronchitis.

Quite a stir was caused in Neill-street on Thursday by a search for some lost gold. Mr W. C. Pedder, blacksmith, lost four sovereigns between his shop and the Bank of Victoria, and found one near the London Bank of Australia. Diligent search was made for the remaining three, but although the street was hosed no trace could be found of them till the afternoon, when two boys returning from school picked them up and returned them to their owner. Mr Pedder liberally rewarded the boys for their honesty.

Dixon Bros. & Halpin had a fair yarding at their monthly stock sale on Thursday. Heifers realised from £2 10s to £4 10s. Almost every town in any importance has its fair day, and a good deal of business results, the farmers, as a rule, finding it pays to encourage local markets. Time often time an effort has been made to establish stock sales here, but owing to the indifferent support accorded by the farmers they have invariably fallen through. If perseverance is deserving of success, then Dixon Bros. & Halpin certainly ought to be amply rewarded. Mr Halpin announced at the conclusion of Thursday's sale that he would give it a further trial, on the third Thursday in June, and guaranteed if due notice were given of stock being forwarded, buyers would be present.

The death of Mrs Priscilla Thompson, wife of Mr Robert Thompson, occurred at Raglan on Wednesday, the cause being dropsy. Deceased was 52 years of age. Her remains were interred in the Beaufort Cemetery yesterday, the funeral being largely attended. Messrs G. McNish, A. Boyd, E. Panther, J. Freeman, J. Cuthbertson, and J. Crocker acted as coffin-bearers. The Rev. R. McGowan conducted the Presbyterian burial service at the grave. Mr A. H. Sands, undertaker, Beaufort, carried out the mortuary arrangements.

An enjoyable social was held in the Waterloo Mechanics' Hall on Wednesday evening, in aid of the funds of the local Brass Band and Mechanics' Institute. The function was well patronised, 230 persons sitting down to the very tasty supper kindly supplied by the ladies. Songs and recitations were contributed during the evening by local talent, and the band, in addition to providing the dance music, very creditably rendered several nice selections under the able conductorship of Mr A. E. Collins. Cr. M. Flynn, president of the band, and a member of the Mechanics' committee, thanked the ladies for providing the supper, and also the band for what he termed "their marvellous performance" after only 8 months' tuition. Dancing was continued till a late hour.

For Children's Hacking Cough at Night, Woods' Great Peppermint Cure. 1s 6d.

A special meeting of the Beaufort Athletic Club will be held in the Mechanics' Institute on Monday night, to deal with the grandstand question.

Attention is directed to an advertisement notifying a lantern lecture on "The Beauties of Scotland," by the Rev. A. Davidson, of Geelong, in the Societies' Hall, on Monday, 27th inst., in connection with the Beaufort Thistle Club.

Dixon Bros. & Halpin will hold a clearing sale of the land and property of Mr W. Vale, of Waterloo, on Wednesday next. On the 29th inst., the firm will sell furniture and effects, also cattle, horses, and buggy at Mrs Prince's; also four-roomed w.b. cottage on account of Mr F. Prince.

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

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,—The shire engineer having taken the extreme course of cutting off the supply of surplus water from the town mains from the New Yam Holes Dredging Co., I have decided to erect a pumping plant on an abandoned shaft where the miners were flooded out and left payable gold. As the plant will pump sufficient water in eight hours to supply the dredge for a week, I am willing to let a party of miners have the use of it rather than keep it idle five days out of six, and enable them to win the gold. The engineer's action may have stopped dredging operations and thrown thirty men out of work. This plant will remove this danger, and the surplus water run down the hillside, while the council will lose £25 per annum rent now paid. This the engineer evidently considers is in the best interest of the ratepayers.—Yours faithfully,

HERBERT ROSE.

Beaufort, 17/5/07.

THE BALLARAT TRUSTEES, EXECUTORS and AGENCY COMPANY, Limited.

Office—Camp Street.

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Some reasons why you should do so at once:—

1. The uncertainty of life.
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THE ADVANTAGES OF APPOINTING THE BALLARAT TRUSTEES, EXECUTORS, AND AGENCY COMPANY, LIMITED.

1. Undoubted security.
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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.

The Wood Trade.

CUTTERS AND CARTERS' MEETING.

A meeting of the Beaufort district woodcutters and carters was held in the Mechanics' Institute on Wednesday evening, but owing to a counter-attraction in the shape of a band social at Waterloo, there were only about a dozen present. Mr Andrews (convener) occupied the chair, and addressed the meeting. He said a meeting had lately been held in Ballarat by wood dealers, to raise the price of firewood, and an association formed. If they were to go into a business house and ask for an article at any price they liked to fix, they would be laughed at. They were entirely in the hands of the loaders in this matter, and had to take their price. The dealers ought to be able to deal directly with the carters. The wood-carter did not really know what price his wood was bringing.

Mr Guyatt said 31s per truck was the highest price he ever got.

Mr Andrews, continuing, said that the Ballarat dealers had suggested that the carters should form an association, and sell their wood to the dealers direct. His opinion was that by doing so they would get £2 per truck. The price had risen from 34s to 37s 6d per truck. Out of this, the Beaufort leader-dealers made 4s per truck. If the carters decided to form an association and sold to the Ballarat dealers direct, they would get a higher price. He had told them he would call the meeting together, and had placed the situation before them. Every carter should have his own loader, and trade direct with the merchants, and then he would get the full price. He had always traded direct himself.

Mr F. Taylor—"And you had to accept whatever they liked to offer you for it."

Mr Andrews said the question was whether they were receiving the market price. That was what the meeting was called for to-night. The carters were the men who should fix the market price, and they should also have their own loaders. He had promised the Ballarat dealers that he would call this meeting, and he had also seen several men in the Beaufort wood yard who had also asked him to call it. In his opinion the woodcutters were the hardest worked and most poorly paid men in the country. Most of them sent away two or three trucks per week, and if they dealt direct, it would mean a considerable sum a week more to them. They had now a chance of fixing the price permanently, and they should seize the opportunity. There was a band social on at Waterloo to-night and as many of the cutters and carters belonged to the band, it had affected the attendance. If they were going to form a local association, they would either have to discuss the matter to-night, or arrange to hold another meeting on a more suitable night. He had not known when he called the meeting that there was anything else on.

Mr Guyatt moved that the meeting be adjourned to a date to be fixed, in consequence of a band social at Waterloo. Seconded by Mr S. Baker, and carried.

Mr Taylor to Mr Andrews:—"I suppose you called this meeting because you are the working man's friend."

Mr Andrews said he did not know what Mr Taylor was referring to. The woodcutters were getting less than they ought to get for their wood.

Mr Taylor said Mr Andrews did not know what he was talking about in regard to the loaders. They were really making 1s per truck.

Mr Andrews said Mr Taylor had a "bee in his bonnet" in regard to that. He did not care a "dump" personally, but he wanted to see the woodcutters getting a fair price for their wood. He was not a particle concerned as to who loaded the trucks, so long as the woodcutters get their rights. He claimed the entire credit of getting the royalty system knocked out.

Mr Guyatt said that if the association was formed they would be able to bring pressure on parliamentary representatives and get the freight reduced. He had always said that Mr Andrews was the working man's friend, but he would not say that he was a "star without a blemish," for he had his faults.

Mr Taylor to Mr Andrews—"You called this meeting to get a few votes."

Mr Andrews said he would tell them a few things he had done for the working man. He had got the royalty system quashed in regard to the Sam Slack lease. He had knocked out the royalty system that threatened the wood trade; and he was one of the movers in getting the Yam Holes dredge started again.

Mr Taylor—"Yes, you've got 100 acres and you sub-let a contract you had to a man in such a way that he cannot make a living out of it."

Mr Andrews said Mr Taylor was making another "bloomer," and gave a lengthy explanation of the matter.

Mr Guyatt said they must work the proposed association on commercial lines. If they could not get honest loaders, let them get them as honest as possible.

Mr A. Cheeseman was also strongly in favor of forming an association, and endorsed the remarks of previous speakers.

Mr S. Baker said that dealers had told him that if the cutters could not make a living they should put on another shilling, and the dealers would work with them.

Mr Cheeseman said there was another matter that the association should look into. They should stop boys from carting barrow-loads of chips away from the wood-yard, for many a ton of wood went away underneath the chips.

Mr Andrews said it was a well-known fact that there were people 100yds. from the station who never bought any wood. He had once caught a man taking a sugar-bag of wood off his heap. In regard to Mr Guyatt's remarks about reducing the railway freight, the railway commissioners had once told him that the wood-trade made up the chief traffic of the railways. They must arrange a meeting for a convenient night, as most of the carters were willing to join an association.

Mr Guyatt said the carters could not be expected to load their own trucks, as that would not work well.

Mr Andrews said that the dealers in Ballarat employed men to unload the trucks. That was what they wanted here—loaders who were not dealers. Several carters had had letters from dealers complaining of the poor wood they were receiving from them, and they had found that it was not their wood the dealer was getting at all. When a wood-dealer took their wood here, and sold it without their knowing what price he got, he placed himself in a very difficult position. The same thing happened in regard to the Butter Commission.

Mr Taylor said if the Ballarat dealers paid them for their wood it would be all right, but he thought that they would have to be always chasing them for it.

Mr Andrews said his experience was that he had never had to ask a dealer twice for his money.

It was decided to fix the adjourned meeting for Saturday evening, May 25th.

Mr A. Adams, Havelock, Marlborough, N.Z., says:—"I consider that Chamberlain's Tablets are an All remedy, and the most efficient procurable for all disorders of the stomach, liver and bowels. I have used them for some time, deriving the greatest benefit, and have every confidence in recommending them to all in need of such a medicine." For sale by Wotherspoon and Co., Merchants, Beaufort.

In another column, the Hon. J. Drysdale Brown, M.L.C. for Nelson Province, notifies that his term of office expires on the 1st prox., and that he will be a candidate for re-election.

For Chronic Chest Complaints, Woods' Great Peppermint Cure. 1s 6d.

Beaufort Agricultural Society.

A special general meeting of the above Society was held at the Shire Hall on Thursday night, to consider the resolution arrived at by the meeting of delegates re grandstand in the Park, and to consider the advisability of purchasing private property with proceeds from old grounds and buildings.

Present—Messrs D. R. Hannah (president), E. H. Welsh, J. B. Cochran, J. Eastwood, E. W. Hughes, G. Topper, D. F. Troy (secretary), A. Parker, and W. H. Halpin.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.

The secretary reported that taking into consideration that a fixed deposit might have to be broken into, the executive committee had placed the amount to the credit of the Society in the Savings Bank, for which interest would be received at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

A letter was read from R. Humphreys, Horsham, with reference to the purchase of 20 acres of land adjoining the Park, stating he was willing to consider any reasonable offer.—Left in the hands of the executive committee to submit an offer, on the motion of Messrs Topper and Cochran.

Wm. Kyle, Geelong, wrote asking for support of members as a representative on the Council of Agricultural Education.—Granted, on motion of Messrs Eastwood and Cochran.

An account for £3 5s 6d from L. T. G. Smith, for renewing boundary fence on Mr Minchin's land on site of old show grounds, was passed for payment on motion of Messrs Hughes and Cochran.

The President stated that they were all familiar with what had been done at the conference on the subject of the proposed erection of a grandstand in the Park. He was sorry there were not more outsiders present to voice the opinion of members, as the opinion of members here was already known. It would, however, be unwise to postpone the meeting with a view to getting a larger attendance, as it was a hard thing to get farmers to attend at this time of the year. He was still keen on getting a grandstand in the Park, and felt sure that if the council granted the request to build the grandstand when the deputation interviewed them at next meeting, they need have no fear about the money to be guaranteed being forthcoming within the 10 years specified. He also felt sure that if the council would not build the grandstand, or if the Athletic Club and Thistle Club did not fall in with their views, the Agricultural Society could do it on their own. They already had offers from members of the Agricultural Society to guarantee nearly the £200 required, so that the council need not be the least afraid on the score of security.

The secretary said that they must not lose sight of the fact that the resolution of the conference was to ask the council to supply the money, and that the Agricultural Society, Athletic Club, and Thistle Club were to be asked to guarantee its repayment. This meeting was called to get the opinion of members as to whether the scheme decided upon should be backed up or not.

Mr Cochran supported the scheme being placed before the council, and in the event of the other societies not agreeing, the Agricultural Society should take it up.

In answer to Mr Hughes, the president said a grandstand had been built at Ararat to accommodate 400 people, but it also provided the necessary booths underneath. If members were not favorable to the scheme formulated at the conference, the matter could stand over till the annual meeting, when the Agricultural Society could draw up a scheme of its own.

Mr Eastwood thought there could be no harm in hearing suggestions and discussing any other scheme.

The secretary mentioned that he had sent out 50 notices, and only nine members had attended, which showed that the interest was not very keen. He asked if it were wise to pass a resolution guaranteeing the Society for a share of the expense.

Mr Hughes—Certainly.

Mr Eastwood—It shows by members not being here a tacit consent.

The president said that six members had guaranteed £150.

The secretary thought they should say whether they agreed with the scheme or not.

Mr Hughes said that as members of the society if they did not agree with the scheme they could formulate another one.

Mr Welsh stated that he had had a talk with Mr Geo. Lewis on the subject, and he said it was no use going to the council or going on with the scheme. He and his two brothers and Mr Turner would guarantee £25 each, and Mr F. Beggs had also promised to guarantee £25, and thought his brother would do the same.

The secretary mentioned that an offer had been made locally to lend the council £300 at 4 per cent.

In answer to Mr Cochran, the president said the society would have no power to debar other societies from using the ground, but if they built the grandstand they would have the right to charge for its use.

Mr Halpin thought it would be rather a high-handed proceeding not to place the scheme decided upon at the conference before the Athletic Club and Thistle Club. If they refused to agree to it, then other steps could be taken. If the council could get the money at 4 per cent., he did not think that as fair-minded men the council could refuse their request. But if they did refuse, the Agricultural Society could take it on themselves.

Mr Cochran endorsed this opinion, remarking that in due honor to the other clubs they were in duty bound to go on with it. To test the feeling of the meeting, he moved that the resolution agreed to at the conference, viz., that the council be asked to build a grandstand and booths in the Park at a cost of £400 (the money to be lent to the societies at 5 per cent. interest), that the Agricultural Society, Athletic Club, and Thistle Club guarantee the interest annually and in addition pay off the principal within 10 years, and that at an early date an effort be made by the different societies to hold a fair in order to raise funds to reduce the amount of the loan, be carried out. Seconded by Mr Halpin, who presumed that if the council adopted the scheme the guarantors would not withdraw.

Mr Welsh was not prepared to say, but thought the society could not do anything else.

Mr Eastwood stated that councillors had been sounded and they were not in favor of building a grandstand in the Park. They could not get on without the assistance of the council, besides which they wanted all the assistance they could get from well-wishers. A grandstand would enhance the value of the Park as a show ground. He also urged the advisability of purchasing Mr Humphreys' land adjoining the Park at a reasonable price, so that they would not have to go cap in hand to the council, but shelve the matter of building a grandstand and go in for a show-ground of their own.

Mr Troy said he had asked Mr Humphreys to put a price on the land and reply in time for this meeting, but he had not yet received it. He also referred to a suggestion to enlarge the Park by reverting to the old road and shifting the fence back to the caretaker's residence.

Mr Cochran pointed out that it would be a foolish step to shift the road, as there were a lot of diggers' holes where the old road had been. If the ground could be got at a reasonable price it would not interfere with the grandstand. It was a good plan to buy the land if they could.

Mr Hughes said that so far as making a new show-ground was concerned, they had already made one move, and he did not think a majority of members would agree to it.

Mr Halpin, in regard to Mr Eastwood's remarks, thought they were getting ahead of themselves. They had just left one ground for an ideal show-ground, with which every exhibitor was very well satisfied, and he did not see any reason why they should buy this land. It would mean a terrible expense to erect fences and buildings—an expense that the society could not possibly bear.

Mr Welsh said the idea was not to spend their own money, but the proceeds of the sale of the old show-ground, which the Minister of Lands had promised to give them if they bought land with it. If they could not buy the lot, let them buy three acres, which would be an asset.

Mr Eastwood said that while he would be only too pleased to see a grandstand in the Park, he thought a good opportunity presented itself of purchasing this land. He did not mean to use the society's funds, but the money coming from the sale of the old ground. The Park was not large enough, and pens could be more conveniently erected on Mr Humphreys' land. He was not one to advocate the running away from the Park. As they all knew, they were under the council's supervision and control. The change had undoubtedly been a success, and he had worked as hard as any member to remove from the old ground. He was quite prepared to lay this scheme before the council, but at the same time thought they ought to discuss the matter in all its bearings.

After further discussion, the motion was put and carried unanimously.

Mr Hughes moved, and Mr Welsh seconded, that Messrs Hannah, Eastwood, and Halpin represent the society on the deputation to the council. Carried.

It was understood that if the Athletic Club and Thistle Club did not adopt the scheme, the deputation would not lay it before the council, but the matter would be brought before the annual meeting of the society.

The secretary suggested that the executive committee revise the rules before the annual meeting.

Mr Welsh said that outsiders objected to the meetings being held at night, and thought they should go back to Saturday afternoon. It was decided to hold the annual meeting on a Saturday afternoon; the secretary stating that the meetings had been held at night entirely in the interests of farmers, as it was thought they would be too busy putting in their crop to attend a meeting in the day time.

[We are informed that Mr Humphreys has already refused £300 for the land.]

The afflicted all fly to it,
The suffering cry for it,
Sing praises high of it,
It can enable
Protection from chills,
Chest troubles and ills,
Keep down doctors' bills—
Woods' Great Peppermint Cure.

Rifle Shooting.

A teams match between the married and single members of the Beaufort Rifle Club took place on Wednesday, and resulted in a win for the married men by 20 points. The scores were—Married, 377; single, 357. There were 9 men aside; 11 men shot for the single team; the two lowest scores being cut out. The match was shot at 400 yards. The entrance money (1s each) was divided into three prizes, the first (10s.) being won by D. F. Troy, with the possible 50 off the rifle; the second (6s.) by L. Jaensch, with 45 (7 handicap); and the third (4s.) by A. Ramsay, with 43 (2 handicap). Scores:—

MARRIED.

Name.	H'c'p.	Total.
T. E. Sands	3	53
L. Jaensch	7	50
A. E. Collins	2	49
G. Wilson	9	49
W. Dunn	2	48
J. McKeich	4	47
F. G. Prince	10	47
E. Buchanan	1	43
E. A. Starkey	4	34
Total		377

SINGLE.

Name.	H'c'p.	Total.
D. F. Troy	11	51
A. Ramsay	2	50
R. Dawson	7	49
M. Tyrrell	3	46
H. Trompf	11	45
A. C. Welsh	6	44
J. Day	10	44
G. Collins	9	41
J. Prentice	10	39
Total		357

Counted out—H. Baker (10), 27; R. O. Welsh (10), 34.

L. Jaensch and A. Ramsay shot off for second place; result—L. Jaensch (7), 52; A. Ramsay (2), 45.

Mrs Jessie Howes, Gladstone, Qld., writes:—"I strongly advise every parent to keep a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy in the house, and I always make a point of telling my friends of the recovery of my son. For eleven years he had suffered from acute bronchitis, and though I had him try a lot of things, nothing seemed to give him permanent relief. A medical man advised me to get Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, and I did so. A decided improvement was noticed before the first bottle was used, and I am pleased to state that after he had taken four bottles, he was completely cured, and is now enjoying the best of health. For sale by J. R. Wotherspoon & Co., Merchants, Beaufort.

"LINUM CATHARTICUM PILLS" of Mountain Flax. Agreeable Aperient. Worthy of trial.

It is stated in the Education department's report for the year ended June, 1906, which has just been issued, that in the last 10 years there has been an increase in the number of children in the three higher classes from 28.66 per cent. to 33.6 per cent., an important feature in estimating the work of a school.

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

THE Adjourned Meeting of the Woodcutters and Carters will be held at the Mechanics' Institute, Beaufort, next SATURDAY evening, 25th inst., at 7.30 p.m.

A. ANDREWS, Convener.

TO PREVENT STEAMED WINDOWS.

Shopkeepers can prevent this nuisance in the following simple manner :—Thoroughly clean the windows. Make a pad of linen rag, soak it in glycerine, and rub the glass all over inside. Lightly polish the glass until the glycerine is invisible, but not entirely rubbed away, with a piece of very dry rag. If this is done when the glass is warm and dry, the result will be very brilliant windows with no condensation and a great saving in labour, as it will not be necessary to clean the windows so often.

TO COPY LETTERS.

You will never again complain of the illegibility of a letter that has been copied into the book if you follow these instructions :—

Damp the sheet in the usual manner, but first place two or three lumps of soda in the water. Lightly blot the wet sheet with a clean piece of blotting paper and fix the letter into the copying book. Put the book into the press, screw down tightly, and leave for about half a minute.

On taking the letter out, you will find a perfect replica in the book. Never omit to put the soda in the water, as that is the secret of success.

POULTICES.

A linseed poultice should be made in the following way :—Put the meal in the oven to heat for a quarter of an hour and scald out the basin in which it is to be mixed. Pour in as much water as is required for the size of the poultice, and, stirring with a knife all the time, shake in the hot meal until the poultice is sufficiently thick. Wrap in an old linen handkerchief, apply the poultice, and cover it with oiled silk to retain the heat as long as possible.

The most efficacious way of making a mustard poultice for ordinary purposes is to heat a plate ; and whilst it is getting hot, dip a piece of soft flannel into boiling water, wring it out immediately, lay it on the hot plate, and sprinkle with flour of mustard. By this means none of the heat is lost.

INDELIBLE INK.

This ink is absolutely non-erasible, and even the strongest acid will not delete any characters written with this medium. Mix twenty grammes of costic potash, ten grammes of very finely cut leather scraps and five grammes of sulphur in an iron kettle on a sandbath. Cover the whole with water, and gradually evaporate until quite dry. Still continue the heat when dry, and keep on stirring until the mixture again becomes a paste. Dissolve this mass in water, and well strain. The resultant liquid can then be poured into well-stoppered bottles, and will keep for any length of time.

TO PREPARE A FLOOR FOR DANCING.

Cut up three ounces of spermaceti very finely, place it in a mortar, and make into a powder. A little methylated spirit will have to be added to make it powder well. When powdered gradually add two and three-quarter pounds of French chalk and thoroughly mix them. Then sift it carefully through a very fine sieve. It may be coloured a light pink if desired, by adding a little carmine. Well sprinkle the floor with it, and as soon as there is any dancing upon it a lovely slippery surface will be produced. Another method is to get a large wax candle, grate it up very fine, and mix it with a quarter of a pound of French chalk. Place in a tin with a perforated lid and scatter over the floor as required.

TO RENOVATE FURNITURE.

Furniture that has been bruised may be restored to its original condition by applying warm water to the damaged part and laying on the spot a piece of brown paper that has also been soaked in warm water and folded half a dozen times. The brown paper must be carefully pressed with a warm, but not hot, flat iron, until all the moisture is evaporated from it.

If the result is unsatisfactory after the first attempt, repeat the process and success is sure to crown your efforts.

HOME-MADE EMBROCATION.

You never know when an accident is going to happen, especially if you are at all fond of sport, so it is as well to be prepared, and to keep a little embrocation by in case of emergencies. The following recipe is from the prescription of a well-known medical man :—It is an excellent remedy for sprains, bruises and weak joints or for generally toning up the muscles.

Beat up four eggs in half a pint of white vinegar and stand aside for twenty-four hours. Add half a pint of turpentine, well shake together, and put aside for ten days. Add a pennyworth of camphorated oil, shaking it well to mix, and it is then ready for use.

REMOVE BLOODSTAINS FROM WOOLLENS.

The following is an easy method of removing bloodstains from woollen or linen clothing. Dissolve a teaspoonful of oxalic acid in a teacupful of hot water and pour into a basin. Dip the stained part into the solution, and well rub it until no stain is to be seen. If the stain will not come out, mix another spoonful of oxalic acid with hot water and add it to that already mixed. Rub the stain thoroughly in this solution and it will quickly disappear.

When quite clean, the affected part must be dipped in luke-warm water, and all traces of the acid very carefully washed out, or the fabric will be destroyed. Then give the article another wash in warm soapsuds, with which a little ox-gall has been mixed. Rinse the articles in tepid water, roll up tightly, and press as much of the water out as possible. While still damp, iron on the wrong side of the garment.

CRYSTALLISE FLOWERS.

Dissolve four ounces of alum in a pint of soft spring water by boiling it gently over the fire in a tightly closed vessel, keeping it well stirred with a stick until the solution is complete. Pour into a earthenware jar or jug, and leave it until almost cold. Lay a stick right across the mouth of the vessel, and from it let the bloom hang well into the solution where it must remain for not less than twenty-four hours. When it is taken out; it must be suspended in the shade until it is perfectly dry.

If the blossoms to be crystallised are out into the solution when it is quite cold, the crystals are apt to form too large, or if it is too hot the crystals will be proportionately small. The best temperature is about 94deg. Fahrenheit.

Wheat, barley, holly, and a great many garden flowers, such as carnations, hyacinth, or primroses, look exceptionally pretty when treated in this manner.

To test the fitness of the solution, just drop a little on a piece of glass, and if it crystalises it is sufficiently strong for the purpose.

THE MACHINERY OF THE MIND.

SHOWING EXACTLY HOW YOUR BRAIN DOES ITS WORK.

The science of medicine is year after year becoming more and more perfect ; its diagnoses are more reliable, and its method of treatment is more rational.

Although the brain is the finest part of the animal man, yet there are many things about the brain which scientists have not yet fathomed.

But great strides have been made in that knowledge which has only within recent years been discovered, and which reveals to us what the cranium really contains. Shelving what has gone before, and what has been taught as medical law, the following interesting data on how the brain works is now what is accepted at the present time as the correct theory.

The cerebrum—front and top—is the chief part of the brain, and the immediate source of all our mental action. The grey matter of the outer surface is made up of layers of nerve cells. These are the thinking centres.

Experiments have clearly demonstrated that each convolution has a special function, and if destroyed it cannot be replaced.

It has also been recently found that the left side of the brain is more active than the right.

How has that been found out? Well, if an epileptic commences a fit by twitching the right thumb or hand one would find its cause in the nerve centre on the left side of the brain.

It is only within the past few years that medical men have been able to make a map of the surface of the brain according to the various functions performed.

All impressions received from the outer world, whether through the medium of sight, smell, hearing, taste, or touch, are carried direct to the surface of the brain and recorded in the brain cells of their respective areas, while all movements are the results of impulses from the cells of the different motor areas.

Now, there are five large sensory areas in the make-up of the brain : First, sight, which is the largest, at the back of the brain. Smell, taste, and hearing have their positions at the side of the head in the temples and inner surface. Touch has its domicile at the top of the brain, while the large motor (giving motion) area takes up the bulk of the middle brain.

These are so splendidly arranged by Nature that the motor cells of the lips are in front ; then those of the hand, arm, and so on, to the foot.

To give you an example how the sensory and motor nerves work : If you touched anything hot or sharp, the impression would be conveyed to the sensory area along the nerves connected with it. The sensory cell which received the message would immediately communicate with the motor cells to pull your hand away.

Why is it easier to remember an object, than, say, a mathematical formula or a poem ? The reason of this is that whereas the former has impressions stamped on several brain centres, sich as sight, touch, smell, taste, and the rest, the latter are stamped on centres which are not nearly so retentive as the former.

In repeating poetry, for instance, it is the sound of one line which suggests the next line, but an object presents itself to the brain immediately.

You know an apple or an orange when you see it because you are aided in distinguishing it by a set of centres which are not only more numerous but quicker in perception. Though poetry is revived in the sight and sound centres, it is not so well fixed there as in the other case, because it calls up fewer centres.

An apple, for instance, is stamped twice in the optic centre, once as a green fruit, and once as the printed word ; there is an optic word centre and a pictoral or photographic centre. The poem is only stamped in the former, as, of course, it is not an object which can be pictorially represented.

The brain is nothing less than a big album of photographs and other sensory impressions. The prefrontal region may be compared to a registry office where certain records are kept. In the brain that particular part is the starting-place for the memory.

If we wish to recall something, the stimulus must pass to the prefrontal or registry office of the brain, whence the stimulus is sent to the brain cells containing the sensations to be recalled. It is like a signal-box on a railway.

Now, unless your blood be in good order the active life of the brain will be affected. Blood is the nourishing agent, and if it be of a poor kind the work it does in the way of nourishment will be of a worthless character.

Poor blood is an enemy of the brain but, happily, it is not so disastrous a foe as worry. In that you have the real enemy of the brain. Worry disorganises the machinery of the brain and mind, and is little inferior to shock, which usually paralyses both.

Worry causes irregular nerve action and, if it be continuous, it produces a confusion of ideas. This depresses the cells of the brain, and the usual result is, if there is no abatement of the worry, complete failure of the brain's action, and consequent mental disturbance.

Self-control is the key to preserving the equilibrium of the brain, and to maintaining its natural healthy state.—"Smith's Weekly."

"There," he said, pulling his shirt sleeves over his brawny arms and surveying the clothes-prop which had taken him the best part of the afternoon to fix in the garden—, "that's as firm as a rock. Even the combined forces of the elements cannot bring it down."

Later in the day he found the pole on the ground.

"Did you do this?" he roared to his eight-year-old son.

"No, father," was the answer, "a sparrow perched on it. I seed it myself."

A CAMEO FROM THE CLASSICS.

THE LION AND THE CROCODILE.

I give an example of the preposterous, but always entertaining adventures of Baron Munchausen. I need hardly remind my readers that these adventures were fathered upon the Baron by Rudolph Erich Raspe (1737 to 1798), who compiled them from various sources of which Munchausen, though a notorious boaster, was quite innocent :

Some years before my beard announced approaching manhood, or, in other words, when I was neither man nor boy, but between both, I expressed in repeated conversations a strong desire of seeing the world, from which I was discouraged by my parents, though my father had been no inconsiderable traveller himself, as will appear before I have reached the end of my singular and, I may add, interesting adventures. A cousin, by my mother's side, took a liking to me, often said I was a fine forward youth, and was much inclined to gratify my curiosity.

We sailed from Amsterdam with despatches from their High Mightinesses the States of Holland. The only circumstance which happened on our voyage worth relating was the wonderful effects of a storm, which had torn up by the roots a great number of trees of enormous bulk and height, in an island where we lay at anchor to take in wood and water ; some of these trees weighed many tons, yet they were carried by the wind so amazingly high that they appeared like the feathers of some birds floating in the air, for they were at least five miles above the earth. However, as soon as the storm subsided, and they fell perpendicularly into their respective places, and took root again, except the largest, which happened, when it was blown into the air, to have a man and his wife, a very honest old couple, upon its branches gathering cucumbers (in this part of the globe that useful vegetable grows upon trees). The weight of this couple, as the tree descended, overbalanced the trunk and brought it down in a horizontal position. It fell upon the chief man of the island, and killed him on the spot. He had quitted his house in the storm, under an apprehension of its falling upon him, and was returning through his own garden when this fortunate accident happened. The word fortunate here reqnires some explanation. This chief was a man of a very avaricious and oppressive disposition, and, though he had no family, the natives of the island were half starved by his oppressive and infamous impositions.

The very goods which he had thus taken from them were spoiling in his stores, while the poor wretches from whom they were plundered were pining in poverty. Through the destruction of this tyrant, the people chose the cucumber gatherers for their governors, as a mark of their gratitude for destroying, though accidentally, their late tyrant.

After we had repaired the damages we had sustained in this remarkable storm, and taken leave of the new governor and his lady, we sailed with a fair wind for the object of our voyage.

After we had resided at Ceylon about a fortnight, I accompanied one of the governor's brothers upon a shooting party. He was a strong, athletic man, and, being used to that climate (for he had resided there some years), he bore the violent heat of the sun much better than I could ; in our excursion he had made a considerable progress through a thick wood when I was only at the entrance.

Near the banks of a large piece of water, which had engaged my attention, I thought I heard a rustling noise behind ; on turning about I was almost petrified (as who would not be?) at the sight of a lion, which was evidently approaching with the intention of satisfying his appetite with my poor carcass, and that without asking my consent. What was to be done in this horrible dilemma ? I had not even a moment for reflection. My piece was only charged with swan shot, and I had no other about me. However, though I could have no idea of killing such an animal with that weak kind of ammunition, yet I had some hopes of frightening him by the report, and perhaps of wounding him also. I immediately let fly, without waiting till he was within reach, and the report did but enrage him, for he now quickened his pace, and seemed to approach me full speed. I attempted to escape, but that only added (if an addition could be made) to my distress, for the moment I turned about I found a large crocodile with his mouth extended almost ready to receive me. On my right hand was the piece of water before mentioned, and on my left a deep precipice, said to have, as I have since learned, a receptacle at the bottom for venomous creatures. In short, I gave myself up as lost, for the lion was now upon his hind legs, just in the act of seizing me. I fell involuntarily to the ground with fear ; and, as it afterwards appeared, he sprang over me. I lay some time in a situation which no language can describe, expecting to feel his teeth or talons in some part of my every moment. After waiting in this prostrate situation a few seconds, I heard a violent but unusual noise, different from any noise that I had ever before heard ; nor is it to be wondered at, when I inform you from whence it proceeded. After listening for some time, I ventured to raise my head and look round, when, to my unspeakable joy, I perceived the lion had, by the eagerness with which he sprang at me, jumped forward, as I fell, into the crocodile's mouth ! which, as before observed, was wide open. The head of the one stuck in the throat of the other, and they were struggling to extricate themselves : I fortunately recollected my "couteau de chasse," which was by my side. With this instrument I severed the lion's head at one blow, and the body fell at my feet. I then, with the butt-end of my fowling-piece, rammed the head farther into the throat of the crocodile, and destroyed him by suffocation, for he could neither gorge nor eject it.

"Yes," said the farmer, "the crops is poor this year, but you must remember that we had a poor growing season.

" 'Tain't always so. I remember when the corn used to grow twelve feet high, had ears two feet long, an' four o' 'em made a bushel.

"Yes, sir. An' one season th' wheat grew so high we had t' cut it with a crosscut saw—Say ! where are the fellers goin' ? "

GERMAN MANOEUVRES.

One hears a good deal of the German Emperor's "First army in the world," so that it is somewhat of a relief to listen to a story showing the other side of the military shield, which is affording considerable amusement in the Fatherland. A German lieutenant—probably hypothetical—is examining a recruit as to action in case of war. This is the dialogue that takes place :—

"What would you do if you met an enemy on the field of battle?" asked the examiner.

"Shoot him dead, sir."

"Right. And what if you met a whole battalion of the enemy ?"

"Shoot them dead, sir."

"Nonsense ! You couldn't do it. You should fall back and give warning. What would you do if you met a cow belonging to the enemy ?"

"Shoot it dead, sir."

"Wrong."

"Fall back and give warning, sir."

"Wrong again. You should catch hold of it by the horns and lead it into camp. What would you do if you met me on the field ?"

"Shoot you dead, sir."

"Rubbish ! I'm not an enemy. I wear the same uniform as you do."

"Fall back and give warning, sir."

"Wrong, stupid ! I'm not a battalion of the enemy."

"Then, sir, I would take you by the horns and lead you into camp."

WORSE THAN "RED RUBBER."

Stitch, stitch, stitch went the village bootmaker's industrious needle as he sat in his dim little shop hard at work. He was particularly anxious to finish the pair of boots he was repairing, for they belonged to his best friend, the village postman.

Consequently it was with a feeling akin to vexation that he saw Mrs. Chinwag, the notorious gossip, enter his shop and ask for a strong pair of laces, but he got up at once and produced some.

"I can recommend these," he said, with conviction. "You'll find them as strong as steel, for" he added, "they are made of porpoise skin."

"What !" she shrieked. "You inhuman creature, to offer me sich things ! I've read in 'Oliver Twist' of the cruelties them wretched paupers have to suffer, but I didn't never know that bootlaces was made out o' their skins !"

And so long did it take to explain matters that the unfortunate postman had to wait till the next morning for his boots.

"SPOTTED FEVER."

Of late, Glasgow and Belfast have been writhing in the grip of a new and mysterious malady named cerebro-spinal-meningitis, or, as it has been colloquially termed, "Spotted Fever." What is it ?

The symptoms at first are extreme nervous shock and excessive pain in the back, particularly the spine, and these sensations are followed by spasmodic contraction of the muscles of the body, together with eruptions of the skin. The disease chiefly attacks children, but sometimes adults are affected, in which cases the malady displays a marked partiality for the male sex.

During the whole of last year, 192 cases were treated in Glasgow ; but so great a grip has "spotted fever" gained on the city recently, that during the month of January alone, 107 cases were registered. It is a significant fact that out of last year's 192 cases 141 were fatal. The deplorably insanitary state of the poorer districts in large cities is, of course, a prime factor in the spread of the disease.

FINE WORK IN SPITE OF SORROW.

One of the anomalies of literary history is, that it has often been the lot of those men who have contributed largely to the mirth or recreation of others to endure a more than ordinary share of misery and want in their own lives.

The most entertaining portions of literature have been written by men whose hearts have been heavy with sorrow.

It was in the gloom of a mother's death, deepened by his poverty, that Johnson penned the charming tale of "Rasselas."

It was in the chill desolation of a bare and fireless garret that poor Goldsmith, the beloved vagrant of literature, sketched the brightest pictures of domestic happiness the world has ever had.

It was from a sick bed, in sore distress and in a necessitous exile, that Tom Hood shook all England with laughter.

The enchantment of Scott, the satire of Jerrold, half the gems of English wit and humour, have been thrown out by genius in its most sorrowful moments.

TOOLS AND THE MAN.

It is not the tools that make the workman, but the trained skill and perseverance of the man himself.

A pan of water and two thermometers were the tools by which Dr. Black discovered latent heat ; and a prism, a lens, and a sheet of pasteboard enabled Newton to unfold the composition of light and the origin of colour.

An eminent foreign professor once called upon the famous Dr. Wollaston and requested to be shown over his laboratories, in which science had been enriched by so many important discoveries. The doctor took him into a little study, and, pointing to an old tea-tray on the table, containing a few watch-glasses, test papers, a small balance, and a blow-pipe, said : "There is all the laboratory I have."

Stothard learnt the art of combining colours by closely studying butterflies' wings ; he would often say that no one knew what he owed to these insects.

"Is that boy crazy ?" roared the perspiring stage-manager.

"What boy ?" asked the leading man.

"Why that boy I sent up in the flies to tear up paper for the snowstorm. The blockhead is actually tearing up black paper."

"Oh, that's all right. 'You must remember this scene represents a snowstorm on a foggy day."

The apartments of deceased Kings of Italy are left absolutely untouched for two generations after each death.

TO DETERMINE CANDLE POWER.

HOW TO MEASURE THE LIGHTING POWER AND THE LIGHTING EFFECT OF A FLAME.

This question and its answer have been until recently of interest to scientists only. But since one method of lighting is competing with the other for superiority, the question of lighting power has seemingly become a public matter. How many candle power ? The question is very simple, and yet mysterious to the layman.

For measuring the lighting power, the most reliable results are obtained by means of a grease spot. In its most simple application the experiment can be tried easily at home.

A sheet of white paper with a grease spot in the centre is put into the frame, and placed between two flames of different lighting power ; for instance, between an ordinary candle and a lamp.

When the flame is equally distant from the two unequally bright flames, the grease spot can be seen plainly on both sides. By moving the flame with the sheet of paper slowly towards the less brilliant light, that is, the candle, it will arrive finally at a point where the grease spot has apparently disappeared on both sides of the paper. This deception must always occur when on both sides of the paper an equal brightness prevails and no side light exists. Having reached this point it can be ascertained how much stronger is the light of the lamp than that of the candle.

If the candle is twenty inches distant from the paper and the lamp sixty inches and yet the brightness on both sides of the paper is the same, then the light of the lamp will be as strong as that of nine candles. The calculation is based upon the distances, the figures of which are multiplied by themselves and then divided; here, for instance, 60 multiplied by 60, divided by 20, multiplied by 20, equals 9.

This, of course, is the most primitive method for measuring light, but it is the principal for all the delicate instruments used in the laboratories. —"Smith's Weekly."

DO THE HARD THING FIRST.

Suspended above the desk of a well-known bank manager is this motto : "Do the Hard Thing First." Ten years ago he was discount clerk in the same bank.

"How did you climb so fast ?" he was asked.

"I lived up to that text," he replied. "I had long been conscious that I was not getting on as fast as I should. I was not keeping up with my work ; it was distasteful to me. When I opened my desk in the morning, and found it covered with reminders of work to be done during the day, I became discouraged.

"There were always plenty of comparatively easy things to do, and these I did first, putting off the disagreeable duties as long as possible. Result : I became intellectually lazy. I felt an increasing incapacity for my work.

"One morning I woke up. I took stock of myself to find out the trouble. Memoranda of several matters that had long needed attention stared at me from my calendar. I had been carrying them along from day to day.

"Inclosed in a rubber band were a number of unanswered letters which necessitated the looking-up of certain information before the replies could be sent. I had tried for days to ignore their presence.

"Suddenly the thought came to me: 'I have been doing only the easy things. By postponing the disagreeable tasks, the mean, annoying little things, my mental muscles have been allowed to grow flabby. They must get some exercise.'

"I took off my coat and proceeded to clear things up. It wasn't half as hard as I had expected.

"Then I took a card and wrote on it : 'Do the Hard Things First,' and put it where I could see it every morning. I've been doing the hard thing first ever since."

WHY CHARLES READE SUCEEDED.

Charles Reade stands prominently forth as one of the men who, with Thackeray, Scott, and Dickens, have made the novel the power which it is in the present generation. He was by descent a gentleman. But the vigor of the lowly toiler also entered into his blood, for we find him in one place saying, with charming frankness : "I owe the larger half of what I am to my mother, the rest to the accident of my father's grandfather having married the daughter of a village blacksmith."

This strain of plebein blood did much for the great novelist. It brought him into touch with toiling men and patient women who dwell in lonely places, but whose lives are nevertheless ennobled by effort and self-sacrifice.

He was ever more at home at the cottager's floor than in the palace of kings, and the vigour of the old blacksmith was in his arm when he smote the moulten iron of his thought, while the sparks of his genius flew into the dusky air, and the world rang with his fame.

IS THE EARTH DRYING UP?

The comparison of our planet with others in the system affords presumptive proof that the water will ultimately disappear and the earth dry up. Those bodies in an appearently further advanced state of development than ours have no vapour, let alone water ; while those in an earlier stage of development have very dense clouds and copious long-continued rains. Further, the earth can gain no water from outward sources, while it is continually losing it in at least two ways, viz. (1) the gradual dissipation into space ; (2) the decomposition of water into its elements by red-hot volcanic materials. (The hydrogen and oxygen are prevented from being recombined by natural forces, as the high critical velocity of the former gas carries it quickly beyond the bounds of our atmosphere, and it loses itself in space.)

Niagara Falls are receding at the rate of a yard and a quarter yearly, owing to the wear of the limestone cliff over which the water falls. Consequently in 85,200 years the Falls will have worn their way back to Lake Erie and completely drain it.

THE YOUTH OF ROCKEFELLER.

John D. Rockefeller, the son of a country doctor, was born in New York State on July 8, nearly 70 years ago.

He went to Cleveland in 1853, and went to the high school there for two years, until he was sixteen years old, and then started work as bookkeeper for one of the old-time produce commission firms on the river front in the days when the river front was the business centre of the city.

But even then the John D. Rockefeller of to-day had begun to develop.

"You'll get the last north-east corner of every red cent. you are entitled to from Rocky," the river front draymen used to say of the young bookkeeper, "but you won't get a cent. more."

In those days everything that came to Cleveland came by waggon or boat, and what came by boat was hauled from the wharf to the warehouse of the merchant to whom it was sent.

It was a part of young Rockefeller's business to check up the books of the draymen and pay them.

Other bookkeepers would figure to within a nickle or so of what the amount due for drayage should be, and let it go at that.

Rockefeller figured it into fractions of cents, kept count of the fractions, added them together, and when he paid a drayman he paid the exact sum due to the very last cent, and not a cent more.

He was called the best bookkeeper in Cleveland.

He was austere for a young man, and spent his leisure time in the work of the little Baptist church and Sunday-school, of which he was a member from the time he settled in Cleveland.

He was respected and liked as any young man who is energetic and honest must be.

SILENCE AS A BUSINESS ASSET.

IT IS A DISTINCT FACTOR IN SUCCESS.

The best advice that can be given to a young man at the outset of his business career is "Cultivate the habit of silence if you would win success." This dictum may be regarded as a species of talisman in commercial matters, for silence, even to taciturnity, is one of the most valuable business habits a young man can possess, and it should be sedulously cultivated.

The silent man invariably wins the confidence of his employers as less likely to prejudice their interests by injudicious gossip than his more talkative fellow clerk.

Again his immediate superiors in the office prefer the silent man because his work will be better done and sooner finished, while his accuracy in all points will be greater.

A talker is a nuisance in an office. He not only does but little himself, but also distracts the attention of his fellows, and causes them to neglect their work, while they listen to his conversational efforts, and finally do it in a hurried and inaccurate manner.

Further, even to himself, the silent man will find his reserved manner of use. He will discover that the continuous practice of the habit of silence will leave him with greater leisure for the observation of others, and will cause him to pay greater attention to the directions given to him by those over him.

It is the quiet man who most readily picks up the routine of a business and most quickly becomes of use to his employers. It is the quiet man who grasps points and avails himself of opportunities, which the talker will miss, even if he should see them, by devoting too much time to their discussion instead of acting upon them.

The two ready tongue almost invariably leads to procrastination, a fatal fault from a business point of view, in these days of stress and strenuousness.

Nearly all the world's most successful men have been silent by nature. The great saviour of the Netherlands was surnamed William the Silent ; Wellington was a man of few words, while his great antagonist Napoleon, was celebrated for his curtness of speech. At the present moment our greatest general, Lord Kitchener, and our famous admiral, Sir. A. K. Wilson, are both famous for the brevity of their speech.

There is something about a silent man that instinctively suggests great strength, a reserve of power to meet emergencies, of whatever kind, and inspires a feeling of confidence and reliability by reason of the implied mental capacity.

Further, the self-restraint which a young man will find to be necessary to curb his conversational tendencies, will in itself prove of value in building up his character,

The following the advice of Shakespeare to "Assume a virtue if you have it not" will tend to the creation of those moral and mental qualities of which the habit aimed at is the outward and visible token.

The ability to talk of something spoken of as a great advantage in a business career, but save perhaps in the case of a "traveller," the power of keeping silence is an infinitely more valuable commercial asset than a glib tongue. Speech may be silver, but on most occasions silence will undoubtedly prove golden.

The opinion of a silent man is usually of much greater value than that of a person who is always ready at a moment's notice, to pronounce judgement on any and every subject.

In social life a fluent tongue may win an ephemeral success, but business men distrust a gossiping assistant or a too ready tongued clerk, and are loth to repose confidence in a man who may perhaps unwittingly betray it.

"How much should I get for that song?" said the composer after he had insisted on singing his latest composition over three times.

"Six months," responded the agonised critic with alacrity.

Cannibal Chief : "That was an editor you sent us last ?"

Agent : "Yes."

Cannibal Chief : "Well, send us a golfer next time, as the medicine man says we have had too much brain food lately."

Mr. Balfour is one of the fastest speakers in the House of Commons, uttering an average of 160 words a minute.

VERY LIGHT.

It was a graceful little scene, and seemed somehow to brighten the sordid street. The two old ladies had not met for many months, so their pleasure was good to see, and their embraces frequent and effusive.

"What's yer son Billy doin' now, Mrs. Smith ?" asked the first after a time.

"He's on the stage," the other answered. "He's a light comedian."

"A light comedian ?" ejeculated the other dame interestedly. "What part does he play ?"

"Well," was Mrs. Smith's reply, "he plays a silent part behind a black curtain, with his mouth to a hole close to a candle, and when one of the other actors shoots at the candle Willie blows it out."

THE POLICEMAN'S BOOTS.

"Think I don't know nothing 'bout you ?" remarked the street boy to the policeman.

"You know enough about me to keep out of my reach," smiled the officer, good-naturedly.

"Anybody knows that," retorted the boy, scornfully.

"What do you know ?" And the officer manifested some interest.

"I know where you get things," said the boy mysteriously.

"What things ?" The officer was becoming more interested.

"Oh"—airily—"lots of things. I know where you get them shoes."

The officer felt easier. "Where ?" he asked.

"You get 'em on your feet !"

The constable felt for his truncheon but the boy had disappeared in the darkness.

DO INSECTS SLEEP?

Insects do not sleep as we understand it, for they have no eyelids. Consequently, they are unable to close their eyes. But scientific observers maintain that day insects remain quite at night, and those that work at night are tranquil throughout the day. So that to all intents and purposes they sleep, in that they rest at regular intervals. Whether they "sleep" in the sense of losing consciousness when resting there does not seem to be any possible way of determining. Indeed, no means have yet been devised by which we can even ascertain how much consciousness insects possess when they are, so to speak, awake.

AS A LAST RESOURCE.

A number of legal lights were gathered in a certain club smoking-room a few evenings ago, discussing the latest reports of the Thaw Trial, when the talk veered round to the veracity of lawyers.

"The average man," remarked one disciple of Blackstone, "seems only too ready to assume we are all liars —a very unjust position, it seems to me. Do we not sometimes tell the truth ?" he asked of a neighbour, a well-known criminal lawyer.

"Certainly," promptly responded the Jatter. "We will do anything sometimes to win a case."

Customer : "Be sure and have that overcoat ready this week, as I want to wear it at the football match."

Tailor : "Are you going to be in the game ?"

Customer : "Oh, yes."

Tailor (stiffly) : "Then, sir, our terms are invariably cash in advance."

"Did you ever make a mistake in a diagnosis ?"

"Only once. I was called to attend a sick man whom I said had indigestion, and less than a week later I discovered that he was rich enough for appendicitis."

INTERESTING ITEMS.

There are nearly 40,000 foreign seamen in England's mercantile service.

A rope that is wetted shrinks in length, but at the same time increases in bulk.

The United States produces 54 gallons out of every 100 gallons of the illuminating oil used in the world.

In the families of the Deys of Algiers the women all wear a bar of gold across the instep as a mark of their rank.

935 out of every 1,000 prisoners in United States prisons are men. The total prison population of the States is 86,000.

The combined force of the eight men who row a racing-craft is about equal to that exerted by a two horse-power engine.

One ounce of gold will cover more than 100 miles of the silver wire used for making gold lace. England annually produces about 300,000 ounces of gold thread.

The ink plant is a native of New Granada, in South America. Its juice is a perfect, ready-made ink, and writing in this ink will remain legible after long emmersion in water.

San Marino, in Central Italy, is the smallest republic in the world. It has only 22 square miles, but its population is 8,500. Its annual revenue is £3,000, and it has no debt. The army has 130 officers and 900 men.

Wheat is usually supposed to be the chief agricultural product of the United States. This is a mistake. It comes fourth in the list. Maize is the greatest crop of the States, hay coming second in value, cotton third, and wheat fourth.

A very curious fact is that there is less rain at a hundred feet above the earth than upon its surface. An experiment made at Westminister showed that while 22in. were collected during the year on the ground, a rain gauge on top of the Abbey Square Tower collected only 13in.

Germany has taken greatly to bee-keeping of late years. She has now nearly 2,000,000 bee-hives, and furnishes 20,000 tons of honey yearly. Spain holds second honey record, with an output of 19,000 tons. France is the only European country with a production of 10,000 tons or over yearly.

1562.

THE IDEAL LIFE.

Tell me, what is the ideal life?
Is it the gain of gold?
Is it the fierce and martial strife
Of the warrior blithe and bold?
Or is it the mariner's roving state,
Roaming the ocean wide,
Guiding the ship with its human freight,
Calling his barque his bride?

Is it the pomp of kings and queens,
The lease of an earthly crown,
Whose wearer quakes 'midst regal scenes
Lest anarchy hurl it down?
Or that of the politician who,
'Midst party spite and spleen,
Counts friends as foes, the false as true,
The foul as pure and clean?

Is it to proudly write one's name
In letters of brightest gold
Upon the lofty scroll of fame,
That all men may behold?
A fame evanescent as the light
Of the falling meteor stone,
That gleam through the dark terrestrial night
For a moment, and is gone!

No, no! I hold the ideal life
Consists of none of these.
'Tis found not in the martial strife,
Nor on the broad high seas.
Nor fame, nor wealth, nor power alone
Can that rare state secure,
And yet its joys are closed to none,
No matter, rich or poor.

The ideal life, I claim, is this:
Though thronged with cares and griefs,
Though plunged in sorrow's dark abyss,
Though dashed on pain's sharp reefs,
With patience meekly plods its way
Unmurmuring presses on,
Counting, as ends each weary day,
Some duty nobly done.

Isaac Tetlow Jr.

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Caught in Their Own Trap.

OR

NICK CARTER AND THE BANK NOTE FORGERS.

By the author of "The King of Smugglers," "Run to Earth," &c., &c.

PART 8.

CHAPTER XXIII.

UNDER COVER OF DARKNESS.

In a strip of woods, almost within a stone's throw of Mr. Collier's house on Long Island, twenty-two well-armed men were concealed that night, almost as soon as the darkness had fallen.

Two of these men were Nick Carter and Chick.

The other twenty were trained officers for that night's work.

They had arrived by train at the nearest railway station, and had approached the rendevzous singly and in pairs, and with the utmost caution against being seen.

The place was not unlike many of the shore places along the coast.

The large residence was widely isolated, the nearest neighbour being a quarter of a mile away.

At the rear was a commodious stable and several carriage-houses.

Fifty feet from one side of the house was a lofty water tower, with a wind-mill. This structure was boarded and shingled from the ground up, and several windows, one above another, indicated that the interior had been partitioned off into rooms, while a railing around the top of the tower and just below the sails of the mill showed that the place was sometimes used for a look-out.

Fronting the house was a broad strip of lawn, that inclined to the rocky shore of the open ocean.

Nearly opposite the tower described, a substantial pier had been built out from the shore as far as the deep water, and at the extremity of this was a broad float, which rose and fell with the tide.

The night was clear, with a myriad of stars in the sky, the light from which rendered the landscape and the broad sweep of ocean quite plainly visible to the men concealed in the woodland near the house.

With the exception of one room on the ground floor, the imposing residence was in darkness.

After waiting till nearly ten o'clock the vigil of the concealed officers under the command of Nick Carter was rewarded by the sight of two men emerging from the house.

They came out by a rear door, and presently seated themselves on the steps of the front verandah.

Nick cautioned the men to be quiet and set out by himself to reconnoitre.

Making a circuit, he approached the house from the rear, and gained a point within hearing and observation of the two men on the front steps.

One was Collier himself, still in disguise.

The other was a stranger to Nick.

Evidently they were without the slightest suspicion of an eavesdropper, or that their present designs were known, for they conversed in ordinary tones, easily heard by the detective.

"Jim must have got my wire soon after noon," Vincent was saying, with his gaze turned towards the open sea; "and with this wind Rattlin should be able to make the float by midnight."

"Is it a fair wind, Arthur?" asked his companion.

"It's abeam, which makes the run an easy one. She'll show up by midnight surely."

"Are you going to put all the stuff aboard?"

"Every piece," said Collier, decisively. "I'll not leave anything here that would serve as evidence against us."

"That'll be the safest way."

"With sharp work by all hands," continued Collier, "we can transfer the press, plates, and the whole business to the vessel, and get under way again before daylight."

"I should think so."

"Everything is in readiness for removal, and that once having been safely done. I can defy Nick Carter to find anything here that will give him a clue to the business. We'll yet do him, take my word for it."

"I hope so," was the reply. "Have you laid any plan for our future work?"

"Only vaguely."

"What's your idea?"

"We must situate our plant in an entirely new location," replied Vincent. "This game is too profitable to be given up at this stage."

"I should say so."

"My idea is to take up our position on some island, or some lonely place on the coast, and there fix things so that we may continue the work that we have been doing here."

"That's not bad."

"We can easily find such a place," continued Vincent; "and if necessary we can build for the purpose."

"Let us hope so."

"And after we get things in shape we can start again. I'll sell this vessel, and get a steam yacht instead. Steam is much more reliable than wind, you know, in a sudden emergency."

"Decidedly so."

"And as long as I am not suspected of being in this gang I can continue to run things as heretofore. Carter is the only man I stand in fear of, and we will yet contrive to do for him. I suppose I can depend on you George, to continue your part of the work?"

"You may as long as I am paid my present figure," was the reply.

"I give you my word for that," replied Vincent, assuringly.

"That's all I want."

"Thank you for the compliment. It may be necessary, however, for you to make new arrangements with the bank-note company, if they will agree to it, so that you can give a little more of your time to our work."

"The engraver!" muttered Nick, with a thrill of satisfaction. "By Jove, this is fortunate! He is one of the scoundrels I chiefly am after."

"There will be no difficulty in that respect," was the man's reply to Collier's suggestion. "You may depend on me to do my part."

"That's all right, then, I felt quite sure of it," said Vincent approvingly. "Suppose we stretch our legs and walk down to the float."

"I'm agreeable," said the other rising. "Will you lock up the house?"

Vincent laughed.

"There's no need of it," he replied. "At this season of the year we suffer from no intruders upon this isolated place."

"I suppose not."

"There is one good thing about this change of base, moreover," added Vincent.

"What's that?"

"I can send my family down here next month, and there'll be nothing here to awaken misgivings, It has been quite a business for me to keep things entirely dark."

"Naturally."

"Come on, if you're ready. We'll go down and sit on the pier. Have a fresh cigar?"

"I don't mind."

"Enjoy it," thought Nick. "It'll be some time before you smoke another of the same brand."

The two men stood at the foot of the verandah stairs, while Nick still crouched just at the back of the corner and observed them.

The flame from the matches lighted their features, and the detective fixed in mind those of the man whose crafty hand had done so much infamous work.

Nick had no wish to arrest them there and then. He had decided to learn first of all, where the press and plates were situated, to make sure of securing the entire plant.

As the flame of the second match expired, Vincent bent his searching gaze over the starlit sea, and now an exclamation of satisfaction broke from his lips.

"Aha!"

"What do you see?"

"The light yonder," he answered, pointing off to the south-east. "It's a hundred to one it is on our vessel."

"Do you think so?"

"Indeed I do. Rattlin will make the run up here under all sail, you may gamble on that. Come, we'll go down to the float."

The two men started off at a rapid walk, and went down to the shore.

Nick waited and studied the light mentioned, which evidently was the lantern of some vessel several miles away.

If the wind held, however, her arrival was a matter of but short duration.

At the end of half an hour it was apparent that Collier's inference was correct.

Through the semi-darkness there loomed up, a mile off shore, the towering canvas of the schooner which had been the scene of the detective's recent peril.

Still keeping an eye on the men upon the float, Nick sat down and watched her.

She steadily drew nearer.

Presently her topsails were gathered in, and hung in great festoons at her crosstrees.

Five minutes later she rounded into the eye of the wind, and less than a hundred yards off the float.

Then the heavy voice of Captain Rattlin, ever cautious, rose above the gentle flapping of the sails, and rolled over the night sea.

"Ashore, there!"

"Hello!" roared Vincent, from the float.

"What d'ye say?"

"All serene!" yelled Vincent. "Work up to the float!"

Then the schooner filled away again, and stood down the shore.

Nick still watched and waited.

Presently she rounded and came about, standing in nearer and heading towards the float and pier.

Within another five minutes the stentorian commands of Rattlin could be heard from her deck.

"Let go your main-halliards! Lively there!"

There was a scurrying to and fro on the vessel's deck, and the mainsail came down with a run.

"Ease your fore-sheets! Let go the jib-halliards! Get out a line for'ard!"

The vessel was within fifty yards of the float, taking the gentle air from off shore in a lax foresail only, and barely moving through the still waters.

A moment later Rattlin roared again:

"Trim in for'ard! Let go the fore-halliards! Down haul! Head her a little! Steady as she is! Let go a line!"

The foresail came down with a tremendous rattle and chatter, and the schooner stood under bare poles.

Vincent, or Collier, caught the line cast from her forward deck, and within another minute the graceful craft was fast fore and aft to the float.

Then half a score of men lined up at her larboard rail, and Rattlin and Jim Daly came over the side, and joined Collier and his companion.

A brief discussion followed, which, of course, was unheard by Nick.

Yet he could easily discern the movements of several men.

Presently a gangway was opened and a plank ran out to the float.

Then the main hatch was opened, and a block and fall were rigged from the fore-gaff.

Five minutes later the entire gang left the float and started up the shore, in the direction of the water tower.

Their purpose was very apparent.

"They are about to get the stuff aboard," said Nick to himself. "I think it's time I brought a few hands to aid them."

He delayed no longer, but at once returned to the squad of men in the woods.

CHAPTER XXIV.

ROUNDED UP.

"Now, my men, make ready!" commanded Nick, on rejoining the squad of officers, and after informing them of the precise situation.

"The entire gang is here, and every man must be taken. Use your weapons freely if need be. Let no man escape."

"Where are they now?" asked Chick.

"On their way to yonder water tower," explained Nick, hurriedly. "The stuff they wish to remove is probably concealed there, and evidently some of it consists of a press and machinery, since all hands are required to remove it. As soon as they have entered the tower, it must be surrounded and the gang made prisoners. There are a dozen in all, and they are desperate men. Govern yourselves accordingly."

"You bet we will!"

"Now then, follow me!"

A murmur expressive of the readiness of the officers followed his words, and Nick now led the way along the strip of woods and in the direction of the tower.

As they came nearer the gang of counterfeiters, talking and laughing among themselves, had just reached the structure, the door of which Collier quickly opened with a key.

"The press first of all," Nick heard him say. "It'll take all hands to lug it to the shore. The paper and plates are on the second floor. Wait here until I strike a light."

Nick ordered his men to halt, and they stood motionless in the gloom near the strip of woodland, yet less than fifty yards from the tall tower.

Presently a light showed through the open door.

"All right!" called Collier from within.

"Lend a hand, lads," growled Rattlin to the men grouped about him. "Tumble in there, and we'll see what's to be done."

"It'll not be quite what you expect," thought Nick, closely watching their movements.

In response to Rattlin's command, the entire gang entered the tower, with the herculean figure of the skipper bringing up the rear.

"Now, boys," commanded Nick, in a sharp whisper. "Double quick!"

With Nick and Chick at their head, the officers left their concealment and made for the tower at full speed.

It happened, however, that Rattlin turned back at just that moment and his ears caught the sound of rushing feet.

He looked, and beheld the squad of officers, then less than thirty feet away.

A roar like that of a tornado broke from him.

"By Heaven, we're done for! The cops! The cops! It's a case of fight."

That he was a brave and desperate old scoundrel was apparent in the first move he made.

Instead of deserting his confederates and attempting flight, he turned quickly into the tower and banged the door behind him, bolting it on the inside.

"The rats are in a trap!" roared Nick Carter. "Forward boys! "We will nail 'em to the last man! Surround the place, and keep an eye on every window! Down with the door and some stand by to follow me!"

A furious rush was made against the closed door, but it had been strongly built and withstood the shock.

The tumult of the men within was merely a vague and noisy confusion, yet above it all there rose the voice of Rattlin, calling to his hands to fight for their lives.

"Bring that timber!" commanded Nick, pointing to a strip of heavy joist back of the tower. "Bring that timber some of you, and batter down the door!"

Half a dozen officers sprang to obey and in a moment the first blow of the joist sounded on the heavy oaken door.

Then a sudden yell broke from Chick.

It was followed by the sharp report of a revolver.

A bullet flew by Nick's head and was buried in the earth.

It came from an open window, twenty feet up the side of the lofty tower.

Nick sprang back and looked up. Arthur Collier, with the weapon still smoking in his hand, was gazing down and taking a second aim.

Bang!

The report this time came from the weapon of Chick, who had darted back to make sure of his aim.

It went straight to its mark, and Collier never fired his second shot.

The weapon in his hand fell to the ground among the officers, and the knave fell back from the window out of sight.

"Down with that door! Lose not a moment!" thundered Nick, fearing for the lives of his men from some similar attempt.

The officers responded with greater fury.

With half a dozen blows the tower door was battered from its hinges, and went crashing into the room.

"At them!" yelled Nick, springing first through the opening made.

The officers poured in after him, revolvers in hand.

"Down with them, lads!" roared Rattlin, brandishing an iron bar which he had wrenched from the press at the further side of the room. "Down with 'em, and make a rush for escape!"

As he sprang forward with a bludgeon uplifted, Nick met him half way.

Bang!

The bullet broke the ruffian's wrist, and the bar fell crashing to the floor.

He staggered back with a yell of pain, and then half a dozen of the gang closed round him, and a rush was made for the door.

"With clubs, boys!" yelled Nick. "Show them no mercy!"

The hottest kind of a hand-to-hand fight ensued.

It was a conflict in which the voices were drowned and words lost amid the crash of falling blows.

The counterfeiters cursed like devils and fought like madmen.

A narrow passage leading to an upper room of the tower was resorted to at last, and there the hardest fight took place.

"Replace that door, two of you!" shouted Nick. "We'll do these fellows in here or they us! Let no man out!"

A yell from the counterfeiters and a cheer from the men answered his words.

For fully five minutes the sanguinary conflict continued.

Then the gang swayed back from the door and towards the opposite wall.

Joe Gaff, one of the seamen, who was standing on the upper stairs, leaped upon the railing and sprang down twelve feet upon an officer who had drawn a revolver.

The force of the blow carried both men to the floor.

Fearing for the life of the prostrate man, Nick commanded, fiercely:

"Surround him, boys! Out with your guns! Shoot any man who fails to throw up his hands!"

Almost with the words the gleam of a dozen weapons caused them to realize their peril.

Before a shot could be fired, half of them threw up their hands as a token of surrender. The others quickly seeing that the end was inevitable, speedily followed suit.

Less than half an hour had passed since the counterfeiters' vessel made the pier, but the latter portion of it had been one of the busiest on record.

The conflict terminated in a complete victory for Nick Carter and his men, however, and in the death or arrest of every man identified with one of the greatest counterfeiting schemes recorded in the history of crime.

Before daylight that morning the entire gang, including Arthur Collier who was found to be seriously wounded, was lodged in the gaol of the nearest town, pending their removal.

This was accomplished by the first morning train, and the noon editions of the dailies glared with the reports of one of Nick Carter's greatest efforts.

The outcome of it all may be briefly told.

Nick Carter's deductions proved to have been well founded, and the history of Collier's part in the affair was much as he had inferred. To avert financial ruin, the banker had allied himself with criminals and paid the penalty with a long term of imprisonment.

Jim Daly was an old timer who had come from the West, and several of the men who comprised the vessel's crew were his former associates in the same line.

Both Nellie and Martin Riley, the latter of whom had previously been wounded by Nick, were taken aboard the vessel and brought to trial with the rest.

It was a memorable trial chiefly because of the social position of Arthur Collier, the numbers involved, and the desperate character of the men. Arthur Collier was sentenced to twenty-five years' imprisonment. The engraver, a man named George Brown, who had been for nearly eighteen years in the employ of the bank-note company, received a heavy sentence, as also did Jim Daly. Most of the others received sentences ranging from five to ten years' imprisonment, however, and all hands are now serving time behind prison doors.

In the upper room of the tower nearly a million dollars in counterfeit money was discovered and subsequently destroyed, also plates, and note-paper in quantities very suggestive of the magnitude of the operations contemplated by this desperate gang.

It was nearly two months before the trial was ended and the affair entirely settled, and only one of the gang escaped a penalty.

For Nick Carter kept his promise to Tim Dowd, and allowed the seaman to go his own way.

To Tim Dowd's credit, it may be added, in conclusion, that he pledged himself that the way should be a better one.

THE END.

MR. H. RIDER HAGGARD.

Mr. Rider Haggard's interest in the land question is apparently unabated. His great scheme for a State-aided settlement of British workers in Canada has been declined by the Imperial Government, and so he is now seeking wealthy philanthropists to take up the idea.

That a man who has won such remarkable fame as a romantic novelist should devote so much of his time and energy to matter-of-fact social problems may be thought strange; but Mr. Haggard was brought up in the country, and took an active interest in rural problems long before he thought of becoming an author. He made literature his profession by accident, so to speak. Brought up in Norfolk where for generations his ancestors have been Norfolk squires, natural love of sport and adventure took him at an early age to South Africa. There, among other official positions he filled the office of Master in the newly-created English Law-court in the Transvaal, and there he saw the whole of the first Boer War.

The sudden termination of the war its inglorious issue, as Mr. Rider Haggard considered it, filled him with such disgust that he precipitately returned to England, and, retiring into Norfolk, began reading for the Bar. Strong feeling regarding South African politics still filled his mind, and he felt bound to give expression to them in a book which he called "Cetewayo and his White Neighbours." The book was published at the author's own expense, and was not pecuniarily remunerative. But Mr. Rider Haggard's literary faculty had successfully asserted itself, and the reviews encouraged him to write a second volume this time a work of fiction called "Dawn."

"Dawn" was followed by "The Head," another novel, and then came the novel "King Solomon's Mines," whose success convinced Mr. Haggard that his profession must be literature.

Then followed "She," "Jess," and "Allan Quartermain." The success of these volumes twenty years ago was the most remarkable literary boom within living memory.

In later years he has written many other romantic stories, besides various, books, pamphlets, and articles on the subject he has made his own.

BURYING AH POW.

There recently died at Cardiff Workhouse an old Chinese seaman named Ah Pow, and over a dozen Orientals drove to the Union in cabs to attend his funeral.

In gutteral tones they requested to look once more on the face of their departed friend, and the lid of the coffin was unscrewed. The Chinamen looked reverently at Ah Pow's face for some minutes, then turned away and departed to make arrangements for his funeral rites.

At the graveside of the Celestial, mourners, at a given signal, brought a larger hamper containing basins of rice, a plate of sweets, a chicken, a piece of bacon, some candles, and some bundles of crinkled papers, on which columns of Chinese characters were inscribed.

Some spirit was poured on the coffin and the rice was thrown into the grave, subsequently followed by the rest of the eatables.

Last of all light was set to the paper and the candles.

All this was to provide Ah Pow with food for his journey to the next world, and the light to guide him on his way.

A DIFFERENT METAL.

An Irishman had just come over from Ireland to London to seek his fortune, when as he was walking along one of the busy thoroughfares he saw a batch of policemen going on duty.

"Begorra!" he exclaimed, "they told me the strates of London were paved with 'gold,' but I find they's paved with 'coppers.'"

OVERCOME.

"I hev to tell yez, Mrs. Malone, that yer husband met with an accident."

"An' what is, now?" wailed Mrs. Malone.

"He was overcome by the heat, mum."

"Overcome by the heat, was he? An' how did it happen!"

"He fell into the furnace over at the foundry, mum."

The strength of the horse is equal to that of seven and a half men.

GIANT PRE-HISTORIC MAN OF 200,000 YEARS AGO.

Some of the pre-historic peoples of 200,000 years ago were giants more than seven feet tall, living on roots, nuts, and raw meat. Considering his immerse size, the individual of these races had a ridiculously small brain, but what he lacked in intelligence was more than compensated for by muscular development, for he was twice as strong as the most powerful of modern athletes. This ancient giant, the very earliest of which science has ever found a trace, lived and fought among giants.

He attacked and slew giant buffaloes, wounding them with arrows and spears tipped with heads of flint. He killed wild boars as big as the modern domestic cow, and in his hunting expeditions he was accompanied by dogs built on the same generous proportions.

All these and many other interesting and important facts have just been gathered by Professor Henry F. Osborn, the Da Costa Professor of Zoology, Dr. Henry Baldwin Ward, Professor of Zoology, and other distinguished scientists engaged in the literal reconstruction of this pre-historic giant of 200,000 years ago.

The ancient giant's skull and a collection of bones of pre-historic men and beasts have furnished the basis for reconstruction. The skull was found last month in a so-called Red-Indian mound. The skull was not perfect, but its size and shape were sufficient to attract the attention of scientific men from all parts. Further researches in the ancient mound brought to light several other bones of this pre-historic man.

The skull, it is estimated, ante-dates, as we recently said, by thousands of years the famous "Lansing skull," which has been declared by scientists to be at least 150,000 years old. Two hundred thousand years is believed to be a safe estimate of its age. Compared with a normal skull, this one shows a receding chin, and forehead, abnormally large cheek bones and a brain envelope so small as to raise a doubt whether the brain of the man who lived here 200,000 years ago was more than a mere cerebral suggestion.

The dome of the head is only one inch above the top of the eye socket. This noticeable feature in itself might have been dismissed as a mere freak of nature were it not for the fact that since the discovery of the giant's skull three other skulls, all bearing the same characteristics have been unearthed several feet below the first and in the same mound.

It is without doubt the skull of lowest order of primitive man ever found in the New World, states Prof. H. F. Osborn. He adds that the skull shows an extremely small brain with almost negligible possibilities of a power of thought. From the skull itself and the other bones found in the ancient mound the scientists engaged in the work of research and reconstruction have been able to form a very intelligent answer to the question:

"What manner of man was this who lived probably 200,000 years ago?" We know now that in appearance he somewhat resembled the ape-man—the missing link found some year or two ago in Java—although much larger. Representing a very low order of intelligence, he relied more on brute strength than brain in fighting life's battles. He knew how to make arrow heads and spear heads out of pieces of flint. He did not cook his food. His jaws indicate tremendous crushing power, and the teeth have been worn down through the process of grinding roots nuts, raw meat, and even bones. The lower jaw protruded beyond the upper and there is an abnormal development of both of them.

In height this ancient was evidently, as we have just said, over seven feet. The bones are large and heavy, and there is every indication of a massive frame, enormous muscles, and a strength equal to twice that of the most powerful athlete of the present time. This man lived before the glacial period covered northern parts of the New World with a vast field of ice. His companions were giants like himself.

OTHER MISSING LINKS.

The complete skeleton of a pre-historic buffalo was also found in the same geological formation as the "Lansing skull," which places its age at probably 150,000 years. Embedded in the right shoulder-blade of this buffalo was found an arrow head, a relic of a battle waged between this animal and the pre-historic giant of thousands of years ago. The arrow head while not so carefully or skilfully formed, as the arrow heads used by the Indians in comparatively modern times was still well formed and was recognised at a glance for what it was.

How could the arrow have got there? There was only one possibility; it must have been shot into the buffalo by some man who existed at the time of the buffalo. This it is now known must have been many thousand of years ago, but the buffalo's skeleton was found in the mortar beds, as the scientists call the great pleistocene beds in that region, that paleontologists and geologists know from a comparative study of life forms and the existence of certain substances must have existed that long ago.

This pre-historic buffalo, like the pre-historic man, was a giant. In the same geological formation have been found hundreds of mammoths' teeth, very large wild dogs, the interesting pre-historic horse, as well as species of wild hogs, taller, more slimly built, and more adapted to running than the modern hog.

What kind of life, then, must this ancient giant have led, surrounded on all sides by enormous wild animals which he was forced to hunt and slay for food? Without modern weapons, with nothing but his own powerful muscles and his crude arrows or stone hammers, he was forced to give battle to other giants of the plain. These researches have given science the key to much which was heretofore a mystery concerning the pre-historic ancestors—or, at all events, predecessors—of the Red Indians.—"Popular Science Siftings."

The English mint was established by Athelstane about 928.

Lord Leconfield is one of the richest men in England, and he, therefore, is looked upon as one of the most eligible of young men in society. He is the patron of many livings, and can, in fact, make no less than 22 rectors, besides many curates.

WILL YOU TELL ME

WHICH IS THE SMALLEST INDEPENDENT TERRITORY IN THE WORLD?

There are a great number of independent territories in the world, of which the best known is the principality of Monaco. There is, however, a smaller, and one little known lying off Sardinia—the island of Pavolara. It has a population of from forty to fifty inhabitants, is about five miles long and a mile broad, and forms a separate and independent kingdom ruled by one family. Monaco has a population of about 12,000, with an area of between eight and nine miles. The inhabitants export oils, fruits, liquors and pottery, although a large revenue is derived from visitors to the famous gaming tables.

Andorra, an independent state on the south side of the Pyrenees can boast thirty miles in length, and an area of 160 square miles. It has a population of about 5,000, who are all Roman Catholics. Education is free, and the government is vested in the hands of a council of twenty-four, a judge, and two vicars. The chief employment is the breeding of cattle, for which there are excellent pasture lands. San Marino, on the shores of the Adriatic, has an area of thirty-three square miles, and a population of nearly 8,000. It has the power of conferring titles, from the sale of which it derives considerable revenue. Although practically independent, San Marino is virtually under the protection of Italy. In the department of the lower Pyrenees there is a little independency called Goust, which is bordered by France and Spain. It is governed by a council, but it pays no salaries to either officials or clergy and consequently collects neither rates nor taxes.

HOW CAN THE AMOUNT OF TIMBER IN A STANDING TREE BE CALCULATED?

The usual rule for calculating timber is to measure the trunk round the middle, take one-fourth part of the girth, and square it, and then multiply each square by the height of the tree. In calculating a standing tree it is usual to measure the height of the tree to the first fork, and if there is still a good portion of trunk above that, it is measured separately and added to the previous calculation. If a tree is very irregular, divide it into equal lengths and find the contents of each part separately; or add all the girths together, and divide the result by the number of them to find the mean.

When the square of the quarter-girth is multiplied by the length, the product gives a result nearly one-fourth less than the true quantity in the tree. This rule is, however, invariably practised by timber merchants, and is not likely to be abolished. Some allowance ought to be made to the purchaser on account of the waste in squaring the wood so as to fit it for use. Dr. Hutton recommended the following rule, which will give the contents extremely near the truth:—"Multiply the square of one-fifth of the girth by twice the length and the product will be the contents." It has been estimated that forty-years' growth is required to produce one load of timber.

PERSONAL.

Lord Cromer as a young man had so little to say that his friends called him "Sparing."

Sir Claude de Crespigny is one of the greatest living sportsmen and the most deadly shot of the day.

Mr. Robert Yerburgh was the most smartly dressed of all our legislators in the last Parliament.

Harry Lauder, the famous Scotch comedian possesses a really fine voice and recently sang a solo in the church at Newcastle-on-Tyne.

Queen Margherita of Italy has the finest collection of pearls in the world. She is a great automobile enthusiast, and can drive her own machine.

Mr. George Trollope one of the most rising and popular actors of the day, has abandoned the theatrical profession for the Church, and has commenced studying at the Eternal City.

Mr. Norman Lamont, M.P. for Buteshire, who is one of the Premier's private secretaries, is said to have the most perfect figure amongst presentday Parliamentarians, and to be the best-dressed man in the House of Commons.

A £5,000 FLY.

The superstition of gamglers is well recognized; but it is seldom that their reliance upon omens brings them such luck as was the case at Monte Carlo on one occasion At what is known as the "Suicides'" table in the Monte Carlo gambling rooms a remarkable incident occurred. A fly alighted on No. 13 on the roulette table when the players had suffered a persistent run of bad luck, and the superstitious gamblers, exchanging covert glances searched their pockets for money with which to stake. In a few minutes the "middle dozen"—that is to say, the numbers 13 to 24—were literally covered with stakes. Then an elderly gentleman arose and piled napoleons round the square on which the fly had alighted, thus backing the numbers from 10 to 17. Less confident players staked smaller amounts on the "transversales." The ivory marble was sent spinning round the roulette wheel, and after a moment of suspense the croupier announced the winning number—13. What is far more extraordibary, the same number came up three times in succession, and that fly cost the Casino £5,000.

The German Emperor has instituted select parties at the Palace in Berlin for playing skat. His guests on these occasions are chiefly veteran generals and Ministers, and the evening begins with a frugal meal of potatoes, butter, herrings, and beer. The points played for are half a pfennig (about one-tenth of a half-penny), occasionally rising to one pfennig.

His Majesty is said to enjoy winning, but he loses philosophically, although he is very angry when mistakes are made. The evening's dissipation ends punctually at midnight.

"HOW TO" CARDS FOR HANDY READERS.

THE BEETLE PEST.

To rid a house of beetles or cockroaches, take a china basin, into it pour some sour beer, and stand it on the floor before going to bed. Place some sticks so that they lead from the floor to the edge of the basin. The insects will crowd up the sticks attracted, of course, by the smell of the beer, and when they get to the top will fall into the basin. The smooth surface of the china prevents them from climbing out. This trap should be set every night until no beetles are found in the morning.

WRITING BUSINESS LETTERS.

It is absolutely necessary in these days when so much business is done by correspondence to be able to write a good business letter. Before you put your pen to the paper carefully consider all the matters you wish to deal with in your letter. The subject of the most importance should be dealt with first, and the others so arranged that the least important subject comes at the end of the letter. Deal with one thing at a time and finish with it before starting on another subject. Always be as lucid as possible, and never use long words when a simple one-syllable word will answer the same purpose.

Remember that the man you are corresponding with is a business man and has no time to waste reading a lot of unnecessary sentences.

Be brief. The commercial man appreciates brevity more than anything It also makes him realise than the writer values time, and so creates a good impression. That is what you want your letter to do—create as good an impression as if you were personally speaking instead of writing.

Pay particular attention to the punctuation of your sentences. A comma in the wrong place will entirely alter the meaning of a phrase, and if you were applying for a situation, might cause the rejection of your application. Above all, be courteous.

SHARPEN A RAZOR WITH ACID.

Dissolve one ounce of muriatic or sulphuric acid in twenty times its weight of water. Place the blade of the razor in this solution, and let it remain for half an hour. Remove the blade and lightly wipe dry. Allow a few hours to elapse, and then set it on a hone. The acid here supplies the place of a whetstone by uniformly corroding the whole surface of the steel, so that nothing more than a smooth polish is necessary. This process never injures good razors, whilst a badly-hardened one is frequently improved by it.

DENTAL HINTS.

It is largely admitted that health is largely dependent on cleanliness of the body and personal habits. There are many scrupulously clean people, who although they brush their teeth morning and evening yet fail to clean them properly. They are not careful enough to observe that the brush penetrates all the corners and cleans out all the interstices between the teeth. That is where the germs lurk and special attention should be paid to the cleaning of these parts.

A dentist gives the following hints for the proper cleaning of those parts where the teeth slightly overlap each other:—A piece of silk thread will much more effectually clear away all the accumulations from between the teeth than the bristles of a toothbrush. These little particles of food give ready encouragement to discolouration, and if not removed will eventually cause decay, besides affecting the general health.

TRANSFERRING NEWSPAPER ILLUSTRATIONS.

Dissolve a piece of yellow soap in a pint of hot water, and when nearly cold add three and a quarter fluid ounces of turpentine. Well shake this mixture, and when required for use, apply liberally to the newspaper with a soft brush, taking care not to smear the ink, and leave for a few minutes to soak. The paper on which the transfer is to be made must be damped and placed on the picture. The two sheets should be moderately pressed for about a minute, and upon separating them a good impression will be found.

THOUGHTS.

LORD KINNAIRD.

Whatever talkers may say, though the country is very pleasant for a holiday, I prefer the city to live in.

DR. NANSEN.

Life is a rush and becomes more and more so every year, but I prefer the views of the poet who said, "Let us walk a little slowly, because there are so many beautiful things on the way."

SIR CHARLES WYNDHAM.

It has always seemed to me that pathos is easier because you appeal to something that already exists in the spectator. Everybody has a sense of pathos. Not everybody has a sense of humour.

LADY VIOLET GREVILLE.

Woman needs no kingdom; for all the world is her kingdom. Kings and princes, the rich and the poor, bow to her, and her influence is able to remove mountains. Here men are the inferiors, and the women reign supreme.

MR. JUSTICE BARGRAVE DEANE

There are various kinds of love, and there is one very fine form of love, which is sometimes called "platonic" love, which really consists of self-denial, self-obliteration, and is so strong an affection as to protect the person one is fond of from harm at the sacrifice of one's personal happiness. It is a form of love which is very rare. (1562.)

The tea gardens of Northern India extend over 500,000 acres and they produce over 190,000,000lb of tea per annum, at a profit of about £20 per acre.

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BARGRAVE DEANE
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a profit of about £20

The Man with the Sore Coat. . .

By A. Taylor-Cutter.

He certainly was Wild.

There was blood in his Eye, as he walked down the aisle of McMartin's.

He was looking, he said, for the Party who Sold him that coat—and he put an unnecessary accent on the word "Sold."

But the said party saw him first, and Got Busy with another Customer in a jiffy.

The Man said the Coat was a Cripple—and it needed no affidavit to prove it.

He said it looked All Right when he bought it a week ago, but he guessed there was a Crack in the Mirror, or the Salesman had mesmerised him.

Because, not even his Wife would believe that He could have put up such a Job on himself as to pay REAL MONEY for a Coat that made him Look like a Monkey, as this did.

* * *

He showed the Shopwalker how the Coat was trying to get the Best of Him, by Climbing up his Shoulders and over his Ears every time he swung his arms about in Conversation.

He pointed out that the left Lapel bulged up as if he had a live kitten under it, and that it "set-away" from his vest as if it was built to display a Knight Templar badge the size of a platter.

Then he caught hold of the Shopwalker by his two Lapels and Pulled him down round-shouldered.

He did this to illustrate how Unhappy he felt at the back of his Neck, while wearing the pinchy Coat-Collar he then suffered from.

Oh, Mr. Man had a Sore-Coat for fair!

And, he Wanted his Moneybak, quick!

But the Shopwalker had an Easier Way of Fixing Things than that.

He knew Mr. Man had merely drawn the wrong coat in the usual Clothes Lottery, and that his Flat-iron Faking had just wilted out in the recent damp weather.

The Shopwalker was a Wise Guy, and he was used to quick thinking.

So, he said he'd just have the Bushelman "fix" that Sore-Coat in a jiffy, so it would fit Mr. Man as slick as a whistle.

That's if the Man would just let him have the Coat for a Little While, so the Tailors could make a Few alterations.

So the Sore-Coat was "shaped-up" in a hurry, once again, by old Dr. Flat-iron, and restored to its Original Elegance.

Its Bulging Lapel was shrunken to the limit, its tight Collar stretched out and "set" as smoothly as on the day the Man bought it.

Then the exuberance of Cloth which lay in wrinkles over the shoulder-blades was sweated away, into a contraction, by old Dr. Goose—the Flat-iron Fakir.

* * *

When The Man put the Coat on again he hardly knew himself in it—such a Slick Proposition had the Flat-iron developed in a bare thirty minutes.

But—the Shopwalker spoke from his heart when he "hoped we would now have a month of Fine Weather!"

Because—he knew that the first Damp day would again bring out all the doctored defects, in the Sore-Coat, as badly as ever.

He knew these had not been permanently removed by hand-needle-work, but were only covered up by old Dr. Goose—the Flat-iron Fakir.

You see, 80 per cent. of all Clothes made by Tailors, and by Clothiers, are faked into their final shape by the Flat-iron.

Because, that is the quickest and easiest way of remedying practically all defects in the Tailoring—of shrinking and stretching the Cloth into shape, through moisture and heat, instead of Working it into permanently corrected shape by hand-needle-work.

So the Coat that's a "Beaut" when you first put it on, at the mirror, may go into a Spasm when the first damp day gets after its Flat-iron faking.

* * *

We are telling you this because we want to Open your Eyes, to some Tricks of the Trade that we have to fight against, in the sale of our Tailor-made Clothes.

It Costs Good Money to correct every flaw in each Garment that is made for us with hand-needle-work, instead of with Flat-iron faking, before we let old Dr. Goose have even a Look-in for the finishing.

That's why our Clothes hold their shape, and the Style we put into them, till worn out, and hold it in damp or dry weather.

If they fit you "right" when you buy them, you may bank on it that they'll keep on fitting you "right" till you are through with them.

That's a Great Thing to Know, and you're sure to find it true in every Coat or Overcoat that bears our label.

We can give far Better Value than Travelling Tailors, and we have the Stock of a Warehouse to work on.

Call and Ask to See our Splendid Assortment of Patterns.

Suits, 50s, 55s, & 60s.

The Style and Cut will Astonish You.

And don't you forget this label—

SINCERITY CLOTHES,
MADE FOR
J. R. Wotherspoon & Co.,
BEAUFORT & BUANGOR.

Ballarat Live Stock Market.

Tuesday.

The following district sales are reported:—By S. G. Valentine & Co.—6 bullocks for Mr Thos. Rogers, Pretty Tower, Beaufort, to £12 10s, averaging £11 11s 8d; 4 cows for same owner, to £10 17s 6d, top price of the market, averaging £9 10s 10d; 133 crossbred and comeback ewes for the executors of the late Alexander Bain, St. Enoch's, Stockyard Hill, crossbreds to 20s 3d, averaging 19s 6d, comebacks to 18s 9d, averaging 15s 2d; 75 crossbred and comeback wethers for same owners, crossbreds to 24s, averaging 22s 5d, comebacks to 24s 6d, averaging 21s 11d. By Macleod & Booth.—68 lambs for Mr G. H. Clarke, Shirley, 10s 2d to 12s 4d. By Stephen Holgate & Co.—2 calves for Mr H. W. Wilson, Mount Emu, 19s.

Mining News.

The following are the reported yields for the week ending Saturday, May 11th:—Victory (fortnight), 19oz. 15dwt.; Last Chance, 10oz. 16dwt.; Vale and party, 9oz. 3dwt.; Martin's Reward, 7oz. 15dwt.; Adamthwaite and party, 1oz. 12dwt.; McCracken, 1oz. 15dwt.; No. 2 Extended, 10oz.; Morris and party (fortnight), 12oz. 10dwt.; Carmichael and party (fortnight), 8oz. 4dwt.; sundries, 10oz.

New Yam Holes Dredging Co.—Everything is now in good working order. We are now running three shifts with a good water service, and the ground is coming away well, with gold seen occasionally in the dirt. The dam is now complete, and all dead work finished.

Tipperary Dredging Co.—Cutting out barge site and building dam. First load of machinery arrived on Wednesday.

Morris and party—Yield for week, 5oz. 6dwt.

Trawalla Leads G.M. Co.—N.E. drive reached 106ft., strong payable wash; S.W. reached 145ft., strong wash, barely payable; water in both drives heavy. Washed 18 fathoms for 11oz. 6dwt.

Lawn Tennis.

The return match between the Beaufort and St. Andrew's tennis clubs was played on the Manse courts on Wednesday last. The weather was fine, in fact, perfect, which, together with the interest felt in the match, accounted for the record attendance of spectators. The contest resulted in a substantial victory for the Beaufort Club. Excellent afternoon tea was provided by the ladies of St. Andrew's Club. The scores were as follow:—Messrs Young and Sinclair (Beaufort) lost to Messrs Swan and J. McDonald (St. Andrew's), 4—6, 3—6, 6—3, and beat Messrs Garde and Liddelow (St. Andrew's), 6—5; Messrs Reid and Frusher (Beaufort) beat Messrs Garde and Liddelow, 6—2, 6—1, 4—6, and also beat Messrs Swan and McDonald, 6—2, 6—3. Total—Beaufort, 2 rubbers, 6 sets, 47 games; St. Andrew's, 1 rubber, 3 sets, 34 games.

A mixed double and also a gent's single tournament has been held on the Manse courts. The contests have lasted over a considerable time. For the gent's single a trophy (walking-stick) was donated by Mr Stewart Mitchell, and has been won by Mr White. Mr White and Miss Cochrane won the mixed doubles; a trophy for the lady having been presented by Mrs McGowan and one for the gentleman by the club. Mr White is to be congratulated on his victory, as he played 15 points behind scratch.

BONNINGTON'S IRISH MOSS, The standard family medicine for the Cure of Coughs and Colds, and all Chest Affections. Used with success for over 35 years. Sold everywhere. Price, 1s. 6d. and 2s. 6d.

Empire Day.

NO HOLIDAY.

After full consideration, the State Cabinet has decided that it would not be possible to make Empire Day this year a public holiday. The suggestion that May 24 might be taken as a holiday instead of June 3 was discussed, but nothing in that direction could be done this year, and objection was taken to making Empire Day a holiday, on the ground that it would interfere with the distinctive character of the celebrations, more particularly in the state schools.

The principal feature is that all the school children will assemble in the ordinary way on this day of the year, and during the morning will receive special instruction upon matters relating to the empire, will sing patriotic songs, and hear patriotic addresses, while in the afternoon they will take part in some local celebration. For them, it was thought by Ministers, it will be a marked day of the year and really a holiday, while their attendance is assured by not making it a holiday.

Elaborate preparations have been made for the celebration of Empire Day next Friday afternoon at Beaufort. It has been decided to combine the school celebrations of Beaufort (state and private), Main Lead, Trawalla, and Nerring, the number of the scholars being about 450. The children are to meet at the Beaufort state school at 2 o'clock, when red, white and blue ribbons will be pinned to their coats or dresses. They will then march to the band rotunda (which was erected as a memorial to Her late Majesty Queen Victoria), salute the Union Jack, and sing patriotic songs. In addition to the school children, the Beaufort detachment of the D Co. Rangers and the Beaufort Town Brass Band will take part in the proceedings. The Rangers, as a guard of honor, will receive Rear-Admiral Bridges with the general salute, and upon the flag being unfurled will also fire a *feu de joie*. Appropriate selections of music will be played by the band. Rear-Admiral Bridges has promised to address the children, and short patriotic addresses are also expected from the local clergy; the Rev. P. O'Hare (of Ararat), the parish priest, being included in the invitation. At the conclusion of the celebration, which is to be made memorable to the children, confectionery and sweets will be distributed. In addition to the Shire donation, which will amount to between £5 and £6, Rear-Admiral Bridges has generously given £5 towards entertaining the children. The local business people have decided to close their shops from 1 p.m., and also to observe the usual Wednesday half-holiday. A number of trees are to be planted in the band rotunda reserve by children. Cr. Sinclair has been appointed by the local committee to act as secretary and director of ceremonies.

Celebrations are also to be held at the Raglan and Waterloo Shire schools. At Raglan addresses are to be given by Mr S. Young and others in the morning, and a picnic and children's sports will be held in the Recreation Reserve in the afternoon. The celebration will be on similar lines at Waterloo.

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

Beaufort Gun Club.

The first of two eight bird sparrow shooting competitions, for a trophy valued at £2 2s, the gift of Mr A. L. Wotherspoon, the president of the Beaufort Gun Club, took place on Wednesday afternoon. The match is to be decided on the best aggregate number of points. Eighteen members competed, and the result was as follows:—T. Bending, 8 birds, 6 points; "Scobie," 7 birds, 5 points; B. Baker, 6 birds, 4 points; P. Hains, 6 birds, 3 points; P. Meehan, 6 birds, 2 points; and F. Ellis, 6 birds, 1 point. The first sweep of 25s was divided by "Scobie," "North-West," "Owen," and G. Morris, each grassing three birds; the second (30s) by B. Baker, "What Oh," and "Scobie," with 3 birds; and a single-barrel sweep (12s 6d) was shared by J. McCracken, "What Oh," "Scobie," F. Ellis and T. Bending, with 2 birds.

VICTORIAN RAILWAYS.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of grey box or red ironbark Telegraph Poles. Particulars at Ararat and Beaufort stations. Preliminary deposit, £2.

Tenders, indorsed "Tender for Poles," must be lodged, with the preliminary deposit, in the Tender Box, Railway Offices, Melbourne, at or before One p.m., on Tuesday, 4th June.

No tender will necessarily be accepted.

L. McCLELLAND, Secretary.

SHIRE OF RIPON.

RATEPAYERS' ROLL.

NOTICE is hereby given that no person will be entitled to be enrolled in respect of any property unless before or ON 10th JUNE, 1907, all sums payable in respect of any rates made by the Council of the Shire of Ripon in respect of such property have been paid.

The Collector will attend at the Shire Offices, Beaufort, daily, from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m., from 2nd to 10th June inclusive (Sundays and bank or public holidays excepted), for the purpose of receiving rates.

Attention is specially directed to the fact that the Water Rates, in addition to the General Rates, must be paid to secure enrolment.

INTEREST will be charged on all rates unpaid on 10th June, 1907.

J. M. CARROLL, Shire Secretary.
Shire Offices, Beaufort, 17/5/07.

A Novel Industry.

An industry producing a product called rubberised leather is at the present time creating a good deal of interest, both here and abroad. The original patentee of the process was Mr P. Magnus, of Collingwood. A syndicate was formed to enable him to prosecute the invention and secure larger and better protection, thereby necessitating a large expenditure of capital, which has resulted in producing and bringing the product of rubberised leather to its present state. A company, now called the Rubberised Leather and Tyre Company Limited, are the owners, and hold the rights for some 26 countries. Some time ago Mr T. G. Ramsay, of Melbourne, went to America on behalf of the company, to endeavor to sell the foreign rights, with the result that an option was given to a syndicate in New York to handle the United State rights.

Under the first patents the protection was considered too meagre to be of any value, and broader and more liberal ones had to be secured. These have since been allowed, and the American syndicate were so satisfied that in December last they requested an expert to be sent to demonstrate the process, paying all the expenses. This demonstration has now been completed, and cable messages have been received, requesting a representative, with full powers, to proceed to New York to complete documents, &c. Arrangements are being made to comply with that request. Messrs P. Shaw and Co. hold a license for operating throughout the Commonwealth, paying royalties to the company. It is claimed that leather treated by this process adds considerably to its life and usefulness, being largely used at present in the manufacture of boots, also for engineering purposes and bicycle tyres.—*Age*, May 14, '07.

In connection with the above, Messrs J. R. Wotherspoon & Co. have been fortunate in securing the sole agency of this district for the sale of the rubberised boots and shoes. The soles are guaranteed by the makers to wear for 16 months, and each pair is numbered, and a written guarantee is given with every pair sold. The firm now have a stock of them on hand, and invite inspection. Those who have worn them say they are delightfully comfortable, and a person could stand in water for a week without getting wet feet. This certainly represents great strides in footwear, and threatens to oust the ordinary leather soles, as the new leather is far more durable, more comfortable, and the cost is only slightly increased.—[Advt.]

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

SEEDS! * SEEDS!

Remember—
The Most Reliable
GARDEN SEEDS
Are Obtainable at
GEO. PRINGLE'S,
SPOT CASH GROCER.
Agent for Geo. Smith, Ballarat.

FOUND—POSTAL NOTE, in Beaufort. Owner can have same on applying to G. CARVER, Beaufort.

FARMERS requiring Parts of FARMERS' FAVORITE SEED DRILL can obtain same by applying to WM. C. PEDDER, District Agent, Beaufort.

WANTED, Energetic AGENT. Apply—DAVIES-FRANKLIN CYCLE COY., Ballarat, Victoria. Liberal Commissions. References Required.

NOTICE TO CARRIERS AND CARTERS.

WANTED at once, HORSES & JINKERS for hauling logs to sawmill, Mafeking. Good price. N. J. RUBINOWICH, Mafeking.

WE, the undersigned, agree to CLOSE our Premises on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, May 24th (Empire Day), from 1 p.m., in addition to the usual Wednesday Half Holiday.

Hawkes Bros., J. B. Cochran, Troy Bros., Wotherspoon & Co., G. H. Cougle, J. W. Harris, W. Hannah, D. McDonald, Buchanan Bros., J. Holdsworth, Joseph George, S. J. Cuthbertson, E. F. Collins, H. Flowers, F. McFarlane, Wm. C. Pedder, J. P. Rogers, W. O'Sullivan, J. R. Hughes, Geo. Pringle, Louis Bravo.

Beaufort Athletic Club.

A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the above Club will be held in the MECHANICS' INSTITUTE next MONDAY evening, 20th inst., at 8.30 p.m., to consider the resolution passed by the meeting of delegates re the erection of a grandstand in the Park.

A. PARKER, Secy.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.

TENDERS will be received, up to May 30th, for the Purchase of 156 acres of LAND, with Orchard, House, &c., at Raglan; 5 acres of which is let at £2 per acre per annum for 10 years. Tenders will also be received for the LEASE of the above Land, less the Garden Site, for five years from July 1st, 1907. Conditions of Lease at this Office and at the house.

S. COLLINS.

THE ELECTORS OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL,
NELSON PROVINCE.

GENTLEMEN,—The term for which I was elected one of your representatives expires on the 1st prox. I take this opportunity of stating that I am a Candidate for re-election.

If re-elected, I will, as I have during my term, do whatever I can to advance the interests of the Province and of the State.

Your obedient servant,
J. DRYSDALE BROWN.
13th May, 1907.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

DIXON BROS. & HALPIN will sell by Public Auction, at Mrs. Prince's, Raglan, on WEDNESDAY, 29th inst., Furniture and Effects; Cattle, Horses, and Buggy; also four-roomed W.B. Cottage on account of Mr. F. Prince. For particulars, see posters and future issue.

CLEARING SALE of LAND, &c., by Public Auction, WATERLOO, WEDNESDAY, May 22, 1907, at 2 p.m. DIXON BROS. & HALPIN have received instructions from Mr. W. VALE to Sell by Public Auction, on above date, all his Property, comprising the following:—LAND—15 acres, on which is erected 6-roomed W.B. House, with every convenience, including Copper (built in), Pantry, &c., 2-stall Stable, Buggy Shed, and Fowl-houses; also about 2 acres first-class Orchard; 3 Galvanised Iron Tanks (600, 400, and 200-gal. respectively, set Buggy Harness, 1 Waggonette, 3 seats (removable), 1 good Milch Cow in full milk; also about 10 young Cattle. POULTRY—15 black Orpingtons and about 20 white Leghorns, both breeds from the very best strains obtainable, and are prize-takers. INCUBATORS—Two "Prairie State," 130 and 60-egg capacity, almost new. FURNITURE—Comprising Tables, Sewing Machine, Beds, Bedding, large Wardrobe, Cradle, Washstands and Ware, Chairs, 1 large Camp Oven, and other Household Furniture. Sundries—Quantity Mining Rails, Wire Netting, Miner's Cradle, 2 Windlasses, Buckets; also about 20 cases Apples. The Auctioneer can strongly recommend the above as being a very comfortable home, well situated, with permanent spring in orchard, and land capable of growing anything. The property is well adapted for an ideal Poultry Farm, and is for Absolute Sale, owing to the owner leaving the district. Inspection invited.

W. H. HALPIN, Auctioneer.

No. 36335.
TRANSFER OF LAND ACT 1890.

JOHN ROBERTS HUGHES, of Neill-street, Beaufort, in the County of Ripon, Baker, has applied to bring the land described at the foot hereof under the above Act; and the Commissioner of Titles has directed notice of the application to be advertised in the *Riponshire Advocate* newspaper, and has appointed fourteen days from such advertisement, after which time the land may be brought under the operation of the Act, unless a caveat shall be lodged forbidding the same.

Dated 10th day of May, 1907.

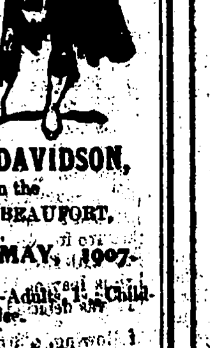
LAND REFERRED TO.

Crown allotment 18, section 7, town and parish of Beaufort, county of Ripon, commencing on the south side of Willoby-street, 101 7-10th links westerly from Lawrence-street, thence southerly 250½ links along Crown allotment 19, westerly 109 links along Crown allotment 2, northerly 250½ links along Crown allotment 17, and easterly along Willoby-street 100 links to the commencing point.

THOS. BYRNE, Registrar of Titles.
HICKFORD & BALMER, 418 Chancery-lane, Melbourne, Solicitors for the Applicant.

"CALEDONIA, Stern and Wild."

BEAUFORT
THISTLE CLUB.



A Beautifully Illustrated
Lantern Lecture,
Interspersed with Songs, on
"The Beauties of Scotland,"
will be given by
REV. ARTHUR DAVIDSON,
Of Geelong, in the
SOCIETIES' HALL, BEAUFORT,
at 8 p.m.
MONDAY, 27th MAY, 1907.

Admission, Non-Members—Adults, 1s; Children, Half-price.

"Dinna Stand Glo'erin'," but
COME and SEE
THAT
"There's Something in the Scotchman after All!"
JOHN NICOL, Hon. Sec.

£5 FOR THE BALLARAT HOSPITAL.

TROY BROS.

Guarantee all Goods sold by them to be of the Best Quality only.

They will give to the Ballarat Hospital £5 if anyone can find a second-grade article amongst their Stock.

BALLARAT CASH PRICES!
BALLARAT CASH PRICES!
BALLARAT CASH PRICES!

EMPTY CASKS MAKE THE MOST NOISE,

—and empty promises go up in the air and come down like hot-air balloons.

When we tell you that we are offering better values in High-grade LAMPWARE and ROOM HEATERS, we are telling the truth—a truth that the goods themselves will substantiate.

We ask careful, cautious people to come here first and see for themselves the values offering, and then go the round of all the other stores and compare price for price, quality for quality, with the stocks we are showing. They'll come back from whence they started—quick.

KEROSENE LAMPS . . .

Library Hanging Lamp, all brass, opal shade, 32s 6d.
Do., antique bronze, with decorated bowl and shade, 35s.
Nickel Rochester Hanging Lamps—No. 1, 10s 6d.; No. 2, 13s 6d.
Bismarck Reading Lamps—opal shades, 3s 9d each.
Bismarck Wall Lamps, ten-line, with reflector, 3s 6d.
Wall Lamps, with Venus burner, 5s 8d, 1s 9d; 1-inch, 2s.
Wall Lamps, "The Gem," 1s each.
Duplex Double-wick Lamps, from 8s to 19s 6d each.
Hand Lamps—"Gem," 1s; "Nutmeg," 1s; "Venus," 1s 3d; to 3s each.
Table Stand Lamps, glass fonts, bronze stands, assorted, 5s 8d; 1-inch, from 3s to 8s 6d.
Piano Lamps, 10s 6d, 12s 6d, 15s 6d pair.
Fairy Night Lamps, with opal globes, 5d each.
Dietz Driving Lamps (for kerosene), 15s 6d each.
Hurricane Lanterns—Dietz, 5s 6d; O.K., 4s; Combination, 3s 6d.

Acetylene Gas Reading Lamp,

"The BRITELITE," 37s 6d, COMPLETE WITH SHADE.

Safe, Effective, Substantial. The New Principle—Carbide to Water. Call and See it in Use.

"Perfection" Room Heaters . . .

No. 25,	Nickel Brass Fount,		20s.
" 160,	"	"	27s 6d.
" 120,	" Terne Plate		20s 6d.

HAWKES BROS.,
BEAUFORT.

Snake Valley.

The bicycle craze has lately taken hold of many youths in this district, and complaints are heard on all sides about scorching through the main streets after dark, and many pedestrians have narrowly escaped being run down. The absence of bells and lamps is noticeable on the machines, and, of course, the danger is much greater through their absence. If some action is not taken to suppress this dangerous practice a serious accident will be the outcome.

Again the question of the alienation of the Carngham Common is being freely discussed locally. The area in question embraces 5000 acres, and is thoroughly adapted for grazing purposes. Last year a petition was presented to the Minister of Lands to cut it into blocks, but a public meeting and counter-petition from the managers of the common had the desired effect of keeping the land intact, the principal argument brought to bear being that the poorer class would be the sufferers if the land were cut up, as in many cases the fencing of it would be beyond their means, and probably if the land was to exchange hands the holders of it might possibly cause a monopoly owing to them having capital. It is noteworthy that the Lands Department is satisfied to keep the Common intact. The receipts from all sources will not give salary and commission to the extent of £50 to the herdsman and secretary, who appears to carry out all the work attached to the Common. Another noticeable feature is that for many years past the acreage is gradually diminishing on account of many resident holders' fences decaying, and in replacing them extra ground is annexed. The managers appear to sit quiet and say nothing. If such concessions are allowed it would be much better for those in authority to arrange for all persons requiring a holding to be on an equal footing.

A young man, Donald Matheson, met with a painful accident whilst falling a tree. He had almost completed his task, when the axe slipped and came into contact with the instep of his foot, which was severely gashed. Matheson lost a considerable quantity of blood, and it will be some time before he will be able to resume work.

Another wood-chopping accident occurred to a little lad, Alfred Wright, who was standing close to his brother, who was chopping wood. The head of the axe left the handle and struck Alfred on the side of the face. The keen edge inflicted an ugly wound, nearly two inches in length.—"Courier."

Headache, Indigestion and Constipation.

AN IMPORTANT DISCOVERY.

It will interest sufferers to know that a valuable medicine, called Frootoids, has been discovered, which is now completely curing each of the above-named complaints. Frootoids are elegant in appearance, and pleasant to take, and, what is of the utmost importance, are thoroughly reliable in affording quick relief. You do not require to go on taking them for a prolonged period, as is necessary with some medicines, which even then are mostly disappointing; you simply take a dose of Frootoids when ill and repeat the dose if necessary, but generally one dose is quite effective.

Frootoids are immensely more valuable than an ordinary aperient, in so far that they not only act as an aperient, but do remove from the blood, tissues, and internal organs all the waste poisonous matter that is clogging them and choking the channels that lead to and from them. The beneficial effects of Frootoids are evident at once by the disappearance of headache, the head becoming clear, and a bright, cheery sense of perfect health taking the place of sluggish, depressed feelings, by the liver acting properly, and by the food being properly digested.

Frootoids are the proper aperient medicine to take when any Congestion or Blood Poison is present, or when Congestion of the Brain or Apoplexy is present or threatening. They have been tested, and have been proved to afford quick relief in such cases when other aperients have not done any good at all. It is of the utmost importance that this should be borne in mind, for in such cases to take an ordinary aperient is to waste time and permit of a serious illness becoming fatal.

Frootoids act splendidly on the liver, and quickly cure bilious attacks that antibilious pills make worse. Many people have been made sick and ill by antibilious pills that could have been cured at once by Frootoids. People should not allow themselves to be duped into contracting a medicine-taking habit by being persuaded to take daily doses, with each meal of so-called indigestion cures that do NOT cure. Frootoids have been subjected to extensive tests, and have in every case proved successful in completely curing the complaints named.

A constipated habit of body will be completely cured if the patient will on each occasion, when suffering, take a dose of Frootoids, instead of an ordinary aperient; by so doing, the patient will require doses only at longer intervals, and will so become quite independent of the necessity of taking any aperient medicine.

Frootoids are only now being placed on the Australian market, consequently you may at present have a difficulty in getting them from your local chemist or storekeeper; but ask for them, and if you cannot get them at once, send stamps or postal note for price, 1/6, to W. G. Hearne, Chemist, Geelong, and a bottle of them will be immediately forwarded to you post-free. Chemists, storekeepers, and wholesalers can now obtain wholesale supplies from W. G. Hearne, Chemist, Geelong, Victoria.

The committee of the British Billiard Association is formulating a rule for the abolition of the "anchor" stroke, which has of late become such a feature of the game.

No country in the world, save India, has the same religion now as it had at the birth of Christ.

A SAFE AND VALUABLE REMEDY.

"Bonnington's Irish Moss" is a safe and valuable remedy for Colds, Influenza, Bronchitis, and all Throat and Lung Affections. Bottles, 1s. 6d. and 2s. 6d. All medicine vendors.

GOOD BREEDING.

"I engaged an office-boy to-day, my dear," said a lawyer to his wife at the dinner-table. "I had about twenty applicants, and finally I sifted the choice down to two who had equally good references and seemed equally bright."

"And what helped you to a decision?" queried his wife.

"It was quite difficult," answered her husband. "One boy was better-looking than the other, and I would have taken him, but he kept his hat on his head. The other took his off and held it in his hand. That decided me."

Good manners are an asset that should be more recognised as an important factor in a boy's education.

Not long ago a young University man, who was eminently fitted for the post in every way except one, was recommended as a tutor to a youth whose family were going abroad for the summer.

"Come to us for a fortnight on trial," said the father of the boy, pleased with the tutor's appearance and acquirements, "just to see if we suit each other."

The young man, on his part, was delighted with the place, and could not understand why the engagement was terminated at the end of the fortnight.

The real reason was that he was not sufficiently versed in the usages of good society. He had never been taught that a man should stand if a woman was not seated, that he should open the door for her if she left the room, and other little essentials, all betokening that he lacked the hall-marks of good breeding, and was not therefore the proper person to take charge of her son's education.

LITTLE KINDNESSES.

A little boy had a hard lesson given him at school, and his teacher asked him if he thought he could learn it. The boy thought, when his eye glanced over the hard words and strange figures, that it would be too difficult for him, and at first he hung down his head at the teacher's question; but after a few moment's consideration, he looked brightly up, and said:

"I think I can do it, sir, if you will allow my sister to help me."

"Oh, certainly, my dear; if your sister will assist you, she may."

"Oh, yes, sir, she is always so glad to help me."

That is right, sister, help your little brother; and when you are doing so, you are binding a tie round his heart that may save him in many a hour of dark temptation.

"I don't know how to do this sum, but brother will show me," says another one.

"Sister, I've dropped a stitch in my knitting; I tried to pick it up, but it has run down, and I can't stop it."

The little girl's face is flushed, and she watches her sister with a nervous anxiety while she replaces the naughty stitch.

"Oh, I am so glad," she says, as she receives it again from the hands of her sister, all nicely arranged. "You are a good girl, Mary."

"Bring it to me sooner the next time, and then it won't get so bad," said the gentle voice of Mary. The little one bounds away with a light heart to finish her task.

If Mary had not helped her she would have lost her walk in the garden. Surely it is better to do as Mary did than to say, "Oh, go away, do not trouble me!" or to scold the little one all the time you are performing the trifling favour.

Little kindnesses cost nothing, and beget much love.

ON CARVING.

When we see the ordinary man carving a tough turkey or goose we always thank our stars that we are not in his shoes.

The carving-knife is generally dull, and, though the poor fellow makes a great show of sharpening it on the "steel," which bears it company, he doesn't accomplish much.

The bird to be carved is always placed in the most inconvenient spot. Then the average man, who understands carving about as well as a catfish understands the mechanism of a piano, rises to the business on hand with the resolution to do or die. There is determination in his eye. He tucks up his sleeves like a prize-fighter. He eyes his sleeve buttons apprehensively, as if fearful they might not hold together during the thickest of the battle.

He looks at the waiting company and gathers courage from their hungry expressions. He stands back, plants one leg firmly before the other, sticks the fork into the breast of the bird, and commences to cut. But he doesn't cut. The platter is greasy, and away goes the turkey on a journey among the table appointments, the gravy finds a resting-place on the dress of the lady next him, the contents of everyone's goblet runs over with the "jiggling" of the table, and, while all are inwardly mad, they extend expressions of sympathy—"So sorry!"

Our carver tries it again. He seizes the bird with ill-concealed venom—devoutly wishing it were not dead, so that he could have the privilege of killing it over again out of revenge—and he plunges in the knife with a relish.

By the time he is through he is in a perspiration; his collar is damp, his hair is tumbled, his shirt bosom is spattered with grease; he has upset the salt, splashed the tablecloth with gravy, and lost all confidence in his ability to dissect a turkey. And the guests vote him awkward and wonder he should have undertaken it, and yet not one among them could have done much better.

TRIFLES.

Michael Angelo, the famous sculptor, was showing a visitor over his studio, and pointed out how, on the great work in which he was engaged, he had polished this part, softened that, retouched this, since his last visit.

"Yes, I see," answered his visitor; "but these things are such trifles."

"So they may be," replied the great master, "but remember that trifles make perfection, and perfection is no trifle."

A sense of justice should be the foundation of all our social qualities. In our earliest intercourse with the world, and even in our most youthful amusements, no unfairness should be found. The sacred rule of doing all things to others, according as we would they should do unto us, should be engraved on our minds. For this end we should impress ourselves with a deep sense of the original and natural equality of man.

Did you ever stop to think that Chamberlain's Pain Balm is an antiseptic liniment and when applied to cuts, burns, bruises, causes them to heal without maturation, and in about one third of the time of any other treatment? For sale by Wotherspoon and Co., Merchants, Beaufort.

EXERCISE FOR THE VOICE.

By C. Ewing, M.D.

Exercise is a powerful factor in the development of the voice. It should be taken in the open air. Children, like caged birds, lose their song. Exercise is born of the free fields and pastoral hills. A loud shout means a long breath; a rapid race, many deep ones. Thus are the receptacles of the great aerial storehouse opened, enabling us to keep on tap that which is the very essence of speech, without which no sound can be sustained.

It is a fact that people reared in the country have clearer and ampler voices than those who are city bred. The voices of the people of Southern nations possess invariably more music and more volume than those of the northerly tribes. Climate stimulates to an outdoor life and deep breathing, and many vocations that in colder climes are carried on indoors are performed outside.

Mountaineers have louder voices than the inhabitants of the plains or lowlands, because of the respiratory development incident to hill climbing. The lesson from this is obvious.

The "breath of life" is the one truth in everybody's mouth. It is the great proverb that knows no denial. In her generosity, of this vital fluid Nature would give us good measure, pressed down, and running over. Yet how many of the sunken chests know the swell and heave of unencumbered air, the exhilirating effects of an honest breath?

In those unfortunate cases where the conditions of life necessitate confinement, much may be done to expand the chest, increase cell function, and the volume of voice, through artificial breathing exercises.

A ROMANCE OF MILLIONS.

The inquiries directed towards the recovery of the famous Sinclair millions are at present being vigorously conducted by an Edinburgh law agent, who has been employed by certain of the heirs to the long-lost fortune of Major Sinclair. The story of the lost treasure is a most romantic one. It commences away back towards the end of the eighteenth century, when Major Sinclair, who was a native of Caithness-shire, first joined the service of the old East India Company, and left this country to seek his fortune in the East. It appears that Sinclair rose to the rank of major, and subsequently entered into the tea-planting business. The tea trade then was a much more lucrative branch of commerce than it is now, and there is no doubt that the major's enterprise prospered. Sinclair married, and had one daughter, whom he sent home to this country when she was still a child. The girl remained in Scotland, and it has been established that her father after the lapse of a few years sold his estates in the East Indies, possibly with the intention of shortly returning home. This, however, he never did. He died abroad, and it is believed he was killed in one of the numerous skirmishes that occurred with the natives at that time. He left behind him what in those days was a very large fortune. If, as is believed to have been the case, the estate was calculated in rupees, it amounted to close on £100,000. His fortune Major Sinclair bequeathed by will to his daughter. Here, however, is just where the mystery appears. The daughter never received a penny of the money, and the question that remains for solution is what became of her father's fortune? There is not the slightest doubt that Major Sinclair left behind him a very large sum of money. The will was proved by his executor, who is alleged to have entered into possession of the estate. But little else than fugitive traces of the lost fortune have yet been found. Miss Sinclair, it has been discovered, settled in her father's native county, where she married a gentleman bearing the same name as herself. Her last surviving daughter died not very many years ago, and the search is now being prosecuted on behalf of some of the grand-children and great-grand-children of Major Sinclair. The money, wherever it is, if interest has been accumulating on it, must now amount to about two millions. By some means or another, hints of the search have got abroad, with the result that the gentleman who has the case in hand has for some time past been flooded with inquiries from aspiring claimants, whose only claim is that they happen to bear the name of the man whose fortune has been lost for over a century. One inquiry, indeed, came all the way from Norway.

QUAINT.

Some of the sayings of children, which, if uttered by their elders might savour of irreverence, are very quaint. The other day a little girl riding in an electric car greatly amused her fellow passengers by her chatter. An aunt who was taking care of the child tried to stop her, but in vain. At last, in a despairing voice, she said:

"Darling, I am so sorry you are so naughty. You will never go to heaven if you are so disobedient."

"Well, auntie," was the calm rejoinder, "I've been to the Tower, St. Paul's, Madame Tussaud's, and the Zoo, and really I don't expect to go everywhere, you know!"

A grocer's apprentice in Halle (Germany) spent his dinner hour cramming himself with almonds. The poison contained in almonds soon had its effect, and the boy died the same night.

Bad habits really talk when they begin to tell on us.

A lock of the poet Byron's hair has been sold for £13 10s.

The mewing of a cat saved the lives of a Braintree family the other morning, the house being on fire.

Locusts are an article of food of such importance in parts of Africa, Arabia, and Persia that the price of provisions is influenced by the quantity of the dried insects in hand.

It does not pay to overlook some necessary work when there is much on hand.

The way to make the little folks of your farm trust you, is to keep every promise made to them faithfully. The sorriest time in a lad's life is when he finds he can't trust his own father.

Mr W. Robinson, Grocer, Mornington, N.Z., not only sells Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, but uses it. He says:—"I have been troubled several times with influenza, and the only cough medicine that has done me any good was Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. Innumerable times I have recommended it to my customers and they were more than pleased with the result. I have customers that always keep a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy in their house, and won't use anything else for their children." For sale by Wotherspoon & Co., Merchants, Beaufort.

HEARNE'S BRONCHITIS CURE

The Famous Remedy for

COUGHS, BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, & CONSUMPTION,

Has the Largest Sale of any Chest Medicine in the World.

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.

Beware of Imitations! The great success of HEARNE'S BRONCHITIS CURE, has induced a number of unprincipled persons to make imitations, each calling his medicine "Bronchitis Cure," with the object of deceiving the simple-minded, and so getting a sale for an imitation which has none of the beneficial effects that HEARNE'S BRONCHITIS CURE has. Consequently it has become necessary to draw your attention to this fact, and to request you in your own interests to be particular to ask for HEARNE'S and to see that you get it.

HEARNE'S BRONCHITIS CURE, 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 to any Address, when not obtainable locally.

NOTICE.—Hearne's Bronchitis Cure No. 1A does NOT contain any poison within the meaning of the Act. It is equally beneficial for the youngest child and the most aged person.

SOLD WHOLESALE AND RETAIL BY J. W. HARRIS, CHEMIST, BEAUFORT.

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

HERE!

IN NORTH MELBOURNE.

A Good Case in Point.

The Case of Miss M. O'CONNELL.

(*By a Local Reporter.*)

Each resident who delights to hear of grand achievements will be deeply interested in this statement, which should also prove to be an object of earnest hope concerning work they may require to accomplish in the future. It is a matter discussed in the business premises of Miss Mary O'Connell, 45 Leveson-street, North Melbourne, who remarked:—

"A niece of mine was once very ill, and everything pointed to the probability of things going very hard with her because all the medical treatment she had was of no avail. We did not know what on earth to do next, but one day, owing to a book being put into my shop, the matter was decided, for I read in the book what Clements Tonic had done for others. I got some for my niece, who was frightfully feeble, and in a few weeks she was as strong and as happy as any girl in the city."

"You have never required to use that medicine yourself then?"

"My word, haven't I? It is two years since I treated myself with it owing to the way it restored my relative, and I was awfully bad at the time, too. If I exerted myself in the least I felt soon afterwards as if I was going to collapse, and, truth to tell, many a time I did, for I used to faint right off sometimes. I did not care to eat, or work, or anything. Indeed, I had no strength to enable me to do what had to be done, and as for taking food—well, how could I when I had no appetite? It was useless trying to most days, but even when I succeeded in eating a little I was no better off, because it gave me such violent pains afterwards."

"Where did you experience them mostly?"

"Oh, dear, my stomach used to get quite distended with wind, and the agony I was in for the next hour or so was something dreadful. The pressure of my clothes was even too great for me, and the pain was not content to be there, for it flew to my chest, and I was also affected in a like manner between the shoulder blades, at night especially if I laid on my right side. And all this time, you must remember, I had my business to look after, which meant that on three mornings a week I was obliged to go to market early, but it nearly killed me to do it."

"You would find it a great tax on your strength, I've no doubt."

"On my strength? Why, I had not got any, and that was where the trouble came in; but still I struggled on as long as I could, and then, when I was about to give up altogether, I bethought myself of Clements Tonic and thus saved caving in entirely. Long before this, however, I had suffered untold tortures with aching sensations in my head, and I could scarcely move without getting so giddy that for a while everything went black before me, as, indeed, was often the case because my sight got terribly dull, and then as I arose from each night's restlessness my mouth had a bitter taste and the coating on my tongue was so thick that it could be scraped off. Yes, my internal organs were in a bad state, to be sure, and if I were not thankful to Clements Tonic for the great good it did me I would be a very ungrateful woman indeed. At one time I had been all aches and weariness, but a course of Clements Tonic substituted ease and energy, together with an appetite such as I had not enjoyed for years. I was never so astounded in all my life as I was when I had taken Clements Tonic about three weeks, for by that time the fainting attacks had entirely stopped, and the pains in my head, stomach, and about the back were altogether in abeyance. Really, it was lovely to be so free from my former torments, and all the time I was getting stronger and stronger, till at length I was as well as ever I could possibly wish to be, and all through Clements Tonic."

"That is why you give it such unstinted praise?"

"That is the reason, for it thoroughly cured me of my complaints, and I'm sure it will do the same for other people. Anyhow, you can publish my statement in any style you like."

STATUTORY DECLARATION.

I, MARY O'CONNELL, of No. 45 Leveson-street, North Melbourne, 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.

Mary O'Connell

Declared at North Melbourne, in the State of Victoria, this 15th day of January, 1904, before me, J. BARWISE, J.P., a Justice of the Peace in and for the Central Bailiwick of the State of Victoria.

BONNINGTON'S IRISH MOSS.

For the chest, throat, and lungs. This medicine will loosen the grip of a cold from the first dose. Pleasant to take and always reliable; but be sure you obtain the genuine article.

Beaufort Rainfall.

We are indebted to Mr Jas. McKeich for the following interesting information as to the rainfall at Beaufort since 1899.

	1899	1900	1901	1902	'03	'04	'05	'06	'07
Jan.	181	113	255	80	149	462	107	8	61
Feb.	180	20	38	80	202	341	126	94	106
Mar.	224	407	166	158	149	73	96	367	89
Apr.	239	329	461	12	466	71	144	56	369
May	195	451	151	94	229	330	335	342	
June	414	350	361	355	301	404	298	339	
July	99	100	158	103	265	180	350	256	
Aug.	277	403	289	194	117	325	150	197	
Sept.	180	237	410	250	307	152	383	361	
Oct.	261	131	261	192	295	289	278	425	
Nov.	252	91	59	77	340	213	76	262	
Dec.	100	81	88	665	387	16	246	42	
Tls.	2672	2713	2675	2188	3537	2876	3598	2983	624

Total for 8 years (1899 to 1906), 222.48, averaging 27.80 per year.

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).

Chamberlain's Cough Remedy has become a great favourite for children, for coughs, colds, croup and whooping cough, because it can always be depended upon and is pleasant to take. Mothers have found that there is not the least danger in giving it to their children in large and frequent doses, as it contains no injurious substance. For sale by Wotherspoon and Co., Merchants, Beaufort.

Four members of the plainclothes police force, Melbourne, have been ordered to resume uniform, and some of them have been fined in addition. This arises out of a charge of misconduct, which has been enquired into, and an adverse finding arrived at.

The Pinnacle of Merit.

The pinnacle of merit is achieved in the "Miller" Suits—the sort that particular men care about—suits of many merits. When you wear a "Miller" Suit you have that well-dressed feeling and appearance that counts for so much in a successful career. The garments hang and fit with correct comfort—the cut is artistic and fashionable—and the finish ensures that permanent satisfaction which is the final test of an economical suit.

We have a fine selection of the newest and most effective Autumn and Winter patterns.

Suits to Order,

In Colonial and Scotch Tweeds,

50s., 55s., 63s.

Our Mr. H. O. Thomas visits the district at intervals.

Patterns, Price List, and Self-measurement Forms sent free if you ask.

MILLER'S,

THE CLOTHIERS,

7 & 9 Bridge St., Ballarat.

NATURE.

When a person suffers from

Rheumatism	Blood Disorders	Gravel
Gout	Anæmia	Stone
Neuralgia	Indigestion	Bladder Troubles
Lumbago	Biliousness	General Debility
Sciatica	Jaundice	Sick Headache

it is but Nature's warning that the

KIDNEYS AND LIVER

are not efficiently doing their duty.

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 work 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.

APPROVED BY THE MOTHERS.

"Bonnington's Irish Moss" is well in favor with the mothers of Australia. It is an economical and reliable medicine to have in the house. Cures Whooping Cough, Croup, and all Chest Affections.

Railway Time-Table.

The following is the local railway time-table:—A mixed train leaves Ballarat at 11.23 a.m., Trawalla at 12.10 p.m., reaching Beaufort at 12.27, and taking its departure at 12.30. It leaves Middle Creek at 12.49, and Buangor at 12.58. The Adelaide express leaves Melbourne at 4.40 p.m. (Sundays excepted), Ballarat at 7.50, and Beaufort at 8.45 (arriving here at 8.40). 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, 7.54; Middle Creek, 8.4; Beaufort, 8.37 (arriving here at 8.27); Trawalla, 8.50; Burrumbeet, 9.17. The 8.20 p.m. train from Stawell to Ballarat, arrives at Beaufort at 11.10 p.m.

"LINSEED COMPOUND." Trade Mark of Kay's Compound Essence of Linseed, for Coughs and Colds

IF you require Goods forwarded, Furniture removed, Parcels delivered, Conveyances or 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.

Dalgleish & Co.,

TEA AND CONFECTIONERY MERCHANTS,

HOLMES STREET, BALLARAT.

SINGLE TINS or BOXES of BISCUITS or CONFECTIONERY at WHOLESALE PRICES. Sole Proprietors of

"KOOMARI TEA."

Every Order is Guaranteed Quality & Weight.

DALGLEISH & CO.

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, BLACKSMITH, AND HORSE-SHOER,

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 any orders entrusted to him with promptness and despatch. Prices as low as possible, consistent with good workmanship. Horses as usual carefully shod.

DISTRICT AGENT for the FARMERS' FAVORITE GRAIN DRILL and FARM MACHINERY.

Brophy, Foley & Coy.,

PRODUCE AGENTS & AUCTIONEERS,

Market Square, Ballarat.

HIGHEST Price given for Grain of all descriptions. Prompt settlement. Three months' free storage. Advances made. Samples and Correspondence invited.

F. G. PRINCE,

Wholesale and Retail BUTCHER,

HAS REMOVED to the Premises known as SMITH'S BUTCHER SHOP in

HAVELOCK STREET

Opposite the Golden Age Hotel), and hopes by strict attention to business and by keeping the Prime Best of Meat to merit a fair share of public patronage.

Small Goods a Specialty.

LIBRARY 27 MAY 1907 VICTORIA

The Riponshire Advocate.

No 1539. | Registered at General Post Office, Melbourne for transmission by post as a newspaper. | BEAUFORT, SATURDAY, MAY 25, 1907. | 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	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	3
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	6
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., 3s. 6d., 1d.; 2s. 6d., 1d.; 3s., 1d.; 5s., 2½d.; 7s. 6d., 2d.; 10s., 3d.; 10s. 6d., 3d.; 15s., 3d.; 20 , 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

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 loves 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.

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.

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.

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.

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

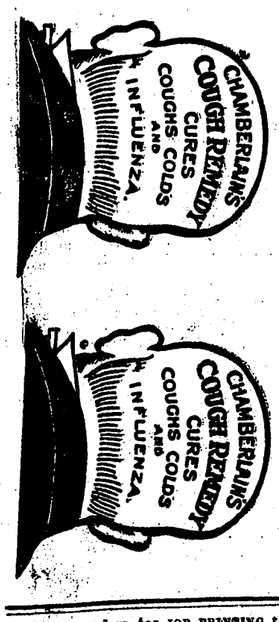
Executed with Neatness and Despatch.

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.



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.

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."

NOTICE.

We have resolved to REDUCE the SUBSCRIPTION to "THE RIPONSHIRE ADVOCATE" (with which is published 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

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.

MOTHER'S FRIEND.
PEDIC POMADE for the Head,
Strikes infesting vermin dead;
On all hands it is confessed,
Surest, finest, foremost, best.
Destroys vermin; kills nits; heals sores.
Small, 1/-; large, 2/-; extra large, 3/6. Of all chemists and dealers. Posted 1d. more.
Manufacturer, P. KLEESATTEL, Traralgon, Vic.

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.

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

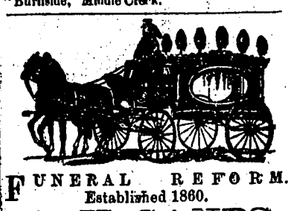
Estimates submitted for all work in building line.

DOEPEL AND CHANDLER,
AUCTIONEERS,
Auditors, Accountants, House, Land, Insurance and Financial Agents,
NATIONAL MUTUAL BUILDINGS,
BALLARAT.

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, L36 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,
NATIONAL MUTUAL BUILDINGS,
BALLARAT.
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 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. Begg.

HINTS TO FRIENDLY READER

You want to see the local paper a successful institution.

Talk about it wherever you go

Mention it to the tradespeople with whom you do business.

If they don't advertise in it, try and induce them to do so.

If you are induced to buy anything from what you have read in its advertising columns mention the fact to the tradesman.

Don't lend your paper to any person who can afford to become a subscriber but is too mean to support local enterprise.

A 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—t 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 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 what ever 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.

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 the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odor arising from food, alcohol, or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in parts of Honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale depôt, 33 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 stamp 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—11.30 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 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 RECEIPTS
DELIVERY BOOKS, &c,
Prepared on the Shortest Notice.

G. H. COUGLE,

The People's Draper,

Beaufort.

G.H.C. meets the need of the people. Ladies will be glad to know that I have opened a

DRESSMAKING DEPARTMENT,

under the management of a lady of wide experience. The new Department will turn out high-class work at moderate rates....

Dress Values.

The new consignment of Dress Goods just opened up presents some very Special Value in Stylish, Seasonable Materials and Trimmings. A few of these are quoted below. Come now and take first choice. . .

All-wool Amazons in Black and Colors .... at 1s 11d yd.

A choice range of Check Tweeds, very much in favor, in Grey, Navy, Brown, Green, and Burgundy ... ... at 2s 3d yd.

Black Henrietta Cloth, fast dye, will give a lot of wear ... ... at 2s 9d yd.

Dress Tweeds in fashionable Greys, light, dark, and clerical. Do not miss these. At 1s 11d & 2s 6d yd.

Coating Serges in Black and Colors, from 1s to 2s 9d yd.

Cashmeres in Black and Colors, from 1s 3d to 3s 6d yd.

Velveteens in Black, Golden Brown, Burgundy, Navy, and Myrtle, at 1s, 1s 9d, and 2s 3d yd.

Dress Lengths, 7 yards each, exclusive designs in Black and Colors ... The length, 13s 6d.

French Flannel Blouse Lengths, all wool; the length, 4s 11d.

Trimmings in rich variety, and right up to date, including Fancy Draw Braids, Insertion, Laces, and Appliques.

DIXON BROS.,

PRODUCE MERCHANTS, &c., BALLARAT.

Horse Rugs, Tarpaulins, Tents, &c.,

ALL HAND-MADE.

WHOLESALE PRICES.

MOUNT LYELL MANURES.

MOUNT LYELL SUPERPHOSPHATE, £3 18s. 6d. PER TON.

W. H. HALPIN, Local Representative.

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.

BRIDAL PORTRAITS.

THE LATEST STYLES BY

Ballarat's Leading Photographers,

Richards & Co.,

Who have lately Imported some Lovely NEW BACKGROUNDS eminently fitted for Bridal Portraits—such as the Interiors of Churches, &c.

Richard & Co.'s Studio

IS FAMOUS FOR BRIDAL PICTURES.

Bridal Veils, Wreaths, Bouquets, Buttonholes, and Gloves—the latest styles—kept at the Studio.

Two Positions at least of every Sitter taken, and Proofs submitted.

Old or Faded Pictures Copied or Enlarged to any size in the Newest Shades of Art Green or Brown Frames, from 20s.

Dull, wet weather in no way interferes with the success of Richards & Co.'s Photos.

Studio—

23 Sturt Street, Ballarat.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

SUNDAY, 26th MAY, 1907.

Presbyterian Church.—Beaufort, 11 a.m.—Mr. J. M. Carroll. Middle Creek, 11 a.m.; Raglan, 3 p.m.; Chute, 7 p.m.—Mr. R. Thompson. Trawalla, 3 p.m.; Beaufort, 7 p.m.—Rev. A. Davidson, M.A. (of Geelong).

Methodist Church. — Beaufort, 11 a.m.; Chute, 3 p.m.; Raglan, 7 p.m.—Mr. D. Jackson. Shirley, 11 a.m.; Raglan, 3 p.m.; Beaufort, 7 p.m.—Rev. J. T. Kearns.

United Ancient Order of Druids.

THE Ordinary MEETING will be held in the LODGE ROOM, SOCIETIES' HALL on TUESDAY evening next, at 7.30 o'clock sharp.

A. C. WELSH, Secy.

"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.

Death.

COLLINS.—On 19th May, at Nerring, Ellen, relict of the late John Collins, aged 68 years. R.I.P.

Bereavement Card.

Mr. W. COLLINS and Family desire to sincerely thank their many friends, and particularly the Very Rev. P. O'Hare, for kindness and sympathy shown during their recent sad bereavement.

In Memoriam.

McCURDY—In loving memory of my dear wife, who died 26th May, 1905.

—W. L. McCURDY.

In loving memory of our dear daughter and sister, Agnes, who died 26th May, 1905.

Sadly missed.

—Inserted by J. Holdsworth and family.

THE

Riponshire Advocate

Published every Saturday Morning.

SATURDAY, MAY 25, 1907.

Another attempt is to be made by the residents of Snake Valley to have the Carnghaim common, which embraces an area of 5000 acres, cut into blocks. This will take the form of a petition to the Minister of Lands.

The dry weather and heavy frosts had been seriously retarding the growth of crops, and rain was very badly needed. Farmers were, therefore, in good heart at Sunday's and Monday's downpour, a total of 132 points being registered at Beaufort. There was another heavy downpour on Tuesday afternoon and night, when an additional 97 points was registered, making the total 2 in. 29 points. At about 4 o'clock on Tuesday afternoon, there was a very loud clap of thunder and a vivid flash of lightning. Rain then fell in torrents for a short time. The heavy rain caused a breakage in the bank of the Yam Holes Sluicing Company's dam, and dredging had to be temporarily stopped to effect repairs. The sludge dam belonging to the Fiery Creek Dredging Company at Main Lead also broke away, and repairs had to be effected.

"LINSEED COMPOUND," for Coughs and Colds. Gives instant relief to Asthma and Bronchitis.

We regret having to record the death of Mrs Ellen Collins, owner and licensee of the Sailor's Gully Hotel, Nerring, and an old and respected resident of the district, the sad event occurring on Sunday at Nerring. Deceased, who was 68 years of age, was a native of Kilkenny, Ireland. She landed in Sydney, N.S.W., when she was 16 or 17 years of age, and was married there in 1858 at the age of 19. She came to Beaufort with her husband, the late Mr John Collins, in 1860, and first settled at Southern Cross. Then they lived at Bald Hill for a short time, and subsequently engaged in farming pursuits at Trawalla. About 11 years ago deceased bought the Sailor's Gully Hotel at Nerring, and has conducted the business since. The deceased was esteemed for her many good qualities. She was an excellent mother, a good neighbour, and a kind and generous friend to the poor. The deceased had been suffering from an internal complaint for some time, and had been confined to her bed for about three weeks. She leaves a grown-up family of six sons and two daughters to mourn their loss. The remains of deceased were interred in the Beaufort Cemetery on Tuesday. The funeral was very largely attended, about 40 vehicles and 10 horsemen being in the cortege. The coffin was covered with beautiful floral tributes of sympathy. Messrs J. Magree, M. Fitzpatrick, J. Rodgers, M. O'Callaghan, M. Fay, and J. Brennan acted as coffin-bearers; whilst the pall-bearers were Messrs R. Simpson, W. L. Fay, J. J. Keating, W. Fitzpatrick, J. Rodgers, junr., and Michael Kelly. The Very Rev. P. O'Hare conducted the obsequies at the grave.

The half-yearly meeting of the Beaufort branch A.N.A. was held in the Societies' Hall on Tuesday evening. Mr A. H. Sands (president) occupied the chair, and there were about 20 members present. There was also a moderate attendance of the general public and ladies. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed. The correspondence was of a routine nature. Two benefit members were elected. The following accounts were passed for payment:—Sick-pay, £4 13s 4d; Dr. Eadie, £21 19s 3d; Dr. Jackson, £12 8s 1d; J. W. Harris, £12 8s 1d; Wotherspoon & Co., 4s; treasurer, 10s; secretary, £4. The President retired at this stage, and Mr Menzies took the chair. The following officers were elected for the ensuing half-year:—President, Mr H. Smith; vice-president, Mr D. K. Jones; secretary, Mr J. M. Carroll; treasurer, Mr Muntz; committee, Messrs G. Nothnagel, W. Kay, M. Franc, W. J. Bartley, and A. Nicholson; assistant-secretary, Mr Herbert Troy; press-correspondent, Mr A. Parker, junr. Messrs D. K. Jones and A. Nicholson returned thanks. The motion "That from 30th June next, no mutual improvement items be arranged by the branch, and that the advertising of the fortnightly meetings be discontinued" was put to the meeting and defeated by a 13 votes to 2. The second motion "That the place of meeting be changed to the Mechanics' Institute," was carried by a substantial majority. Both these motions occasioned lengthy discussions. A tournament debate on the question, "Should Trial by Jury be abolished?" was decided in the negative by 328 points to 326. Mr J. M. Carroll was the leader of the negative side, and Mr H. Menzies of the affirmative. The judges were Messrs S. Young and C. J. C. Baker.

Woods' Great Peppermint Cure, for Coughs and Colds, never fails. 1s 6d.

Mr J. Drysdale Brown, M.L.C., has lodged his nomination for the Nelson Province. It is considered unlikely that Mr Brown will be opposed.

Messrs Dixon Bros. & Halpin, auctioneers, Beaufort, report having held a very successful clearing sale at Mr Vale's, Waterloo, on Wednesday. Fifteen acres of land and orchard brought £7 4s an acre, Mr Walter Anderson being the purchaser. The furniture sold at satisfactory prices. A milch cow realized £4, and Orpington fowls 5s 6d a pair.

The first football match of the season between Stockyard Hill and Skipton was played at Stockyard Hill last Saturday. Both clubs played several juniors. The game, which was played in a very friendly spirit, resulted in a win for the visitors. The final scores were—Skipton, 4 goals 6 behinds; Stockyard Hill, 2 behinds. Those who showed to most advantage for the winners were Rowe, Cairns, Rawlings, Tait, Stoddart, and Wilkie; and for the losers, Keating (who played the best game on the ground), Hannah (2), Meehan, Eastman, Flynn, and Clayton. Mr B. Corniah umpired the game to everyone's satisfaction.

The Beaufort Section, D Co., Rangers, held a very enjoyable military social in the Societies' Hall on Wednesday night, at which there was an attendance of 40 couples. Excellent music was provided by Jackson's String Band, and Mr E. Heins proved an efficient M.C. Visitors were present from Buangor and Ararat, including Captain Scott, who appeared in dress uniform. Songs were contributed by Private Ben. Stuart, Mr J. Telford, and Sergt. W. A. Pedder. A very nice supper was provided by Mr H. Flowers, whose catering gave every satisfaction. Hearty votes of thanks were, on the proposition of Sergt. Pedder, accorded Mr J. Lilley for preparing the floor and Mr Hains for his services as M.C. The social broke up at about 3.30 a.m., all present being well pleased with the night's entertainment. The secretarial duties were well carried out by Private M. Tyrrell.

A new journalistic venture, "The Lone Hand," published by the Bulletin Newspaper Co., has made its appearance. It is a monthly magazine, aiming to compare with the best of its class from overseas, and, above all, to be distinctively and typically Australian. The letterpress is excellent, and the first number contains many very interesting articles. One of its outstanding features is a fine portrait of Mr J. F. Archibald, founder and for many years editor of "The Bulletin," who begins his journalistic reminiscences, which are bound to be followed in future issues with great interest. A sensational article on John Wren will excite interest of another kind, and the exposures of patent medicine frauds ought to be of value to the community. The stories and verse are of a highly original order, and altogether "The Lone Hand" has made a good start.

An old resident of Bottle Hill, Snake Valley, passed away on Tuesday, in the person of Mrs Mary Featherstone, relict of Mr Ralph Featherstone. The deceased had been in bad health for some considerable time, and the cause of death was heart failure and dropsy. She leaves a grown-up family of five sons and three daughters, and was within one month of being 80 years of age. The remains were interred in the Carngham Cemetery on Thursday. The coffin-bearers were five sons and a son-in-law—Messrs E., H., W., T. and J. Featherstone, and J. Treleaven; and the pall-bearers were Messrs W. Aisbett, J. Douglas, G. Wookey, W. Murray, W. Hayward, W. Coulsell, G. Patterson, L. Lewis, and W. Wookey. Rev. Mr Greenwood conducted service at the grave.

The methods that are being used at Poseidon, Victoria, the new Australian goldfield, and the gold-getting methods described in the book of Genesis are practically the same. So asserts a writer in the current issue of Dr. Fitchett's 6d magazine, "Life," the May issue of which is to hand. He adds that the statutes that prevailed at Havilah, the Biblical goldfield, and the Maryborough by-laws are also equally alike and equally useful. It seems that the article on Poseidon is only one of a number of original Australian articles which are included in the current number of "Life." In addition to the goldfields account, and the history of the month by Dr. Fitchett, Messrs Noble, Laver and Trott's expression of opinion as to the personnel of the coming English Eleven; a finely written and beautifully illustrated Nature-study by "Malurus;" a capital set of secrets of success" by a number of leading business men; and a batch of short contributions by a score of writers in all parts of Australasia.

Mr S. Collins invites tenders by 30th inst for the purchase or lease of land and orchard at Raglan.

Messrs Dixon Bros. & Halpin, auctioneers, Beaufort, hold a house and furniture sale by auction at Mrs H. Prince's residence, Raglan, on Wednesday next, 29th inst., at 1.30 p.m. sharp. The same firm will sell on Saturday, 1st June, at 3 p.m., under instructions from the Crown Solicitor, the land and cottage in Willoby-street, Beaufort, lately occupied by Mr D. Eaplin. Particulars will be found in our advertising columns.

Ripon shire ratepayers are reminded by advertisement in another column that to entitle them to enrolment all rates must be paid on or before 10th June. Attention is specially directed to the fact that the water rates, in addition to the general rates, must be paid to secure enrolment. Interest will be charged on all rates unpaid on 10th June.

Middle Creek.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

The half-yearly meeting in connection with the Middle Creek branch A.N.A. was held in the Middle Creek Public Hall on Friday, 17th inst.; President W. L. Fay in the chair, and a good attendance of members present. Correspondence was received from board of directors re alteration of branch rules; to be considered at next meeting. From Children's Hospital, enclosing collecting cards; received. From Member Forster, re clearance; left in hands of secretary. The following officers were elected for the ensuing half-year:—President, Mr W. Roberts; vice-president, Mr S. S. Pickford; treasurer, Mr C. H. Taylor; secretary, Mr H. J. Richards; assistant secretary, Mr W. Trompf; committee, Messrs W. Matheson, M. Fitzpatrick, P. J. Russell, J. Mathews, J. Hillman; auditors, Messrs J. A. Lewis and J. McDonald; press correspondent, Mr P. J. Russell. The election and installing of officers was conducted by Mr W. L. Fay. Accounts amounting to £5 11s 4d were passed for payment. Contributions amounting to £21 4s 9d were received. It was arranged to hold future meetings of the branch on the third Friday in each month.

Mining News.

The following are the reported yields for the week ending Saturday, May 18th:—Morris and party, 5oz. 6dwt.; Last Chance, 6oz. 13dwt.; Carmichael and party, 7oz. 8dwt.; Martin's Reward, 12oz. 5dwt.; Pitcher and party, 2oz. 10dwt.; Adamthwaite and party, 4oz. 2dwt.; McCracken, 2oz. 6dwt.; Vale and party, 7oz.; Jaensch and party (fortnight), 17oz. 6dwt.; sundries, 14oz.

Trawalla Leads G.M. Coy.—Leading S.W. driven to 160ft., now in hard bar carrying poor wash; N.E. reached 120ft., wash payable; cross-cut N. off same 16ft., promising wash.

Beaufort Athletic Club.

A special general meeting of the above club, to consider the resolution passed by the meeting of delegates from the Agricultural Society, Athletic Club, and Thistle Club, re the erection of a grandstand in the Park, was held at the Mechanics' Institute on Monday evening; Mr R. A. D. Sinclair (president) in the chair, and nine members present.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.

The secretary reported that the Thistle Club had purchased their dancing-board for £1.

The following accounts were passed for payment on the motion of Messrs Eastwood and Cougle:—Mechanics' Institute, 3s; A. Parker, 9s 6d.

The secretary reported that Mr E. W. Hughes and he had represented the club, and that the resolution agreed to by the conference was as follows:—That the Shire Council be asked to build a grandstand and booths in the Park at a cost of £400 (£300 of which is to be lent to the societies at 5 per cent. interest per annum), that the Agricultural Society, Athletic Club, and Thistle Club guarantee the interest annually and in addition pay off the principal within 10 years, and that at an early date an effort be made by the different societies to hold a fair in order to raise funds to reduce the amount of the loan.

Mr Hughes said it was for the club to say now whether they would take part in the scheme, which would be some guide to the Thistle Club, so that they all might act together.

The chairman said that personally he was very sorry to see such a poor meeting, which showed that members were either very lukewarm on the subject or took very little interest in it. As it was a matter of finance, and as they would have to get guarantors, members certainly should have attended in larger numbers. Perhaps the fact that some members might be asked to act as guarantors accounted for their absence.

Mr Hughes said they could see by the paper that they were not to do that.

The chairman understood that the officers would go guarantors.

Mr Parker remarked that if that was expected of him he would sooner resign his position as secretary than accept the responsibility.

Mr Hughes also declined to act as a guarantor.

Mr Eastwood thought the difficulty might be got over by three members offering their names as guarantors to the Shire Council, instead of asking the officers for the time being.

The chairman thought this should be done before the deputation interviewed the council, as that would probably be the first question asked them.

Mr Loft said the meeting had been called to see whether they were in favor of the scheme, and he doubted whether the Athletic Club was in favor of it. Asked by the chairman if he would submit a motion, Mr Loft moved that the Athletic Club is not in favor of erecting a grandstand in the Park at the present time. Seconded by Mr Cameron.

Mr Halpin moved as an amendment that the Athletic Club adopt the resolution carried at the conference. Seconded by Mr Jones.

Mr Halpin thought it was quite time enough to consider the question of guarantors when the council asked for them. Mr Sinclair was not there as a shire councillor.

The chairman called Mr Halpin to order, reminding him that he had not mentioned his position as a councillor.

Mr Halpin again contended that it was time enough to submit the names of guarantors when the council asked for them. He had not the slightest hesitation in saying that the societies would be able to give good security. They were prepared to pay 5 per cent. interest, which only meant £15 a year between the three societies, without taking into consideration the revenue received from the grandstand towards the payment of the principal.

Mr Hughes thought it would be a pity to throw cold water on the scheme. They had a long time (10 years) to pay off the loan, and purposed holding a fair yearly. The townspeople would help them pay it off. There would not only be the revenue from the grandstand itself, but also the receipts from fairs.

Mr Eastwood gave a sketch of the movement since its inception (which has already been published), and said this was a worthy object by which the Athletic Club could justify its existence. It was frequently pointed out that the Athletic Club had gone on from year to year and done so little for itself. They certainly had money in hand, but it was not proposed to touch that. It did not say much for the patriotism of the members of the Athletic Club if they could not guarantee so little an amount. It was proposed to hold a fair in the spring, by which means he felt sure £100 would be raised, and he also ventured the opinion that at the first sports gathering their share of the interest would more than be raised by the takings from the grandstand. 200 at 1s meant £10, and he thought there would be more like 300. The stand was to accommodate 400 people. In every way it would be an improvement to the Park. He agreed with Mr Halpin that it would be time enough to trouble about guarantors when the council asked for them.

The chairman thought that would be at the next meeting. The Shire Council were not going to take men of straw as guarantors.

Mr Eastwood thought the majority would be in favor of the scheme. He was rather surprised at the first motion being against a grandstand, more especially as the Athletic Club would benefit more from it than the Agricultural Society.

The chairman thought a grandstand was a very desirable thing to have in the Park, and as a councillor he had no hesitation in saying that if they went to the council with a scheme and guarantors good enough the council would go into the business. But as president of the club he asked them to nominate guarantors who were willing to act, so that the deputation could say to the council, "Are you prepared to take them?" With regard to those gentlemen who had already offered to guarantee £25 each, he thought the council would be only too pleased to accept their names.

Mr Hughes still thought the president was a little ahead of the business, the first thing being to agree to the scheme.

Mr Eastwood explained to Mr Jones that it was understood that no society was to be asked to guarantee a specific amount, but that each society would be in the swim so far as guaranteeing the total amount of £300 was concerned. They would all assist in repaying that amount and supply the guarantees. It was a joint and several so far as the clubs were concerned. Supposing a guarantor became insolvent or was not prepared to meet his guarantee, the Agricultural Society was prepared to take it up and would do so.

Mr Loft was not opposed to a grandstand; but thought they should raise the money without going to the council. The public had raised £300 to build the band rotunda, and could do the same again. He did not believe in paying interest for 10 years. It would be more to their own credit if they got up sports and raised the money themselves. Let the council attend to the footpaths and lights. The only decent footpaths in the town were in front of Wotherspoon's and his place, and they had made them themselves.

The chairman thought they had no need to come here to abuse the council, and did not think they would get much sympathy if they did.

Mr Cameron did not believe in guaranteeing the money they had on hand, as they wanted all the money they had. The council might want guarantors to put down deeds of property. He would like to see the building of the grandstand taken up in another way.

Mr Eastwood pointed out that as the winter was coming on it was not an opportune time to hold a fair. They had asked the council to stay their hand with reference to repairing the old buildings, and it was therefore necessary to take action at once. With regard to building the grandstand themselves, as it would be on public property in the Recreation Reserve the council was the proper party to build it, so long as the societies gave a guarantee that the money would be repaid and the interest also paid.

The amendment was carried by 7 votes to 2, only the mover and seconder voting for the motion.

As the old delegates were unable to attend the deputation to the council, Messrs Jones and Topper and Dr. Eadie were, on the motion of Mr Eastwood, seconded by Mr Hughes, appointed in their stead.

The chairman said his sympathies were with the movement.

Mr Halpin said the scheme was so simple that no guarantors were required at all.

Mr Eastwood thought the council would ask for one guarantor from each society for £100 each, and the guarantors would in turn be guaranteed by the different societies. The guarantors of £25 each to the Agricultural Society were promised for a different scheme, the money to be lent on debentures at 4 per cent. in the event of the Shire Council not building the grandstand. £150 had been thus guaranteed.

The chairman said that personally he liked this scheme best, as a joint and several was not a nice thing to be connected with; one man might have to become responsible for the lot. It would be better to get guarantors for small amounts. It would be easier to get more guarantees of £5 or £10 than three at £100.

Mr Eastwood—Look at the large amount of work entailed. The interest would have to be paid.

Mr Jones said he was confident that if they worked in unison the whole thing would be paid off in a few years.

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,—If the object of the meeting convened by Mr A. Andrews last week were for the purpose of making better the conditions under which the cutters and carters are working, by securing a greater return for their labor, and a regular daily service of trucks, then the object in view would commend itself to not only cutters and carters, but dealers at this end also, and get their hearty support. But according to your report of the meeting in last issue, it would seem that the banishment of the dealer here is the chief aim of the proposed union, and who, according to Mr Andrews, is making a profit of 4s and 5s per truck. Every man has the privilege of selling his wood where he chooses. If it suits him to sell at Beaufort, rather than go to Ballarat, that is his business. The price paid for good wood at Beaufort previous to this month was 33s. Those who sell their own wood in Ballarat, and others who have since interviewed dealers there, know that in getting that price they have been receiving full value. Therefore cutters and carters who have been selling their wood at Beaufort for years will need greater inducement, and better proof regarding the profits, than the convener offers at present to make them boycott those in whom they have every confidence.—Yours, etc.,

WOOD DEALER.

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

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Some reasons why you should do so at once:—

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WOTHERSPOON & CO.,
Agents for Beaufort and District.

For Chronic Chest Complaints, Woods' Great Peppermint Cure. 1s 6d.

Empire Day at Beaufort.

Despite unfavorable weather conditions, the celebration of Empire Day at Beaufort was carried out with considerable enthusiasm. The programme laid down by the Education Department was followed at the State school in the morning, and in the afternoon, at about 2 o'clock, the children of Beaufort, Trawalla, Nerring, and Main Lead, to the number of about 400, assembled at the Beaufort school, when they were decorated with red, white and blue ribbons. Headed by the Beaufort Brass Band, the children marched to the band rotunda (which was erected as a memorial to Her late Majesty Queen Victoria), Rear-Admiral Bridges, of the Trawalla Estate (who, in addition to giving a donation of £5, generously sent several cases of oranges for distribution amongst the children), was received by the Rangers, as a guard of honor under Lieut. T. Williams, with the general salute. A pleasing selection was played by the Beaufort Town Brass Band under the conductorship of Bandmaster Collins. Cr. R. A. D. Sinclair, who acted as Master of Ceremonies, gave an explanation of the proceedings, and apologised for the absence of Cr. A. R. Slater (President of Ripon shire) and the Very Rev. P. O'Hare, after which the Union Jack was unfurled (Miss Bridges performing this little function), saluted by the children, and a *feu de joie* fired by the Rangers, who gave three cheers for the King, whilst the children gave three cheers for the King, the Empire, and the Commonwealth. Another selection was played by the band, after which Rear-Admiral Bridges gave a patriotic address. He said he would like first of all to join Mr Sinclair in thanking Lieut. Williams and the Rangers in coming to honour Empire Day. They had acquitted themselves admirably. In some ways he should be fitted to speak on this subject. It had been his privilege to serve her late Majesty for over 30 years in the navy. He had seen a great many of the countries of other nations, and since his retirement from active service he had travelled a great deal, and was thus able to judge the relative advantages of their own nation to various other countries, and he would not change to any of them. When they considered their race—the purity of its laws, its freedom, its very large possessions, and the ways of some other nations, they should be proud of their freedom. How did they obtain these possessions? It was owing to their great ancestors' pluck and determination in furthering the interests of their country. Look at the pioneers who came out to Australia and New Zealand; consider what they owed to them and the trials and difficulties they had suffered. Then they must look at what their soldiers and sailors had suffered. The sailors had been sent to sea in the poorest of ships with the very poorest of provisions. The soldiers had fought far away from their native land, and they had won for us much of what we had to-day. He did not think any of them could realise the terrible hardships and discomforts that their forefathers went through. In a spirit of generosity they had given many captured possessions back to other nations. They had actually found men and money to help other nations in their wars. They should all be proud of their heritage. What a large portion of the world they had even in Australasia. He would respectfully suggest that every one of them should read more history. They would find it far more interesting than novels, and far more beneficial. He did not think they were proud enough of their nation. They wanted more patriotism, altogether. He could tell many tales of patriotism, even in his own experience. They wanted some of the spirit of Sir Richard Grenville, who had fought 53 Spanish ships single-handed in the "Revenge," and then, when all his guns were silenced, and he was at his last extremity, he ordered his master gunner to blow up the ship, saying that he would rather fall into the hands of God than into those of the Spanish. They should also remember Nelson's men when he made his final signal at Trafalgar. The men had set up a cheer which was heard by the Frenchmen, and taken by them as an ill omen, and for them it was one. Or like those British soldiers in Wellington's small army in the Peninsular, about whom Napoleon said "those stupid English never know when they are beaten." And they didn't, but went on and gained the victory. He thought it was a very good idea of the men who had constituted this Empire Day. It was right to set one day in the year apart, so that they might let their thoughts run on the deeds of their forefathers and on their grand Empire. He would beg all of them, especially the young ones present, to think of this goodly heritage of theirs, which was theirs by birth, and to be proud of their Empire, and to each determine that they would do their utmost to preserve it and strengthen it according as each has the opportunity.

The school children sang "Rule Britannia" under the conductorship of Mr C. J. C. Baker. Then lengthy addresses were given by the Rev. Charles Reed, and Mr. Robert Thompson, and a short story by the Rev. J. T. Kearns proved very acceptable. The children next sang "God Bless the Prince of Wales," followed by a selection from the band, and the National Anthem. The children were then regaled with confectionery, sweets and oranges. Under the direction of Mr E. J. Muntz, shire engineer, a number of trees were planted by the children in the band rotunda reserve. The business people of the town having observed a half-holiday, there was a large gathering of adults as well as children at the function. An adjournment was afterwards made to the Shire Hall by a number of citizens, at the invitation of Cr. A. R. Slater, the Shire President, and a glass of wine partaken of.

"The Waybacks," a number of young men and boys, characteristically attired, driving a raw-boned horse in a ramshackle of a cart, which was labelled with coming events of the band, created considerable amusement.

At the Shire Half Cr. Sinclair again apologised for the absence of the Shire President, as well as for the non-attendance of the Rev. R. McGowan, and in proposing the toast of "Success to the Empire," expressed his pleasure at the patriotic feeling shown. The toast was drunk with musical honors, Mr Wotherspoon sang "The Empress of the Waves." Captain Troy proposed the health of Rear-Admiral Bridges in felicitous terms, and the toast having been enthusiastically honored, the Admiral made a happy response. The proceedings terminated with the singing of the National Anthem.

At Waterloo the day was celebrated in a manner becoming a place whose name has such historic associations. A little appropriate speechifying, confined to reasonable limits, was followed by an extensive and varied programme of sports and games for the children, after which a really sumptuous repast, provided by the ladies, was partaken of. A couple of hundred children took part in the celebration, and a similar quota of adults joined in the gathering. Further details will be given in our next issue.

Bonnington's Irish Moss

For Stubborn Colds and Children's Hacking Coughs. THE MOTHER'S FRIEND.

at Beaufort.

e weather conditions, inspire Day at Beau- t with considerable rogramme laid down partment was followed: the morning, and in out 2 o'clock, the Trawalla, Nerring, e number of about e Beaufort school, rated with red, white eaded by the Beau- children marched to ich was erected as a te Majesty Queen iral Bridges, of the , in addition to giving erously sent several distribution amongst eived by the Rangers, ler Lieut. T. Williams, e. A pleasing selec- Beaufort Town Brass nductorship of Band- R. A. D. Sinclair, who remonies, gave an ex- ceedings, and apolo- e of Cr. A. R. Slater shire) and the Very after which the furled (Miss Bridges function), saluted by u de joie fired by the three cheers for the dren gave three cheers pire, and the Common- ection was played by Rear-Admiral Bridges ess. He said he would Mr Sinclair in thank and the Rangers in pire Day. They had admirably. In some fitted to speak on been his privilege to ty for over 30 years in een a great many of er nations, and since tive service he had eal, and was thus relative advantages o various other coun- not change to any of onsidered their race— , its freedom, its very the ways of some other be proud of their free- obtain these possess- to their great ances- mination in furthering country. Look at the e out to Australia consider what they trials and difficulties Then they must look at and sailors had ailors had been the poorest of poorest of provisions, nt far away from their had won for us much y. He did not think alise the terrible hard- s that their forefathers spirit of generosity captured possessions . They had actually y to help other nations should all be proud of t a large portion of even in Australasia, y suggest that every d more history. They ore interesting than beneficial. He did proud enough of their d more patriotism, al- ell many tales of pat- wn experience. They pirit of Sir Richard ught 53 Spanish ships "Revenge," and then, e silenced, and he was he ordered his master e ship, saying that he o the hands of God the Spanish. They Nelson's men when at Trafalgar. The er which was heard d taken by them as r them it was one soldiers in Welling- he Peninsular, about "those stupid English ey are beaten." And t on and gained the it was a very good had constituted this right to set one day that they might let e the deeds of their their grand Empire them, especially the o think of this goodly ch was theirs by birth, ir Empire, and to each ould do their utmost engthen it according tunity.

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s Irish Moss
rn Colds and
rking Coughs

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THE THUMB MARK.

THE STORY OF A MURDER MYSTERY.

It was Thomas Straiter himself, tall, spare, eminently respectable in his loose black raiment, who gave the details of the tragedy when Mr. Thomas Morris, solicitor, out of neighbourly kindness, called after having read the news in his morning paper.

"It was I who discovered the body,' said Straiter in his usual monotone. "I was here last night at nine o'clock to report on the day's business, as I have come every night since the day ten years ago when Mr. Bell, realizing that he was a confirmed invalid, placed his extensive holdings in my charge. You know how particular a man he was—anxious to keep a tight hold on every tenant through whom he had accumulated his fortune. I was eyes, and ears, and hands to him."

"You were indeed most faithful," interposed the lawyer, sympathetically—"his other self, I may say, his better self"—

Thomas Straiter waved his hand deprecatingly.

"He had his faults," he replied; but who has not? They were the inevitable results of his narrow training. Had they not been so rigid we might call them virtues. But, as I was saying, I entered the house with my latchkey, going directly to the library. There, lying over the arm of his chair, was my old friend, a great, bloody hole in the back of his head. He was cold; he was dead."

"Dear, dear!" said the old solicitor, "And they have arrested young Paul Lester as a murderer. How dreadful! He always seemed a likely lad to me when he lived here with his uncle."

"Uncle by courtesy, you know," explained Straiter. "There were no ties between them. The young man's mother and the late Mrs. Bell were sisters."

"And do you believe him guilty?"

"I can only tell you the circumstances that governed the police in their action."

"They found hidden on an upper shelf in the hall closet the heavy iron poker of the old-fashioned open-hearthed fireplace in the library. There were stains on it and bits of white hair clinging to it. They found on the floor of the closet, a glove.

"The policeman of the beat stated that he had seen Lester enter the house by the rear way about dusk. It is common knowledge that his uncle had discarded him and forbidden him the premises.

"When he was arrested he admitted frankly that he had been here, and that the glove was his; but he refused to state his purpose in coming."

"A close chain," mused Mr. Morris "Tell me why were these two estranged?"

"I never asked; I never knew. My motto has always been to attend strictly to my own business"——

"Perhaps I, too, should take the truism to heart," said the old man, good-naturedly. "Well, I only stopped to expressed my condolence, and I must hurry along lest I miss my train. Perhaps you will be so good as to convey my sentiments to Mr. Bell's sister, Mrs. Clay, and to my charming little friend Gertrude. Good day, sir; good day."

As he passed through the hall the curtains parted, and a girl of twenty slight, but exquisitely formed, her colourless complexion ashen in contrast to her mourning, her great grey eyes glowing sombrely like opals under an emotion more tense than grief, intercepted him, her finger to her lips.

"Just a word," she breathed. "I don't dare to be seen, to be heard.

"I must talk with you this afternoon at your office. You won't fail me? You have always been so good to me ever since, as a little child, I used to walk down the street with you, so proud to hold your hand. I need your hand now, Mr. Morris."

"Bless my soul, Gertrude, is anything wrong?"

"Deadly wrong!"

"Be sure, then, that you can count on me, my child. I have a most important case in charge, and barely time to catch my train. Here take this card to Cronkite—John Cronkite, at my office, mind.

"He is my confidential man, and will act for me better than I can for myself, I'll be back in two days, and then we'll see, we'll see, by Jove whether any deadly wrong shall affect you.

"Be brave, be hopeful, my dear. Indeed you shall hold my hand," and picking up his green bag from the hall-stand, the old solicitor hurried away with an energy worthy of peedier results.

On the morning of the second day Mr. Morris returned to town. As he came out, refreshed from his lodgings, the sight of a long line of carriages in the street and the decorous flow of the people into the house next door reminded him that he had a neighbourly duty to perform.

He ascended the marble steps and entered the darkened parlours, unable to make out the lineaments of the undertaker's assistant, who showed him to a seat, yet conscious that there was something strangely familiar about the outlines of the man.

The coffin was set in the middle of the front parlour. At its head, sole representatives of the family, were Mrs. Clay and her daughter Gertrude, enwrapped in crape. Next to Gertrude sat Thomas Straiter, nearest friend of the deceased, and doubtless executor and manager of his estate.

The space between them and the heavily curtained windows was obscure and unoccupied, save as some attendant tiptoed in and out as shadowy as a ghost. Mr. Morris himself sat between the folding doors, and the back parlour behind him was nearly filled with sober folk—old-time acquaintances of Jacob Bell and tenants still melancholy from a sense of his oppression.

The light from the hall flickered on Thomas Straiter's face, and the lawyer noted somewhat surprisedly that its stern lines were softened into a sort of smug satisfaction. The cause thereof became apparent as the agent leaned over and patted Gertrude's folded hands, his posture and movements replete with proprietorship.

The girl shrank closer to her mother's side, and Straiter settled back again, still contentedly, like one aware that he is the master of the situation.

"Did you see that, sir?" came a whisper strangely familiar. "That's right; keep your eyes open."

The startled solicitor gazed after the undertaker's assistant, whose outlines had perplexed him a few moments before, and then, as the man passed out into the hall, he recognized him as John Cronkite.

The clergyman took his station, Bible in hand, and read in a monotonous voice. Someone closed the front door, deepening the general gloom, yet making more vivid the flickering light in its narrow radius about the head of the coffin.

Mr. Morris, fascinated by a sudden suspicion, studied fixedly Thomas Strainer's face. Was it possible that this machine-like man, who for years, as he well knew, had never varied the order of his coming or going, could now be under the sway of a passion?

One might as readily look for a change in naked rock, yet if there were hidden fires far within, even a mountain might be rent bringing ruin and devastation upon the innocent. If it were so—if it were so, then, all kindly predisposition must eliminated as conclusions from conditions not longer existing and in their stead would remain intelligence hypocracy, cunning, perhaps even that obduracy which magnifies the contemptible scoundrel into the successful villain.

The clergyman proceeded with the service. Straiter bent over and whispered to Gertrude; and the girl shrank away, depicting horror and dread in her strained attitude.

Then something extraordinary occurred. Straiter's hand, swinging from the back of his chair was seized from behind, and firmly pressed by two hands that seemed to be moulding some plastic substance. Then the shadowy form of the man who had taken so unwarranted a liberty glided out into the hall, and stood for a moment in the brighter light, as if wishing to be observed. It was John Cronkite, in his demure disguise as an undertaker's assistant.

The clergyman continued, the assemblage still sat, with bowed heads all unaware of this incident of a instant.

The lawyer studied even more fixedly Thomas Straiter's face, held fascinated by the obvious play of his emotions. At first there was a look of stupefaction on it, as the agent held up his hand, apparently picking off something sticky from the thumb.

Then intelligence began to dawn, foreboding intelligence deepening into an awful comprehension, which whitened his lips and drew the shrinking lines of fear where but lately that smug satisfaction had broadened. The fair fabric of his hopes had collapsed, and terror was upon him. What had Cronkite done?

The lawyer was still asking himself this question when he reached his office and found his faithful lieutenant awaiting him.

"The man is a great scoundrel," began John Cronkite, "who only misses successful villainy through his lack of hardihood. Circumstances were unusually favourable to him, and he took advantage of a flawless opportunity. What then remained? Why simply to make him confess to a less crime through fear of being convicted of a greater one."

"First a charade and then an enigma," complained the solicitor. "May I trouble you to get down to plain narration? What I want to know is, what did you do at the funeral?"

"Let me work up to it in an orderly way from the beginning, sir," said Cronkite; "and then when you know what I did, you will see why I did it.

"I like your little friend Miss Gertrude. She is a good girl, and I believe not only her facts, but her intuitions.

"This man Straiter has pestered her for years with odious attentions yet in so furtive a way that she could not prevent or expose him. She knows instinctively, without proof, that he brought about the estrangement between Mr. Bell and young Lester, and has been the secret enemy of that young fellow in every way. Why? Because these young people love each other.

"This, then, is the situation. Paul Lester was in the house early that evening. Gertrude saw him privately for her mother—a weak nervous creature—had no other mind than Mr Bell's will.

"While they were together her mother called her from the upper storey, and so she left him in the lower hall to find his own way out. The time was perilously near the hour when Mr. Bell must have died. The young man might easily have crept upstairs and killed him.

"No one saw him leave the house; the servants were out. He undoubtedly did drop his glove somewhere while he was there.

"Do you see how involved he is? Do you wonder that they both refrained from testifying at the inquest?

"The house was well secured in every way; there were no signs that anyone had broken in, nothing had been stolen. To the girl's mind, then, two possible theories presented themselves. Either Paul Lester or Thomas Straiter killed Mr. Bell.

"Rejecting the one she is convinced of the other. She believes that on entering the house Straiter found Paul's glove in the hall. The sight of it suggested to him how he might at once end an employment which had become irksome and satisfy both his love and hate.

"He knew that Mrs. Clay and Gertrude would inherit Mr. Bell's fortune. With Lester even charged with the murder, any thought of him as a lover would be impious.

"Therefore, why might he not marry the girl, and eventually enjoy the fruits of his long years of toil, and servitude? Accordingly he killed Mr. Bell, lid the poker and the glove where they were certain to be found, and then gave the alarm.

"I accept, sir, almost all of Miss Gertrude's premises, but I draw a third conclusion from them notwithstanding. If you object that my deductions are unsubstantiated, remember that the arrest had been made, the examination of the premises completed, and the inquest held before I even heard of the case. The time has been cruelly short, and I have been forced to argue from the characteristics and principles rather than facts.

"It was my first impression, sir, and I have fortified it by inquiry, that Straiter lacks moral and physical resolution. He has been under subjection all his life to one master mind.

"His methods have been tortuous and indirect. He knows how to wait He has a dread of the law, and a fear of its processes. His mind is corrupt and cunning, but it is also cautious.

"His nature is passive rather than active. He is incapable of executing a bold stroke; but if circumstances conspire in his favour, no regard for others would make him hesitate to grasp their full advantage.

"The coroner's inquest, sir, was held the same morning you called at the house, and before I talked with Miss Gertrude. It was a perfunctory affair, with no one to look out for the interests of the accused. Let me read you this excerpt from the testimony of Dr. Whiton, the physician an able man, always careful, sometimes over-cautious." And Cronkite read:

"'Q. You say, then, that the deceased died from the effects of this wound in the head?—A. Yes.

"'Q. It was caused by this poker?—A. Yes.

"'Q. A violent blow, eh?—A. Violent contact certainly with this poker.'

"Now, what on earth did he mean by that?" demanded the solicitor.

"It was simply the natural reservation of a cautious man, sir," replied Cronkite, "who really had no doubt that murder had been done. He meant that the same result might have been produced by the head striking the poker, as had, in fact, been produced by the poker striking the head."

"Oh, then, your precious theory is that"—

"That Mr. Bell, an aged, infirm man, while alone, either through faintness or apoplexy fell and struck his head on the poker. Admit it for a moment, sir.

"Now, suppose that Straiter entered the house shortly afterwards. He picked up a glove in the hall, and took it with him, recognising it and intending to show it to his patron.

"At the sight of the dead body there was the fear of a coward that he himself might be suspected; there was sudden temptation to take advantage of the favouring circumstances. He lifted the body to the chair; he carried the poker and the glove to the hall closet. Then"—

"Oh, don't refine any more, Cronkite," interrupted the solicitor. "The simple truth is that you have discovered nothing. Tell me, in as few words as possible what you did at the funeral."

"I took an impression of Mr. Straiter's thumb."

"May I ask why? There are no incriminatory thumb-marks."

"No; but he doesn't know there aren't. If he is guilty he will believe that this proof, which is popularly supposed to be absolute, exists against him in bloody prints on the handle of the poker on the closet shelf. Panic-stricken, he will hasten to you to make terms"—

"To me? You are dreaming, man. He doesn't know that I"—

"You saw me show myself to him at the door, sir. He will undoubtedly ask the undertaker concerning me, and the undertaker who is a friend of mine, will tell him that he has just learned that I am your private detective."

"Nonsense. Tenuity is no name for such"—

There came a rap on the door.

"Mr. Thomas Straiter would like to see you, sir," announced the office boy: and as the lawyer nodded assent John Cronkite concealed himself behind a screen in the corner.

"I have come to complain, sir," began Straiter with bold assumption which his tremulous lips belied, "of maltreatment by your employe, as inexplicable as it was outrageous."

"I fully endorse, and hold myself personally responsible for Cronkite's actions," the solicitor announced stiffly.

"Then I am to understand"—

"You are to understand that I am the solicitor for Paul Lester in this false charge that has been made against him."

"I have made no charge"—

"You have been made accessory to it," returned the lawyer sharply. "You have conspired to take an innocent life. You have committed perjury most foul by holding your peace.

"Now, I am not the public prosecutor. I look out for the interests of my client.

"If any plan occurs to you whereby Paul Lester may be restored to liberty and happiness, sit down and present it to me, and I will meet you half-way. If you prefer to defy me, get out of the office at once, and five minutes after you leave the damning proofs in my possession will be handed over to the police."

Mr. Straiter slipped into a chair, and wiped his brow. "I am not as guilty as you think," he protested, feebly.

"There is no denying the record of a bloody thumb-mark," the lawyer retorted. "Don't waste my valuable time by trying to do so."

"I won't," returned Straiter, trying to brace himself. "I did lift the body from the hearth into the chair I did hide the poker and the glove.

"But the man was dead when I found him; I swear to Heaven he was. He had fallen backwards and had struck himself. He was dead—he was dead."

"When why"—

"I was afraid I might be suspected of killing him. It was such a chance—such a chance; and that young Lester so worthless, so much in my way. And Gertrude— Oh, I loved her so!"

For a moment Mr. Morris sat in silence, balancing his pen in his hand, while the beads of sweat gathered and ran down the face of the wretch opposite.

"If you choose to give me your written statement of just what occurred, together, of course, with your declination of the executorship and other rights you may have under the will of Jacob Bell," he said, slowly, "I will wait two days before revealing the truth."

"That will give me the time I need, I must have, to get away, to hide myself," gasped Thomas Straiter, drawing his chair to the desk and snatching paper and pen in a feverish grasp. "Oh, how good you are"—

"Well, Cronkite," cried the lawyer, when the papers had been critically examined and Straiter had made a quick response to permission to leave "that's a good job, well done."

"I hope so, sir," replied John Cronkite emerging from concealment with a puzzled expression on his face. "But he was too relieved, too grateful, to be in exact accord with my theory."

One morning, after the ten days of wonderment had expired, Mr. Thomas Morris looked up, somewhat shamefacedly, from the vouchers on his desk.

"I find, Cronkite," he hesitated—"yes, there is no doubt of it—I find that Straiter was an embezzler to a very large amount of the rents passing through his hands. Now, if Mr. Bell had suspec"—

Cronkite nodded with grave comprehension.

"Here, too, sir," he said. "Just out of curiosity I have been making a close examination with my glass. It's very powerful, you know. On the handle of the poker on the top shelf of the closet I found thumb marks. They are identical with the impression I took at the funeral."

The old lawyer shrugged his shoulders as if casting off an unpleasant burden.

"Oh, well," he mused, "human justice at best is a relative affair. At least my little friend Gertrude is happy."

SENSATIONS IN SERMONS.

HOW POPULAR PREACHERS ATTRACT THE PUBLIC.

It is only within recent times that popular preachers realise the fact that if they wish to fill their churches they must make services more attractive. To do this, some have not stopped short at sheer theatricalism. A London preacher borrowed a complete set af armour and took it into the pulpit with him to illustrate his sermon on the text: "Put on the whole armour of faith." Thousands came to see the reverend gentleman in his mediaeval "costume" as he had promised to don it. The flesh was too weak, however, and they had to be content with the sight of a somewhat ridiculous iron figure.

His example was followed by the Rev. E. N. Herbert, who in the course of a sermon at Norwich produced an iron chain to demonstrate the well-known tag that the strength lies in its weakest link. Not to be outdone, a Burnley minister exhibited from his pulpit a phonograph and a hand camera to illustrate the full meaning of good and bad impressions. Further, he set the phonograph in motion and the words and music of a sacred song rang out.

The Salvation Army has made a speciality of sensationalism in religion from its foundation. In the early nineties "General" Booth shocked British propriety by fitting the tunes of well-known comic songs to hymns. The very latest, however, is the preaching of a sermon from a coffin, the speaker being arrayed in a shroud, and every effort being made to heighten the gloomy effects.

Compared with this, Mr. Carlile's trombone playing is rather tame, but at the same time it must be remembered that the head of the Church Army is a high dignitary of the Church of England. Still he goes on leading his brass-band orchestra, illustrating his sermons by lantern pictures, leading white-robed processions through London, and taking for texts every-day events, varying from a great murder, to the final tie at the Crystal Palace.

It is not unlikely that the sermon by phonograph will become popular, although the only attempt so far proved a failure, owing to the hoarseness of the machine. In America it has met with no better success, but other attractions, such as choirs that whistle the anthems, and pretty girls to act as ushers, are looked upon now as ordinary occurrences. Several fashionable churches in New York have telephones in every pew, the idea being to enable deaf persons to hear every word spoken by the preacher. A London church tried the telephone system, but abandoned it in a very short time. However we were the first to introduce evening dress services to enable the aristocracy to dine at a civilized hour, and attend church.

The late D. L. Moody was fond of the practical illustration, and in the course of a strenuous career utilized a hundred and one different kinds of articles to impress his audiences. A favourite of his was a single spool of thread to show how bad habits grew stronger by degrees. He would roll the thread round the boy half-a-dozen times as evidence of the ease with which a habit can be killed at birth: but by gradually increasing the rolls he could make it impossible for the victim to free himself.—"London Chat."

A BUSY MONARCH.

A member of the Court circle at Madrid has published an account of how the King of Spain spends his day. Alfonso XIII. rises very early both summer and winter, and breakfasts with Queen Victoria. Then he reads his private letters, receives the Duke of Sotomayor, and transacts State business. At eleven o'clock he watches the changing of the guard at the palace, and the parade which follows it every morning at the same hour. At twelve o'clock he receives the Premier, the Captain-General, the Governor of Madrid, and the Prefect of Police. Then, at one o'clock, he has luncheon, after which he goes out for the afternoon, generally in his motor-car, but sometimes on horseback. From six to eight in the evening the King receives the great dignitaries of the Court, and soon after eight he dines with his Consort, his mother and sister, the gentlemen-in-waiting, the officer of the guard, and one or two friends. Then, at eleven o'clock, King Alfonso goes to bed, having done a good day's work.

THE TA(I)LE OF A CAT.

An Irishman who took a great pride in his garden, was much annoyed by a neighbour's cat which appeared to take a malignant delight in scratching up his favourite seedlings.

One day the Irishman reported to a fellow sufferer who lived next door that he had at last succeeded in settling the hash of that cat.

"Why, what did you do to it?" inquired the other.

"I cut off its tail," replied the Irishman, triumphantly.

"Cut off its tail! Why what the deuce is the good of that? The beastly thing will do as much harm as before."

"Oh, no it won't," said the Irishman, with a chuckle, "you see I cut it off close up to its head."

Mother: "I don't think, darlings, that you should be playing cards on Sunday."

Jack: "But mamma, we're not playing properly, we're only cheating."

THE KING'S CHEF.

Every morning between ten and eleven o'clock, when the King is in London a cab may be seen driving up to Buckingham Palace. A soberly-dressed, important-looking man gets out; he wears spectacles through which shine a pair of very bright, alert eyes, and he makes his way with very leisurely steps into the Palace. He is a man of importance. Anyone can see that even before being told that it is M. Juste Menager, the King's chef. As soon as he reaches his office a man servant brings him the bill of fare for lunch, which has already been drawn up under the direction of Lord Farquhar. The various items looked into, and his directions given M. Menager is practically free till six o'clock in the evening, when he begins to interest himself about the Royal dinner. He goes to the kitchens, and begins to move about in his kingdom of pots and pans—no small kingdom either, since its contents have cost upwards of £10,000. A little idea of its magnitude may be gained by mentioning that for use alone there are 6,000 forks and spoons and 4,000 knives. M. Menager as chief master of culinary ceremonies has naturally very little to do with the actual use of spoons or forks, or saucepans.

An army of white-clad attendants wait on the chef's nod or frown. He walks up and down keeping an eye on all, giving a word of instruction here, or a word of warning there; only very rarely does he put his hand to the preparation of any dish. Indeed he only breaks his rule of observant inactivity for one of the King's favourite dishes. When such a dish has to be prepared the rule of the kitchen is reversed; the master alone works, all others remain in a state of observant silence M. Menager's favourite virtue is that of all good cooks—punctuality. His dishes are done to the minute, and must be dished to the minute. As soon as dinner is over the chef leaves the Palace. He likes the freedom of a house of his own away from the scene of his work, and as an artist of the highest standing in his profession he can dictate terms even to Royalty. His salary of £2,000 a year would, in all probability be doubled by some enterprising millionaire did he want to make a change. M. Menager is a man of extensive reading and broad views. He is almost alone among his breathren in his opinion of the woman cook. He asserts that all his experience goes to prove that, with like opportunities, a woman can become as good a cook as a man.—"P. T. O."

AS YOU LIKE IT.

Mrs. John Lane has been brightening the "Fortnightly Review" with a frolicsome article on "The Tyranny of Clothes." Do not blush! It is not a protest against artificial covering of any sort. Indeed, Mrs. Lane is an advocate of dress, if it be of the right kind. And her main protest is against the tyranny of the dressmaker who will not provide her clients with pockets.

"I assure these feminine pioneers who clamour for their rights," says Mrs. Lane, "that above everything else, they should demand an equality of pockets. Instead of asking for the right to vote, demand pockets." Here we find, I think, the main difference between man and woman. The suffragettes are sailing on the wrong tack. Instead of making for Westminster they should set their course to Bond Street, and demand their pockets.

The most ordinary kind of man has at least sixteen pockets, while a woman of transcendent intellect generally has none, or, if she has one, it is where she cannot get at it. She has to do her errands with a purse, handkerchief, and shopping-list in one hand, the tail of her skirt in the other, umbrella under an arm, and an eye for motors. I turn out my pockets as I sit at my desk. I can conceal a bunch of keys, a sovereign-purse, seventeen and ten pence in loose cash, a pipe, a tobacco-pouch, a box of matches, a cigar-case, a cheque-book, a knife and several pencils, a card-case, a pair of eyeglasses nine halfpenny stamps, two handkerchiefs, a watch—they make a splendid heap upon the desk. There is also a cigarette-case and a season ticket on the Underground. Plunging further, I find a passport and the Income Tax official estimate of my earnings. And—good gracious—there are newspaper cuttings and a half-dozen letters, I haven't answered.

These come from thirteen pockets. But when I struggle into my overcoat I shall have twenty-one. Those eight pockets, which a detective on duty at the winter sales would take as evidence of shoplifting, will carry all the necessaries for a week-end, down to the last volume of the Encyclopaedia. It was difficult to persuade the tailor; but, when the thing was accomplished, I stood a man with one-and-twenty pockets, as against a woman with none.—"The Reader."

HOW TO TREAT BURNS.

The finest dressing to apply to burns is flour. It is without equal in this respect, and has the advantage of always being at hand. It requires no skill in using, and immediately soothes the burned place.

The moisture produced upon the surface of a slight or serious burn is at once absorbed by a coating of flour, which forms a paste that keeps out the air.

If you prevent the moisture from passing off by applying a dressing of oil to the skin it will cause great pain. This is entirely avoided by the flour treatment, as the greater the amount of fluid given off the thicker the protective covering becomes.

A great advantage of the flour is that the part next to the skin is kept moist and flexible. It can easily be washed off without the painful pulling away of bandages that have stuck to the skin, when it becomes matted and dry, and a new layer sprinkled on.

It says much for the standard of Canadian education that during the past year she sent across the Atlantic to enter the lists at Oxford, under the Rhodes benefactions, more scholars than any other British colony.

BARBARITY IN RUSSIA.

Day by day fresh reports continue to come to hand of horrible outrages inflicted on Russian peasants by the officials—stories of tortures so terrible and so cruel as to make it scarcely credible that Russia has moved on with the rest of the world to the civilisation of the twentieth century. The correspondent of the "Tribune" sends a startling story to his paper of a torture-chamber which exists at Riga, and in which are enacted ghastly crimes against humanity that outrival the savagery and butchery committed in the days of the Inquisition and of the Covenanters, when brave ones died for the faith that was in them. Describing this torture-chamber which is situated in the building of the Political Police, the writer says:—

In the middle of the room is a long, wooden bench, fitted with stout straps, by which the prisoners are fastened to the bench. Along the walls hang a number of gutta-percha rods filled with lead. Each of these rods is given a special name by the executioners themselves. One is known as "God bless us;" another as "God's grace," and so on; they are also called "pipki." Side by side with them hang pincers, iron jackets, long needles, iron rods covered with tar and various other instruments of torture; for instance, "screwing cuffs," which are handcuffs with a screw attached, by means of which the wrist may be absolutely crushed.

The "Tribune" writer goes on to describe the dreadful punishments which have been devised in order to extort the desired "confessions" from the lips of the victim. Among other things, he says that the finger and toe-nails are torn out one after another, the veins in arms and legs are pierced with long needles, and the hairs of the victim pulled out singly. More often than not the sufferer has nothing to confess, but the torturers attribute his silence to obstinacy, and tear pieces of flesh from his body with red-hot pincers, knock his teeth out, and perpetrate other horrors too shameful to relate upon his quivering body Under these sufferings the wretched victim will frequently manufacture a "confession."

HUNGER STRIKES AMONG RUSSIAN PRISONERS.

Russian political prisoners have devised a new form of strike which they call "Glodovka," or hunger strike. They refuse to touch food for several days, until indeed, they fall into a low fever. They do this as a protest against being kept so long in prison before they are tried. There is nothing a governor of a prison hates so much as a hospital full of invalids, and the prisoners knew this, so that more than once they have succeeded in getting their trials hurried on by this means. The governor generally telegraphs to St. Petersburg, asking what he is to do, and receives instructions to put the strikers on trial, whether the evidence is complete against them or not.

So effective have these hunger strikes proved that they have become quite common in the large political prisons. Sometimes they are resorted to merely as a means to secure an obnoxious gaoler's removal. But a governor in a small town in Russia has found—as he thinks—a means of putting a stop to them. He had several hunger strikes among his prisoners, and at last, getting tired of their tactics, sent for a couple of companies of soldiers. Then he ordered all the strikers to be brought into the room where trials were held. Some were so weak from their voluntary fast that they could not walk and had to be carried. They were propped up against the wall, and provided with a bowl of soup apiece.

"You have ten minutes in which to finish your soup," he said, "if at the end of that time you have not done it you will be fired upon—the soldiers are waiting outside." Some took the hint and gobbled up their soup as hard as they could. But others were obstinate, and refused to touch it. At the end of the ten minutes those who had consumed their portion were removed to their cells with the assurance that if they struck again, they would be shot at. Soldiers were orders in and ordered to shoot at the refractory ones. Disgusted at the brutality of the proceedings, they aimed as high as they dared. Nevertheless several prisoners were more or less seriously injured, and the governor declares that he has stamped out the "Glodovka," and advises others to adopt the same measures.—"P. T. O."

DR. HEDIN IN TIBET.

Dr. Sven Hedin, the Swedish explorer, who has just completed a wonderful journey of 840 miles through unfamiliar country in Tibet has that vivacious manner which reveals the restless spirit and indicates a desire to be always on the march in some strange corner of the earth where the white man's civilization is unknown. His firm strong face and athletic and powerful figure stamp him as a man whom hardships cannot affect, and who does not count the perils and the dangers that he meets with in his wanderings. The Shah of Persia's grandfather showed considerable kindness to Dr. Hedin on more than one occasion, and evinced a strong interest in his explorations. When Hedin ascended Mount Demavend the Shah supplied him with provisions sufficient for a week's journey, and with a retinue. All the members of the party were expert climbers and the journey was accomplished in four days. Dr. Hedin returned to Teherin but the nobles of the Court refused to believe that he had been to the top. "Did you make any sketches?" they asked. "Yes," "Show them to us." After examining the drawings they turned to one another and said, "He has been to the top; of that there is no doubt" and straightway bowed themselves to the ground before him.

The unexplored area of Canada is one million square miles.

The leaves of the life-tree which is found in Jamaica, grow after they have been severed from the plant.

MILLIONS AND THRIFT.

The munificence of M. Daniel Osiris, who died in Paris recently, was not altogether unexpected. He was fond of saying that he would leave the Pasteur Institute an income that would enable it to carry on its work for humanity. He has left about two million pounds of which half goes to the institute. Daniel Osiris was one of the best-known characters in Paris. He was eighty-two years of age, a charming little man who, until laid up with rheumatism a few years ago, was to be frequently seen about. He had a round, rosy face, laughing blue eyes, and a snow-white, beautifully-trained moustache. He had a smile for everyone and was a universal favourite though his intimates were few. His sensational will can never be broken from not having given it sufficient thought. He started to make it in 1890, and added to it page by page, altering it and adding to it every year since. Nothing was forgotten in this will, even the details of his burial, and the expenses connected with it are minutely described. His body is to be embalmed, and his coffin placed as near as possible to that of his wife who was buried fifty years ago. He also willed that the bodies of his parents and his brothers and sisters be brought from Bordeaux that "their ashes might mingle with his." Perhaps the most astonishing gift in his will is that of places in his vault for a few intimate friends. Whether the friends will appreciate the politeness of providing them with a last resting-place is another matter, but if the bequest is accepted, it should prevent any quarrel as to where they shall be buried.

PRINCELY GIFTS.

The little millionaire was in many ways what they call in France an Original. A Jew by birth, he married a Catholic, and remained faithful to her memory for fifty years. He rarely went to the religious ceremonies of his faith, yet he built a large Synagogue. Another curious trait was that this perfect financier kept carefully out of the financial world. His co-religionists of the banking world were almost ingorant of his existence. He lived in a modest house in the Rue La Bruyere, his housekeeping being on the small bourgeois scale, yet Paris was always hearing of him through his good works. One day he erected a statue to de Musset; another day he presented to the French nation the park and chateau of Malmaison, with a museum of Napoleonic souvenirs. Perhaps here it is time to ask how and where did this quiet, unassuming man make all his money? And the answer is—by careful speculatian. Daniel Osiris started life as a bank-clerk. He saved a little money, bought things that prospered, and continued afterwards in a cautious and ever-widening field of speculation. He could always wait for his chances—so in time he became a millionaire twice over.

WHY A MISER?

And to the last, so far as saving and expenses were concerned, he remained the prudent bank clerk. He gave princely cheques to charities; but he never got electric light into his house because of the expense. More than once he might be seen returning after leaving his house to put out a jet of gas that a servant had left alight. He could not bear to see a penny wasted. Yet if he invited a friend to lunch it would be to the best Paris could offer. He had several country houses; sometimes, however, he would move from one to another at great inconvenience, because he was offered a good price for the one he was living in, and—final touch—in the illness which preceded his death, he was heard to grumble at the cost of the medicine ordered by the doctor. All these petty meannesses became great in view of Daniel Osiris' will, and it is remembered that he once said, "I am laughed at for my miserly ways; but the unfortunate will one day gain all that I spare now. I live only for that." A worthy epitaph!

EXTRAORDINARY ECHOES.

The whispering gallery of St. Paul's Cathedral is famous all over the world for its echo. The faintest sound is faithfully conveyed from one side of the dome to the other with almost uncanny distinctness, and yet it cannot be heard at any intermediate point.

A most remarkable echo is that heard from the suspension bridge across the Menai Straits in Wales. The sound of a blow from a hammer in one of the main piers of the structure is returned in succession from each of the cross-beams that support the roadway, and also from the opposite pier, a distance of five hundred and seventy-six feet away. In addition to this, the sound is repeated many times between the water and the roadway at the rate of twenty-eight times in five seconds.

Shipley Church in Sussex has an echo which will repeat twenty syllables in a remarkably clear manner Another famous echo is that at Woodstock. It answers no less than fifty times.

In the Abbey of St. Alband the ticking of a watch can be heard from one end of the edifice to the other if the place be empty.

The Cathedral of Girgenti in Sicily, will convey the slightest whisper from the western door to the cornice behind the altar—a distance of two hundred and fifty feet. At one time the confessional was so placed that the voices of those confessing could sometimes be heard by all the congregation. It has now been removed to another part of the church.

Possibly one of the most noted of outdoor echoes is the famous echo of Lake Killarney.

The Hollow Lake Region of Lake Ontario, Canada, seems positively alive with echoes. On some days a paddle dropped in the bottom of a canoe will sound as though the whole British Navy was engaged in a terrific battle not half a mile away. (1563.)

A favourite mode of suicide among the African tribes who dwell near Lake Nyassa is for a native to wade into the lake and calmly wait for a crocodile to open its mouth and swallow him.

OUR FUNNY LANGUAGE.

You take a swim,
 You say you've swum;
Your nails you trim,
 But they're not trum;
And milk you skim
 Is never skum.

When words you speak,
 Those words are spoken,
If a nose you tweak,
 It's never twoken;
Nor can you seek
 And say you've soken.

If a top you spin,
 The top is spun;
A hare you skin,
 Yet 'tis not skun,
Nor can a grin
 Be ever grun.

If we forget,
 Then we've forgotten;
Yet if we bet,
 We haven't botten.
No house we let
 Is ever lotten.
What we upset
 Is not upsotten.
Now, don't you think
 Our language rotten?

MY FRIGHTS.

BY A BURGLAR.

I was reading an article about nerves in a paper a little while ago, and I came to a part where the chap that wrote it said that of all nerve-wearing trades and professions, journalism was out and away the worst. That just shows that the chap as wrote it didn't know what he was talking about. I dare say a newspaper man gets a jump or so occasionally, but what about my game? Why, it's all jumps!

People are ready enough to pull us to pieces, to call us lazy vagabonds, and anything but gentlemen; but they never think of our sufferings, or what we must feel like when, after spending a couple of hours carefully sawing out the lock of a front door, we open it softly to find the master of the place standing on the door-mat with a poker in one hand and a barker in the other. This happened to an old friend of mine once, and he was so completely put out of time that he dropped in a dead faint, and did not come to till he'd been locked up for a couple of hours.

I think one of the worst frights I ever had was over a job which I hadn't readied (? prepared) myself. It was really poor old Velvet Ned's lay; but on the night of the job he was taken very queer indeed, and he just told me where the house was, and where I should find the plate and sparks (diamonds, I believe.—Ed.), and just to oblige him, I agreed to do the job and divide the swag.

Getting in was like shelling peas, and I went careful up the dancers (stairs) to the room where Velvet had explained I should find the stuff. I found the plate right enough in an old wooden chest, but just as I was lifting it out quiet and tender into my bag I heard a noise like someone coming downstairs. Like a flash I shut down the lid of the chest, and nipped into a cupboard and waited, with a heart going twenty-four to the dozen.

But it seemed I was mistaken, for the house soon got quiet, and I was just thinking it would be safe to get on with the job when it struck me that I might as well have a squint round the cupboard to see if there was anything worth taking. I switched on the little electric glim I always carry, and what do you think I saw? Why, a horrid, grinning, grisly skeleton!

I had sense enough not to yell out, but how I got out of that cupboard, I never knew. You can bet I was down the stairs and out of the house in a jiff—didn't even wait to put on my boots, but just ran all the way home as hard as I could.

When I told Ned about it, I thought he'd never leave off swearing; for, of course, I didn't give so much as a thought to the swag. It turned out that it was a doctor's crib; but, of course, I didn't know that, or it would have struck me that most sawbones keep a skeleton to be spiteful to when they haven't got anything alive to practise on.

Most of you, I expect, have trod on a cat on the stairs in the dark, particularly if you happen to be a married man, and given to coming home late; and you'll agree with me in thinking it anything but a pleasant sensation. But just think what it means to do this when you're in a house where you've no business to be, and are doing your best to get away quiet and peaceful, with a silver clock in one hand and a cashbox in the other.

I've done it twice, and I tell you the sensation, when you feel that terrible soft, furry thing under your feet, and hear the ear-splitting "R-r-r-aow!" break the stillness of the silent night, is something awful.

The first time it fell to my lot to tread on a pussy I rolled clean down the stairs, spraining my ankle, and of course got took as easy as kiss my hand. And the worst of it was that everybody laughed when the case came on—except me. I hadn't any cause to—it meant three stretch (years) for me!

But the second, and, I hope, last time was a regular eye-opener.

I trod on the blessed pussy, who kicked up a row like a suffragette meeting. I was so startled I dropped a cruet and a jewel-case down two flights of stairs, and generally made row enough to wake a churchyard, and—nothing happened! Absolutely not a soul in the place—and it was full of people—stirred. I was so paralysed with fright that I couldn't move to save my life; and it wouldn't have been much good if I had, for not half a minute before I'd heard a copper pass, and he'd have nabbed me for sure if anyone had given the alarm, and I'd given myself up for lost. But not a soul came to see what was up, and I got clean away with the stuff!

A ZOOLOGICAL SCARE.

Of course, in a game like mine a man has to take his luck as he finds it, and no one can grumble at being took now and again. I don't mind meeting a man, or even a woman, though they're much worse than the opposite sex, being artful, and given to screaming. I never carried a barker, and don't believe in them. A tap with a jemmy does just as well, and isn't half so dangerous; and if it comes to fists—well, I'm good enough for most of 'em. But what I can't stand is claws.

I recollect once I was hard at work on a safe when all of a sudden something dropped on me, and dug its claws into my neck. It happened horrible sudden; but it wasn't altogether that that worried me—it was not being able to make out what had got me. It wasn't a cat, and it wasn't a dog, and until I got hold of it I thought it was a parrot. But it was furry, and made a noise I'd never heard before, and for a bit I thought it was some horrible wild animal; but when I managed to tear it away, together with half my neck, I found it was a pet monkey. And I think the interfering little brute was more sorry than I was that he'd poked his claws in where they weren't wanted by the time I'd done with him.

EXCITING; BUT BAD FOR NERVES.

Frights! I should say so. I came across a man once who'd committed suicide in his study, and shivered in my skin for three solid days in case I was took for murder. But perhaps the most exciting experience I ever had was when, after a solid hour's work, I looked into a room where there was a barmy chap, who insisted that he was the King of the Cannibal Islands, and I was the sacrifice. I shall never forget that, for he was as strong as a lion, and I almost hugged the police when they came for me.

Yes, before anyone talks about a nerve-trying occupation, they ought to try mine. I've had fights by the score, and it's a good job for me there's no heart disease in my family —"Answers."

WHICH TOWN IS THIS?

The most extraordinary predicament in which Dr. Macnamara ever found himself was at a meeting in the country. Few men have travelled over the kingdom to address meetings so much as he has done. He was in the habit of leaving London for working up his facts about any town in which he was to speak, and pinning these notes in his pocket before starting on his train journey. He had engagements at Norwich and Ipswich, and when he arrived at his meeting, and was listening to the chairman introducing him, it suddenly flashed through his mind that he did not know which of the two towns he was in. He hung on to every word the chairman was saying to see if he would mention the name of the town—but no! So, before he got up to speak, he was obliged to lean over to the chairman and whisper, "Excuse me. I will explain afterwards. But is this Ipswich or Norwich?" With ineffable scorn the chairman looked at him, and muttered, "Why, Ipswich, of course." He doubtless thought the speaker of the evening was either mad or drunk, or both.

ON A CATTLE STATION.

From a station in South Australia comes a very curious story. A very large bullock injured his eye, when unyoked from the dray by a chain, the hook of which lacerated the eye. After a few days had passed the eye became seriously inflamed, and it was thought advisable to get him into the cattle-yard and cast him for the purpose of dressing the wound. This was done by ropes being attached to his legs, but it was found of no avail, from the strength of the animal, for as soon as they attempted to throw him he lifted his leg and pulled the men to the ground. As a last resource, they put his head in the bail. Having thus succeeded in securing him, they dressed his eye with bluestone. The men then unbailed the bullock and immediately rushed out of the stock yard, thinking the animal would be infuriated with pain, and expecting to be attacked, instead of which the poor sufferer walked off quietly to the shade of a large gum tree, and on the following morning, much to the astonishment of its owner and all who witnessed it, the bullock walked up to the stock yard of its own accord, and placed his head in the bail to have the eye dressed; and this he repeated every day until the eye was quite restored.

AN UNSUCCESSFUL COMPETITION.

Round the narrow walls at a breakneck pace pranced the madman in his cell. By his shouts of joy and jubilant face, on which there rested a proud grimace, it was plain that, however sad his case, his delusion pleased him well.

Anon he would stop in his mad career, and jump, with a wild "Hurroo!" Then, chortling aloud with a boastful leer, he'd fall on his knees, and in figures queer inscribe on the floor some words, I fear, that nobody could construe.

"A sad, sad case!" said a visitor there. "Was he always in this state?"

"Oh, no," said the keeper. "Why, I declare, that man was renowned for his talents rare, and had not a moment of worldly care, till he rashly tempted fate.

"One day a cruel chance put into his hand a paper wherein they'd got a marvellous offer of pensions grand, for solving some puzzles in pictures, and he tried to solve them—you'll understand, that loosened his brain a lot.

"But the climax came after months of trial. 'Twas shock, I need hardly mention, that made the poor fellow so imbecile, by proving too much for his weakened tile. You can see the pride and joy in his smile, for he dreamt that he'd won a pension!"

A good story is told of a doctor in the Highlands of Scotland, who was attending the laird, and had instructed the butler of the house in the art of taking and recording his master's temperature with a thermometer.

On repairing to the house one morning, he was met by the butler, to whom he said:

"Well, John, I hope the laird's temperature is not any higher than usual this morning?"

The man looked puzzled for a moment, and then replied:

"Weel, doctor, I was just wondering that mysel'. Ye see, he died at twal o'clock."

Lady: "Yes, I want a good parlour-maid. Why did you leave your last place?"

Applicant: "The missus was too bossy, ma'am."

Lady: "Too bossy!"

Applicant: "Yes, ma'am. She was always telling me to do things instead of asking me to do them."

COUNTISS TOLSTOY.

In all the talk about Count Tolstoy, comparatively little is heard of his wife. The Countess, who is fifteen years younger than her husband, was at one time supposed to be out of sympathy with his views, but this idea was corrected to some extent a few years ago when she addressed a vehement letter of protest to the Holy Synod. Tolstoy was then seriously ill, and the religious authorities of Russia had issued orders, in view of his death, which practically amounted to a refusal of Christian burial to his remains. Tolstoy himself described the day of his excommunication as "the happiest day of my life," but his wife's letter showed in every line keen resentment of the injustice. A secret order had been given forbidding priests, in the event of his death, to bury him in church. "Is it really believed," wrote the Countess, "that I shall not get a priest to celebrate my husband's funeral service and pray for him in church—a good priest, who, in the presence of the true God of love, disregards the commands of men, or a bad priest, whom an offering of money would place at my disposal? But even this is not necessary. For me the Church is an abstraction, and I do not acknowledge other ministers than those who comprehend what it really is." Without, indeed, being a thoroughgoing disciple of Tolstoy, the Countess is at least in general sympathy with his views, and her letter was a conclusive proof of her affectionate regard for the great primitive Christian.

TOLSTOY'S CODE of POLITENESS.

Countess Tolstoy is the mother of thirteen children, nine of whom survived infancy. She has made herself responsible for the management of the household and estate; she has written three novels, and had the great courage to keep them in manuscript; and she is equally accomplished in the arts of music and painting. The mention of music reminds me of an anecdote of the family life which will bear repetition. A lady guest was singing one evening, and her efforts did not meet with the approval of the boys of the party. To show their displeasure they went to the next room, and behaved noisily. Leo, son of Nicholas—as the Count is styled by the neighbours—followed them. "Are you making a noise on purpose?" he said. The answer was a very hesitating "Y—y—yes." "Do you not like her singing?" "No," they said; "why does she howl so?" To which the Master rejoined: "If you wish seriously to protest against it, go and do so; it will be rude, but at any rate it will be straightforward. Instead of that, you come out here and squeak like a lot of grasshoppers; this I won't allow." A characteristic sidelight upon the apostle of passive resistance, indeed!

GIVING AWAY HIS PROPERTY.

The best description I remember of how the Countess managed to keep her husband from giving away all his property was written by Mr. Stead, who characterises her as a lady who has tempered the severity of her husband's theories by the practical commonsense of her matter-of-fact genius. Tolstoy's idea, in brief, was this: "I got part of my estate for the murders done by my great-grandfather; the other is the result of my writings. That is equally due to violence. Who buy my novels? Rich men. Whence come their riches? Again, from violence. If you want to be like Christ you must have no property: you must share all round until you have no more than the others." In reading this, one must remember that "the only free man in Russia" is frequently in contradiction of himself. For example, he said one day: "I have completely liberated myself from patriotism." The next day he galloped thirty miles on his little white steed for news of the war—in which, by the way, two of his sons were fighting.

SAVED BY HIS WIFE.

But it was, as has been said, the Countess who saved the property. "Leff Nikolayevitch, my husband," she said, "wished to distribute all his worldly goods to the poor: nay, he insisted on doing so, and it was I, I alone, who protested against it, declaring that I was no longer capable of earning my own living, that poverty, combined with nine children, would cause my death, and that he himself, sickly and frail as he is, is not qualified to gain his livelihood by manual labour. Heavens! What a struggle I had to carry on! But, God be praised, I triumphed. From that day to this I, and I alone manage the Count's affairs; everything is done by me—is in my own hands." And when Tolstoy, exercising the privilege of the father of thirteen, remarked that "women and children are the chief obstacle to the living of the ideal life," his wife laughingly dissented, and assured him that without her he would not be alive to live any kind of life, ideal or otherwise.—"The Reader."

CURIOUS KINDS OF BREAD.

A dearth of wheat occurred in England in 1629, 1660 and 1693. In those years bread was made of turnips. They were boiled until they were soft enough to mash, when the greater part of the water was pressed out of them. An equal weight of wheat meal was then mixed with the pulp, and the dough was made in the usual manner with yeast. The dough rose well in the troughs, and after being kneaded was formed into loaves and put into the oven.

Bread prepared in this manner has a peculiar sweetish taste, which is disagreeable to most people. It is as light and white as wheaten bread, and should be kept twelve hours without being cut, when the smell and taste of the turnip will scarcely be perceptible.

Potato bread is another kind, and there are several processes of making it.

The early bird was observed to be returning minus a wing and several feathers.

"What's the trouble, my son?" asked the mother bird. "Didn't you catch the worm?"

"No," sighed the much-battered offspring, "but for chirping so early and arousing a Ballarat boarding-house I caught a soap-dish, an alarm clock, and a boot. After this I shall give up reading fables and remain at home until the sun is up."

The first telegraph wire was hung in 1836.

HOW TO CULTIVATE THE MEMORY.

THE WAY TO IMPROVE IT.

"The public have a short memory." This is a phrase that has almost passed into a proverb, and it is an unquestionable as well as an unfortunate fact. Some might try to devise a crumb of comfort from the maxim: "Great wits have short memories." But what this really means is of course, that men of genius forget things of common concern, unimportant facts and circumstances which make no slight impression on everyday minds.

The advantages of a good memory are incalculable in whatever sphere of life a person is; the disadvantages of a poor memory are correspondingly large. We are not all Macaulays or Samuel Johnsons, neither of whom ever forgot anything he had read, seen or heard; nor are there many to-day so distinguished for strength of memory as Burke, Clarendon, Gibbon, or Locke; but scientists tell us that however good or however bad our memories might be, we can cultivate and improve them.

Every impression received through a lifetime is registered in a definite position and order from the first moment of a child's existence to the day of its death. That being so, the thing to discover is how the mind can in an instant turn to the place where an impression lies hidden away and reproduce it. The first thing to do is to make the impression clear and definite.

A great fault of the present age is lack of observation. We see without noticing. For example, ninety-nine out of every hundred people who are asked to write down the Roman figures on a clock face would very probably write four thus—IV. But four is never so put on a dial, but is written IIII., and yet the fact would come as a sort of revelation to most people accustomed to look at watches and clocks almost every hour of the day.

The first rule, therefore, for the cultivation of memory is to concentrate attention, and make the impression of things we want to remember sufficiently impressive to allow of their future conscious revival. And this definite impression should be frequently revived. In committing things to memory, no one should work when tired or when the nervous force is low.

Another rule based on careful scientific observation is that persistent application in connection with preparation for examinations is the greatest cause of failure. An authority on this question has recently laid it down that, "Persistent application is perseverance prevented, no time being allowed for recuperation of the faculties." To work, work, work, without a break for a holiday, is next to useless. The best plan is to work on a system, and to avoid going into an examination tired.

As to artificial aids to memory, whilst they sometimes greatly assist some, they are of no use to others. The best way to remember a thing is thoroughly to understand it, and often to recall it to mind. Never skim an article or a book, but concentrate all the attention on it and consider well the arguments used. In this way the mind will be strengthened and stored with knowledge, and at the time when wanted it will be found that items of information and passages will occur without any apparent effort.

Memory, then, like other faculties, can be cultivated, and very successfully, too, if the suggestions given in this article are closely followed.

BORROWING IN CHINA.

A splendid story of the borrowing habit comes from abroad. A lady who had gone to live in Shanghai was compelled soon after her arrival to entertain some important business friends of her husband's. Her finest china, glass, and so forth had not yet arrived from England. Nevertheless she determined to give a dinner, and called in her "Number one boy."

"Now, boy," she said, impressively, "I entertain three gentlemen at dinner to-morrow, very fine gentlemen. You make it all best possible. Must be nice everything."

Bowing and scraping, he went off to inform the other seven servants.

The next evening as she ushered her friends into the dining-room she gasped in amazement. Before her was a table spread with the most exquisite linen, cut glass, silver, and delicate china. Over it all hung a gorgeous cut-glass chandelier. Course after course was served as if by magic.

The instant she could leave her guests she sought her "Number one boy."

"Boy, boy!" she exclaimed. "Where you get such beautiful things?"

The boy beamed with satisfaction. "Everything very nice, best possible! Me very good friend Russian Ambassador's 'Number one boy': Russian Ambassador go out to dinner. Me borrow. Very nice, very nice!"

HOW HE WANTED IT.

"How will you have your hair cut, sir?" said the talkative barber to the victim in the chair.

"Minus conversational prolixity," replied the patient.

"How's that, sir?"

"With abbreviated or totally eliminated narrations," answered the other.

"What?"

"Without effervescent verbosity," was the reply. "Let even diminutive colloquy be conspicuous by its absence."

The barber scratched his head thoughtfully for a second and then went over to the proprietor of the shop and whispered:

"I don't know whether that man in my chair is mad or a foreigner, but I can't find out what he wants."

The victim had to explain that he wanted the job done in silence.

Downing: "My wife is a happy and contented woman."

Uppson: "Due to the fact that you are a kind and indulgent husband, I suppose?"

Downing: "No, it isn't that. We have a cook who lets her do just as she likes."

Merchant; "So old Biffins refused to pay the bill, did he?"

Collector: "Well, he didn't say so, but he intimated as much."

Merchant: "How's that?"

Collector: "He kicked me down stairs."

JOHN BULL'S BEST BARGAINS.

NOTABLE INSTANCES OF NATIONAL HAPPY HITS.

Our diplomatists are not credited with being particularly smart (says "Smith's Weekly,) when compared with those of other nations, particularly Russia, but the sum total of bargains we have carried through is considerably greater than that of any other nation.

The best bargain ever made by John Bull is that which resulted in our occupation of Egypt. In 1875, when the question of who should have the ruling voice in the control of the Suez Canal was exciting diplomatists, Europe was startled by the information that Britain had purchased the Khedive's shares to the Canal, amounting to four million pounds.

The transaction not only resulted in giving us a controlling voice in the direction of the Canal, whereby, in time of war, we could prevent an enemy from using it, but was a tremendous bit of business from the financial point of view, for the shares are now worth £22,299,000.

When Heligoland was given away as it was said at the time, "with a pound of tea," people thought Lord Salisbury had made a blunder.

But though we do not know what is in the secret records of the Foreign Office about this bargain, we do know that on certain questions Germany has been wonderfully friendly towards England.

In the Egyptian question, even when her relations with us have been strained, she has not lifted a little finger to help our enemies, and on a certain occasion has actively supported us. How do we know that Heligoland had not something to do with this?

There are many other cases in which "graceful concessions" have been made to Germany, and the same charges have been levelled against our statesmen. Yet the most conspicuous feature of the Transvaal War was the consistently friendly attitude of Germany, which enabled us to proceed with the campaign without any trouble from Europe.

Set this against any trifling territorial concessions we have made to our Teutonic friends, and it will be agreed that the bargain has been an excellent one for us.

Our foreign neighbours are also very fond of sneering at our disposition to fish in troubled waters. This may be well founded, for whether from malace aforethought or not, trouble between other States is one of the most useful things for us that could happen.

The Franco-German War was enormously profitable for us. England was expected to step in and help France, as otherwise Germany would become so powerful that we should have a strong rival in colonisation and commerce.

But our business instinct showed that neutrality would be by far the best course for us to adopt. By supplying both combatants with ammunition and capturing as much of their foreign trade as we could, we made millions.

Further, France, formerly our only serious foe, became so crippled that she has now no paying colony. Germany, though victorious, and as powerful as was feared, is so handicaped by the standing hostility of France that she finds her best policy to be as concilitory towards us as she can.

Sentimental people made a tremendous fuss because we did not send our fleet to Constantinople when the Armenian massacres were in progress. Perhaps that would have been the nobler course to pursue, but nations can no more afford to be sentimental in their dealings than can commercial firms.

We have enormous interests to protect, which can only be safeguarded by pursuing set lines of policy. Our interference in Turkey would have only brought about the intervention of all the other nations, particularly Russia, and the latter possibility is one that we have fought against for a century.

Any establishment of Russia in the Mediterranean would make her so powerful that our command of the route to India would be gravely menaced. This would have happened had Lord Salisbury listened to those who would have driven him to go to war with Turkey over the Armenian massacres.

As it has turned out the Sultan has become quite a reformed character, so far as massacres are concerned, and Russia is no nearer the realisation of her designs on Turkey than she was at the beginning of the last century.

The establishment of our good understanding with France, so ably engineered by King Edward, is our latest stroke of national business, and one of the best we have ever made.

FACTS ABOUT WATER.

The extent with which water mingles with bodys apparently solid is wonderful. The glittering opal, which beauty wears as an ornament, is only flint and water. In every plaster of Paris statue which an Italian carries through our streets for sale there is one pound of water to every four pounds of chalk. The air we breathe contains five grains of water to each cubic foot of its bulk. The potatoes and turnips which are boiled for our dinner have, in their raw state, the one seventy-five per cent, and the other ninety per cent. of water.

If a man weighing ten stone were squeezed flat in a hydraulic press, seven and a half stones of water would run out, and only two and a half stones of dry residue remain. A man is, chemically speaking, forty-five pounds of carbon and nitrogen, diffused through five and a half pailfuls of water. In plants we find water thus mingling in no less wonderful a manner.

A sunflower evapourates one and a quarter pints of water a day, and a cabbage about the same quantity. A wheat plant exhales in one hundred and seventy-two days about 100,000 grains of water. An acre of growing wheat, on this calculation, draws and passes out about ten tons of water per day.

"Behold," whispered the spiritualistic medium, "it is the spirit of your late wife."

The man sat still and said nothing.

"Don't you understand?" whispered the medium again. "It is your departed wife. Why don't you speak to her?"

"Oh, she'll do the speaking if it is her."

PLANTS OF PREY.

The pitcher plant or nepenthes of tropical countries is undoubtedly the best-known of those which consume insects. It is often seen in hot-houses and is distinguished by a long pitcher, which sometimes grows to eight inches or even a foot in length.

This pitcher produces a sweet liquid in some species, and in others merely catches water. In both cases insects are attracted by the fluid, which they come to drink, and creep into the pitcher after it.

These "pitchers" are really natural traps. It is easy for insects to enter, but once inside they are prevented from escaping by certain hook-like processes which make an exit impossible.

It is not unusual to find a pitcher filled up with an accumulated mass of insect bodies, and, what is more remarkable, birds, mice, and even rats have at times been found in the interior of these plants of prey.

The American sundew is another which feeds on insects. Not only does it lie in wait and trap them, but it has been known to bend in the direction of an insect and catch it by entangling its legs in the bristles with which the leaves are smothered.

Some vegetable parasites, known as cordyceps, grow in a strange manner. They actually attach themselves to living insects and spiders.

One variety of the West Indies preys upon a kind of wasp, which is frequently to be seen flying about with one of these plants spouting from its body to a length as great as that of the insect itself.

The most extraordinary plant of all is a water anemone, which grows in the tropics. It not only catches insects, but actually digests them. As soon as the insect alights on the flower, the hairs at once close towards the centre and hold it tight.

WIVES WHO NEVER SPEAK.

The Corean woman who speaks or even nods on her wedding day immediately becomes an object of ridicule, and loses caste. Neither threat nor prayer must move her, for the whole household is ever on the alert to catch a single muttered syllable. Her period of silence often lasts for a week or more, and when complete silence is broken, she only used her tongue for the most necessary uses.

Although this custom is not universal, extraordinary instances are not wanting in the Western world.

Some sixty years ago a Mrs. Jones a native of Pennsylvania, undertook, for a wager of thirty pounds, to remain mute for the first month of her marriage. Her husband, not being in the secret, left her only to return later, when he was apprised of the real reason of her silence. A Brussel's couple, named Dupont, quarrelled so bitterly on their wedding night that the wife vowed that her husband should never hear her voice again. His entreaties went for nothing, and to her dying day, although in other respects she was a model wife, she kept to the letter of her oath.

A Brunn woman, whose husband was in hiding from the authorities, inadvertently betrayed his whereabouts to a police spy. As a result, the man was taken and received a term of imprisonment. So much did she take to heart this misfortune, brought about by her gossip, that she resolved to remain mute to the end of her life. Not even in her husband's favour did she make an exception, but remained absolutely silent until her death, which took place three years later.

DIFFERENT COMPLEXIONS OF DIFFERENT PEOPLES.

The dark colours of the dwellers in hot countries are explained by savants as due to carbon not thrown off by the lungs. These are less active in hot climates, and the respiratory function is less complete. The action of the lungs is replaced by transpiration through the skin, and the carbon, instead of being thrown off with the expired air, is deposited in a layer of the skin, and, in greater or or less degree, gives it shading.

The difference in complexion and shading of different races is probably due to certain principles in their food which introduced into the body by contact with atmospheric air, produces divers colourings, just as light is known to decompose certain vegetable products and darken some salts.

The peculiar tints of the Indies and the Antilles are said to be due to the saffron, cavenne, and other savouries used in food, which are dyes as well, and partly to the bilious maladies prevalent there. The most beautiful race are always to be found in the finest climates. The Circassians live on the table-lands of the Caucasus, which has a climate as hot as that of Rome or Constantinople, but refreshed by the snows of the Caucasus and the vicinity of the Caspian and Black Seas. They formerly preserved their beauty to a great age. Two thousand years ago the climate of Greece was a perfect as the beauty it gave the world for models.

MAGIC GLASS.

One of the most curious inventions of this inventive age is what is called platinised glass. A piece of glass is coated with an exceedingly thin layer of liquid charged with platinum and is then raised to a red heat. The platinum becomes united to the glass in such a way as to form a very odd kind of mirror.

The glass has not really lost its transparency, and yet if one places it against a wall and looks at it he sees his image as in an ordinary looking-glass. But when light is allowed to come through the glass from the other side, as when it is placed in a window, it appears perfectly transparent like ordinary glass.

By constructing a window of platinised glass one could stand close behind the panes in an unilluminated room and behold clearly everything going on outside, while passers-by while looking at the window would behold only a fine mirror or set of mirrors, in which their own figures would be reflected while the person inside would remain invisible.

Affected Young Poet (with luxuriant locks): "Do, Miss Edith, grant me one favour. Let me ask you——"

Miss Edith: "I know what you're going to say. You want me to lend you a hairpin."

HOLDING UP THE KING'S CAR.

Some amusing stories are current about his Majesty's luxurious Mercedes motor-car, which he took over with him on his recent short visit to France. Possibly it is not generally known that the car bears no number, and the absence of this gave rise to some ludicrous incidents.

One day the car, then only carrying the chauffeur, an Englishman, was stopped by an "agent de police," as the Gallic brothers of our men in blue are called.

This official produced his pocket-book, and began to question the wretched driver, who could not speak French well enough to explain. He therefore contented himself with pointing towards the side doors, upon which the Royal Arms, exceedingly small, were emblazoned; but the policeman did not design to look. The crowd, which had collected, however, was not so haughty, and thus the policeman was the only member of the, by now, very large gathering who did not know who owned the car.

He therefore, headed a procession to the nearest police-court, walking majestically before the motor-car, and his alarmed expression says the chauffeur, when he at last understood afforded ample compensation in amusement for the trouble he had unnecessarily given.

Despite the expression of bored contempt that most people assume when anyone talks to them about phrenology, it is safe to say that the great majority are secretly interested in it.

In a work recently published, the heads of many prominent people are brought under discussion, and among these are Lord Roberts, Kord Kitchener, Mr. Andrew Carnegie, of free library fame, and Lord Rosebery.

To take these notable men in the above sequence it is interesting to note that Lord Roberts displays great energy, love of justice, openness truthfulness, and at the same time great "destructiveness."

Lord Kitchener is power personified and order, calculation, precision, "form," and marksmanship are shown by the development of his eyes.

Mr. Carnegie shows shrewdness and keenness of observation, and he is at the same time credited with a dislike for "scenes."

Last, but not least, Lord Rosebery's love for the lonely furrow is strongly borne out, and he displays as well, "permanency in action," and capacity to endure. Besides possessing extraordinary powers of reasoning, he is also accredited with being an able organiser and a "lover of contest."

INTERESTING ITEMS.

Flints for gun-locks were used in the French Army in 1630.

Chrysanthemums were first brought to Europe from China in 1790.

Only one out of every 1,000 married couples live to celebrate their golden wedding.

Crocodiles, like ostriches, swallow pebbles and small stones, for the purpose of grinding their food.

There are forty-eight distinct diseases of the eye. No other organ of the human body has so many.

Bees never store honey in the light, because honey so exposed granulates, and it is thus useless to the bees.

Furniture that is made in winter and brought from a very cold warehouse, when put into warm rooms, is very liable to crack.

The position of a break in a submarine cable is located by measuring the electricity needed to charge the remaining unbroken part.

The best fly destroyer in the world is a common or garden wasp. An expert says that he has known one to kill a thousand flies in a day.

The Russian Jew must serve in the army, but can never be more than a private. He must pay taxes, but can never be a mayor or "elder" of his town.

Goldfish are of Chinese origin. They were originally found in a large lake near Mont Tsientsing, and were brought to Europe in the seventeenth century.

The Kiel Canal is lighted over its sixty-two miles by electricity, and is the longest distance in the world lighted continuously in that way, there are five thousand poles.

The money lost in founding new enterprises in the literary world during the last ten years is amazing. A weekly journal, which ran for 30 weeks, lost £12,000 in that period, and this is by no means the worst case on record, for another weekly, which barely pays now, has lost over £100,000 during its existence.

The introduction of wood pulp for the making of paper caused a complete revolution in prices. The supply seems to keep pace with the demand, for new sources are being found and developed in Canada to supplement the immense natural resources of Scandinavia; the pulp trade in Canada is only just being opened, but as the demand increases, so will capital be invested, and the trade will grow to an enormous extent.

There is a group of islands to the South of New Zealand called the Sisters, or Seven Sisters, which are reputed to be subjected to a practically constant rainfall. The same may be said of the islands and mainland of Tierra del Fuego, saving for the difference that the rain often takes the form of sleet and snow. In a zone running round the world from four to eight or nine degrees wide there are patches over which rain seldom ceases to fall. This is called the "zone of constant precipitation," but at the same time there are several localities along it with very little rainfall.

New Zealand flax is known botanically as Phorium tenax, phormos being the Greek word for basket. The old-time Maoris used the flax fibre extensively for basket-making. Flax belongs to the natural order of Liliaceae, and perennial. Its roots are said to possess valuable medicinal properties. It grows throughout the whole of New Zealand; on flats, on the sides of hills, in swamps, and on the banks of the numerous streams and rivers. In places it covers very extensive areas extending to hundreds and thousands of acres. It is native only to New Zealand and Norfolk Island.

KING'S CAR.

...es are current ...luxurious Mer... ...h he took over ... short visit to ...s not generally ...ars no number, ...is gave rise to ...ts. ...n only carrying ...nglishman, was ... de police," as ...of our men in ...ced his pocket- ... question the ...ould not speak ... explain. He ... himself with ... side doors, ... Arms, exceed- ...iblazoned ; but ... design to look, ... collected, how- ...ghty, and thus ... only member ... large gathering ... who owned the ...d a procession ...-court, walking ...he motor-car, ...ession says the ...last understood ...npensation in ...uble he had un-

...n of bored con- ...le assume when ... about phreno- ... that the great ...interested in it, ... published, the ...nent people are ...on, and among ...s, Kord Kitch- ...arnegie, of free ...rd Rosebery. ...ble men in the ...s interesting to ...oberts displays ...ustice, openness ... the same time ...s." ...ower personified ...ion, precision, ...ksmanship are ...lopment of his ... shrewdness and ...n, and he is at ...d with a dislike ... Lord Rose- ...onely furrow is ...and he displays ... in action," and ... Besides posses- ...wers of reason- ...ited with being ...nd a "lover of

ITEMS.

...ks were used in ...1630. ...re first brought ... in 1790. ...ery 1,000 mar- ... celebrate their ...triches, swallow ...oes, for the pur- ... food. ...t distinct dis- ... other organ of ...o many. ...ey in the light, ...osed granulates, ... to the bees. ... made in winter ...very cold ware- ... warm rooms, is ...break in a sub- ...ed by measuring ... to charge the ...part. ...er in the world ...rden wasp. An ...as known one to ...in a day. ...ust serve in the ...he more than a ...ay taxes, but ...r or "elder" of ...ese origin. They ... in a large lake ...ng, and were ... the seventeenth ... lighted over its ...ectricity, and is ... in the world ... in that way, ...nd poles. ... in founding new ...erary world du- ...ars is amazing, ...hich ran for 30 ... in that period, ...neans the worst ... another weekly, ...w, has lost over ... existence. ... wood pulp for ... caused a com- ...rices. The sup- ...ce with the de- ...rces are being ... in Canada to ...ense natural re- ...via : the pulp ... only just being ...mand increases, ...vested, and the ...n enormous ex- ... islands to the ...land called the ...sters, which are ...ed to a practi- ...ll. The same ...lands and main- ...ego, saving for ... the rain often ...et and snow. In ... the world from ...ne degrees wide ...ver which rain ... This is called ...t precipitation," ...e there are sev- ...it with very lit- ...s known botani- ...ax, phormos be- ...or basket. The ... the flax fibre ex- ...t-making. Flax ...l order of Lilia- ... Its roots are ...aluable medicinal ...s throughout the ...nd ; on flats, on ... swamps, and on ...umerous streams ...s it covers very ...tending to hun- ... of acres. It is ...Zealand and Nor- ... 1568.

Headache, Indigestion and Constipation.

AN IMPORTANT DISCOVERY.

It will interest sufferers to know that a valuable medicine, called Frootoids, has been discovered, which is now completely curing each of the above-named complaints. Frootoids are elegant in appearance, and pleasant to take, and, what is of the utmost importance, are thoroughly reliable in affording quick relief. You do not require to go on taking them for a prolonged period, as is necessary with some medicines, which even then are mostly disappointing; you simply take a dose of Frootoids when ill and repeat the dose if necessary, but generally one dose is quite effective.

Frootoids are immensely more valuable than an ordinary aperient, in so far that they not only act as an aperient, but do remove from the blood, tissues, and internal organs all the waste poisonous matter that is clogging them and choking the channels that lead to and from them. The beneficial effects of Frootoids are evident at once by the disappearance of headache, the head becoming clear, and a bright, cheery sense of perfect health taking the place of sluggish, depressed feelings, by the liver acting properly, and by the food being properly digested.

Frootoids are the proper aperient medicine to take when any Congestion or Blood Poison is present, or when Congestion of the Brain or Apoplexy is present or threatening. They have been tested, and have been proved to afford quick relief in such cases when other aperients have not done any good at all. It is of the utmost importance that this should be borne in mind, for in such cases to take an ordinary aperient is to waste time and permit of a serious illness becoming fatal.

Frootoids act splendidly on the liver, and quickly cure bilious attacks that antibilious pills make worse. Many people have been made sick and ill by antibilious pills that could have been cured at once by Frootoids. People should not allow themselves to be duped into contracting a medicine-taking habit by being persuaded to take daily doses with each meal of so-called indigestion cures that do NOT cure. Frootoids have been subjected to extensive tests, and have in every case proved successful in completely curing the complaints named.

A constipated habit of body will be completely cured if the patient will on each occasion, when suffering, take a dose of Frootoids, instead of an ordinary aperient; by so doing, the patient will require doses only at longer intervals, and will so become quite independent of the necessity of taking any aperient medicine.

Frootoids are only now being placed on the Australian market, consequently you may at present have a difficulty in getting them from your local chemist or storekeeper; but ask for them, and if you cannot get them at once, send stamps or postal note for price, 1/6, to W. G. Hearne, Chemist, Geelong, and a bottle of them will be immediately forwarded to you post free. Chemists, storekeepers, and wholesalers can now obtain wholesale supplies from W. G. Hearne, Chemist, Geelong, Victoria.

Ballarat Live Stock Market.

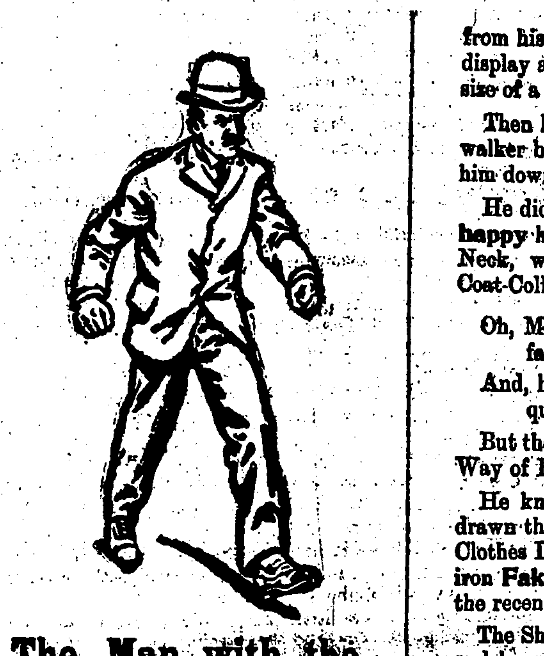
Tuesday.

Fat cattle—A very light yarding of 180 head, came to hand for to-day's sale, of which fully one-third consisted of quality ranging from good to prime remainder comprising middling and useful descriptions, fully one-fourth being cows. There was a good attendance of the trade, and in consequence competition ruled very active, prices showing an improvement on last week's values, sales firming materially towards the close. Quotations:—Prime pens bullocks, £13 10s to £14 10s; extra, to £15 15s; good, £11 10s to £12 10s; useful, £9 10s to £10 10s; prime cows, £8 10s to £9 17s 6d; good, £6 10s to £7 10s. Store cattle—85 yarded, the demand for which was not equal to the previous week; the majority being disposed of at fairly satisfactory prices. Calves—23 penned, including some good and prime vealers, which were briskly competed for. Best selling to £5 5s. Sheep—2860 was the number penned for to-day's sale, of which only a small proportion were good and prime, balance principally comprising middling and useful sorts. There was a large number of buyers, consequently for all suitable trade descriptions competition was very keen, prices showing an advance on last week's highest values, closing very strong, whilst for other sorts an improved demand existed at a slight advance on former rates. Quotations:—Prime crossbred wethers, 22s to 24s; extra, 26s to 30s 7d; odd sheep, to 32s 6d; good, 19s to 20s; useful, 16s to 17s; prime ewes, 18s to 20s; extra, to 22s 3d; good, 15s to 17s; prime merino wethers, 19s to 20s 3d; good, 16s to 17s; useful, 12s to 13s. Lambs—663 to hand, only a very small proportion being up to trade requirements, for such the demand was keen at improved rates, other sorts also meeting a firmer sale, at slightly higher values. Quotations:—Prime, 16s to 18s; extra, to 19s 8d; good, 14s to 15s; useful, 12s to 13s.

The following district sales are reported:—By Hepburn, Crawford and Seymour.—49 merino wethers for Mr William G. Martin, Chepstowe, 17s 8d to 14s 10d, averaging 16s 2d; 28 lambs for same owner, 13s 3d to 14s 9d, averaging 16s 4d; for Messrs Beggs Bros., Eurambeen, the whole of their pure Hereford herd, consisting of 1 bull (prize-taker), and 20 females, at satisfactory prices. By S. G. Valentine and Co.—90 comeback ewes for the executors of the late Alexander Bain, St. Enoch's Estate, Stockyard Hill, to 17s 6d, 18 comeback wethers to 17s; 26 comeback wethers for Mrs J. Ringin and Son, Mortchup, to 17s 6d, averaging 16s 7d, 2 lambs at 14s 8d. By Macleod and Booth.—100 merino wethers for Mrs Hughes, Challicum, Buangor, 16s 11d to 20s 3d, topping the market, averaging 17s 10d; 99 sheep for Mr George Exell, Glenholme, Stockyard Hill, Leicester wethers 26s to 30s 7d, averaging 28s 8d, comebacks 27s 6d to 32s 6d, averaging 28s 2d, topping the market for both price and average, comeback ewes 18s 8d to 21s 9d, averaging 20s 1d, 1 lamb 14s; 55 comeback wethers for Mr Chas. Dunn, Chute, 11s to 12s 9d.

The general meeting of the Trawalla Leads Mining Company, No Liability, Trawalla, is announced to be held at the company's office, Lydiard-street, Ballarat, on Thursday, 30th inst., at 10.15 a.m.

A sensational theft has been committed in New York. An ivory crucifix, valued at £1,000, has been stolen from its ... The cru... ...Carter, us It... ...k of the fam...



The Man with the Sore Coat..

By A. Taylor-Cutter.

He certainly was Wild.

There was blood in his Eye, as he walked down the aisle of McMartin's.

He was looking, he said, for the Party who Sold him that coat—and he put an unnecessary accent on the word "Sold."

But the said party saw him first, and Got Busy with another Customer in a jiffy.

The Man said the Coat was a Cripple—and it needed no affidavit to prove it.

He said it looked All Right when he bought it a week ago, but he guessed there was a Crack in the Mirror, or the Salesman had mesmerised him.

Because, not even his Wife would believe that He could have put up such a Job on himself as to pay REAL MONEY for a Coat that made him Look like a Monkey, as this did.

* * *

He showed the Shopwalker how the Coat was trying to get the Best of Him, by Climbing up his Shoulders and over his Ears every time he swung his arms about in Conversation.

He pointed out that the left Lapel bulged up as if he had a live kitten under it, and that it "set-away" from his vest as if it was built to display a Knight Templar badge the size of a platter.

Then he caught hold of the Shopwalker by his two Lapels and Pulled him down round-shouldered.

He did this to illustrate how Unhappy he felt at the back of his Neck, while wearing the pinchy Coat-Collar he then suffered from.

Oh, Mr. Man had a Sore-Coat for fair!

And, he Wanted his Moneybak, quick!

But the Shopwalker had an Easier Way of Fixing Things than that.

He knew Mr. Man had merely drawn the wrong coat in the usual Clothes Lottery, and that his Flat-iron Faking had just wilted out in the recent damp weather.

The Shopwalker was a Wise-Guy, and he was used to quick thinking.

So, he said he'd just have the Bushelman "fix" that Sore-Coat in a jiffy, so it would fit Mr. Man as slick as a whistle.

That's if the Man would just let him have the Coat for a Little While, so the Tailors could make a Few alterations.

So the Sore-Coat was "shaped-up" in a hurry, once again, by old Dr. Flat-iron, and restored to its Original Elegance.

Its Bulging Lapel was shrunken to the limit, its tight Collar stretched out and "set" as smoothly as on the day the Man bought it.

Then the exuberance of Cloth which lay in wrinkles over the shoulder-blades was sweated away, into a contraction, by old Dr. Goose—the Flat-iron Fakir.

* * *

When The Man put the Coat on again he hardly knew himself in it—such a Slick Proposition had the Flat-iron developed in a bare thirty minutes.

But—the Shopwalker spoke from his heart when he "hoped we would now have a month of Fine Weather!"

Because—he knew that the first Damp day would again bring out all the doctored defects, in the Sore-Coat, as badly as ever.

He knew these had not been permanently removed by hand-needle-work, but were only covered up by old Dr. Goose—the Flat-iron Fakir.

You see, 80 per cent. of all Clothes made by Tailors, and by Clothiers, are faked into their final shape by the Flat-iron.

Because, that is the quickest and easiest way of remedying practically all defects in the Tailoring—of shrinking and stretching the Cloth into shape, through moisture and heat, instead of Working it into permanently corrected shape by hand-needle-work.

So the Coat that's a "Beaut" when you first put it on, at the mirror, may go into a Spasm when the first damp day gets after its Flat-iron faking.

* * *

We are telling you this because we want to Open your Eyes to some Tricks of the Trade that we have to fight against, in the sale of our Tailor-made Clothes.

It Costs Good Money to correct every flaw in each Garment that is made for us with hand-needle-work, instead of with Flat-iron faking, before we let old Dr. Goose have even a Look-in for the finishing.

That's why our Clothes hold their shape, and the Style we put into them, till worn out, and hold it in damp or dry weather.

If they fit you "right" when you buy them, you may bank on it that they'll keep on fitting you "right" till you are through with them.

That's a Great Thing to Know, and you're sure to find it true in every Coat or Overcoat that bears our label.

We can give far Better Value than Travelling Tailors, and we have the Stock of a Warehouse to work on.

Call and Ask to See our Splendid Assortment of Patterns.

Suits, 50s, 55s, & 60s.

The Style and Cut will Astonish You.

And don't you forget this label—

SINCERITY CLOTHES,
MADE FOR
J. R. Wotherspoon & Co.,
BEAUFORT & BUANGOR.

Presentation to Mr J. Lynch.

A farewell social was tendered to Mr J. Lynch (son of Mr Jas. Lynch, farmer, of Lake Goldsmith), in the assembly room of the Dandenong town hall on Saturday evening last, on the occasion of his departure for Horsham. There were present about 50 representative gentlemen, and Cr. Renfree (shire president) occupied the chair. Mr Lynch had been assistant station-master at Dandenong for upwards of five years, and his urbanity and unassuming manner had earned him the goodwill and respect of all classes of the community.

The chairman proposed the health of the guest, and expressed deep regret at Mr Lynch's removal from the district. Mr Lynch had been extremely civil and obliging to people of all ages and all classes, and personally no man ever located at the station was held in higher esteem by him (the speaker). He had done his duty conscientiously, and his general conduct, both as a citizen and a railway official, was much admired. In conclusion he (the chairman) had much pleasure in presenting to Mr Lynch, on behalf of the residents, a handsome tea and coffee service, and trusted the guest and his good lady would long live to enjoy health and prosperity. (Loud applause.)

Mr Ernest Williams (Alex. Scott & Co.) said one of the chief features of their guest was his extreme equability of temper. He had had many business transactions with Mr Lynch in connection with his firm during the past 5 years, and no matter at what time or under what circumstances, he was always met with the same uniform courtesy. He wished Mr Lynch and family God-speed, happiness and success.

Mr W. H. A. Rodd (Joseph Clarke & Co.) spoke in a similar strain.

Mr A. T. McLean said Mr Lynch had been a most desirable citizen. He was diligent in his work, and extended civility and consideration to rich and poor and young and old.

Mr E. P. Walker said Mr Lynch had been one of the most obliging gentlemen ever at the local station. He hoped to live long enough to see their guest S.M. at Dandenong. (Applause.)

Cr. Alan Selman (Fern Tree Gully), Cr. Hemmings, Cr. Tuff, and Messrs W. H. Walker, J. Crump, D. Kelly, and T. Green also spoke in terms of appreciation of Mr Lynch.

Mr E. F. Hally, as Mr Lynch's co-worker, elaborated on his good qualities, and said that during their five years' association not one word of dissatisfaction had occurred between them. Their guest was one of the most even-tempered men he had ever met, and one of the "whitest," and he wished him every success. (Applause.)

Mr Lynch, who was received with loud applause, said he was almost nonplussed at the many kind words of appreciation expressed regarding him. He had simply done his duty, and child or adult, rich or poor, had been treated alike at his hands, and if his efforts had met with approval—and apparently they had—he was heartily pleased. He, however, considered he had done nothing to merit such a handsome presentation. It was really more than he could expect in his humble position. He sincerely returned thanks for the magnificent gift, which he highly appreciated, especially for his children's sake, and trusted he would get on as well with the people of Horsham as those of Dandenong, to which district he hoped some day to return. (Applause.)—Abridged from "Dandenong Advertiser."

Attention is directed to an advertisement notifying a lantern lecture on "The Beauties of Scotland," by the Rev. A. Davidson, of Geelong, in the Societies' Hall, on Monday, 27th inst., in connection with the Beaufort Thistle ...

Beaufort Town Brass Band.

A general meeting of the Beaufort Town Brass Band was held at the Mechanics' Institute on Thursday evening; Dr. G. A. Eadie (president) presiding, and about 30 members present.

The president stated that the meeting had been called to arrange for the holding of a bazaar for the purpose of raising funds to obtain uniforms. The principal thing in a bazaar was to get the co-operation of the ladies.

The following committee was appointed to carry out the arrangements of a bazaar in August, in conjunction with a committee of ladies to be chosen subsequently:—Dr. Eadie, Messrs. H. Cheeseman, H. Buchanan, Robertson, Thomas, Synnott, Cougle, Eastwood, Sinclair, A. Driver, L. Jaensch, and A. E. Collins.

The secretary was instructed to advertise a meeting of ladies for Wednesday afternoon, at the Mechanics' Institute, at 3 o'clock.

It was also decided to hold a series of fortnightly quadrilles, and Messrs Collins, J. Stewart, J. Day, G. Wright, and G. Cuthbertson were appointed as a committee to carry out the arrangements.

The secretary was instructed to challenge the Waterloo Workers' Brass Band to play a football match against the Beaufort Town Brass Band in the Beaufort Park, on the Wednesday afternoon of the first quadrille; 18 men a side; the bands to march to the ground.

The election of a bazaar secretary was left in the hands of the committee.

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

SHIRE OF RIPON.

RATEPAYERS' ROLL.

NOTICE is hereby given that no person will be entitled to be enrolled in respect of any property unless before or ON 10th JUNE, 1907, all sums payable in respect of any rates made by the Council of the Shire of Ripon in respect of such property have been paid.

The Collector will attend at the Shire Offices, Beaufort, daily, from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m., from 2nd to 10th June inclusive (Sundays and bank or public holidays excepted), for the purpose of receiving rates.

Attention is specially directed to the fact that the Water Rates, in addition to the General Rates, must be paid to secure enrolment.

INTEREST will be charged on all rates unpaid on 10th June, 1907.

J. M. CARROLL, Shire Secretary.
Shire Offices, Beaufort, 17/5/07.

TRAWALLA LEADS MINING CO., No Liability. Trawalla.—Notice.—The General MEETING of the Company will be held at the Company's Office, Lydiard-street, Ballarat, on THURSDAY, 30th May, 1907, at 10.15 o'clock a.m. Business—General.

H. W. PYVIS, Manager.

"CALEDONIA, Stern and Wild."

BEAUFORT
THISTLE CLUB.

A Beautifully Illustrated

Lantern Lecture,

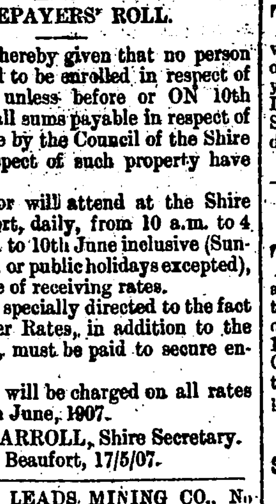
Interspersed with Songs, on

"The Beauties of Scotland,"

will be given by

REV. ARTHUR DAVIDSON,
Of Geelong, in the
SOCIETIES' HALL, BEAUFORT,
at 8 p.m.,

MONDAY, 27th MAY, 1907.



Admission, Non-Members—Adults, 1s.; Children, Half-price.

"Dinna Stand Glowerin'," but

COME and SEE

THAT

"There's Something in the Scotchmen after All!"

JOHN NICOL, Hon. Sec.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.

TENDERS will be received, up to May 30th, for the Purchase of 156 acres of LAND, with Orchard, House, &c., at Raglan; 5 acres of which is let at £2 per acre per annum for 10 years. Tenders will also be received for the LEASE of the above Land, less the Garden Site, for five years from July 1st, 1907. Conditions of Lease at this Office and at the house.

S. COLLINS.

Beaufort Town Brass Band.

THE Bazaar Committee of the above are desirous of meeting the Ladies of the Town and District, and respectfully request their attendance at the MECHANICS' INSTITUTE on WEDNESDAY Afternoon next, May 29th, 1907, at 3 o'clock, with the object of forming a Committee to help at the forthcoming Bazaar, to be held for the purpose of raising funds to provide uniforms.

G. A. EADIE, President.

Sale by Auction of Township Property.

SATURDAY, 1st JUNE, 1907, at 3 p.m.

DIXON BROS. & HALPIN have been favored with instructions from the Crown Solicitor to Sell by Public Auction, on above date, all that piece of LAND, being allotment 12, section 62A, township of Beaufort, parish of Beaufort, county of Ripon, having a frontage to Willoby-street of 100 feet and a depth of 311 feet, on which is erected a W.B. Cottage, lately occupied by Mr. D. Esplin. Title, Crown Grant. Terms Cash.

W. H. HALPIN, Auctioneer.

SALE BY AUCTION OF

HOUSE AND FURNITURE

AT RAGLAN.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 29, 1907, at 1.30 p.m.

DIXON BROS. & HALPIN have received instructions from MRS. PRINCE to Sell the whole of her well-kept Furniture, comprising the following:—Washstands and Ware, Bedsteads and Bedding, Wire Mattresses and Stretchers, Chairs, Safe, Tables, Chest Drawers, Sofas, Lamps, Cheffonier, Glassware, Ornaments, Crockery, Jam Jars, Saucepans, Boilers, Milk Dishes, Buckets; also lot of other sundries. Also good Buggy Horse, Pony Buggy, Harness, and about 12 head young Cattle, large Aviary and Canaries, &c. On account Mr. F. Prince, 4-roomed COTTAGE, almost new.

As Mrs. Prince is leaving the district, everything is for Positive Sale. This is a good opportunity for persons desirous of furnishing, as every article is in first-class order.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 29, 1907.

W. H. HALPIN, Auctioneer.

SEEDS! * SEEDS!

Remember—
The Most Reliable
GARDEN SEEDS
Are Obtainable at
GEO. PRINGLE'S,
SPOT CASH GROCER.
Agent for Geo. Smith, Ballarat.

EMPTY CASKS MAKE THE MOST NOISE,

—and empty promises go up in the air and come down like hot-air balloons.

When we tell you that we are offering better values in High-grade LAMPWARE and ROOM HEATERS, we are telling the truth—a truth that the goods themselves will substantiate.

We ask careful, cautious people to come here first and see for themselves the values offering, and then go the round of all the other stores and compare price for price, quality for quality, with the stocks we are showing. They'll come back from whence they started—quick.

KEROSENE LAMPS...

Library Hanging Lamp, all brass, opal shade, 32s 6d.
Do., antique bronze, with decorated bowl and shade, 35s.
Nickel Rochester Hanging Lamps—No. 1, 10s 6d.; No. 2, 13s 6d.
Bismarck Reading Lamps—opal shades, 3s 9d each.
Bismarck Wall Lamps, ten-line, with reflector, 3s 6d.
Wall Lamps, with Venus burner, 5s 8d, 1s 9d; 1-inch, 2s.
Wall Lamps, "The Gem," 1s each.
Duplex Double-wick Lamps, from 8s to 19s 6d each.
Hand Lamps—"Gem," 1s; "Nutmeg," 1s; "Venus," 1s 3d; to 3s each.
Table Stand Lamps, glass fonts, bronze stands, assorted, 5s 8d; 1-inch, from 3s to 8s 6d.
Piano Lamps, 10s 6d, 12s 6d, 15s 6d pair.
Fairy Night Lamps, with opal globes, 5d each.
Dietz Driving Lamps (for kerosene), 15s 6d each.
Hurricane Lanterns—Dietz, 5s 6d; O.K., 4s; Combination, 3s 6d.

Acetylene Gas Reading Lamp,

"The BRITELITE," 37s 6d, COMPLETE WITH SHADE.

Safe, Effective, Substantial. The New Principle—Carbide to Water. Call and See it in Use.

"Perfection" Room Heaters...

No. 25,	Nickel Brass Fount,		20s.
" 160,	" "	"	27s 6d.
" 120,	" Terne Plate	"	20s 6d.

HAWKES BROS., BEAUFORT.

SO WE GROW.

A number of painstaking German scientists have given the results of their observations concerning the growth of the human body.

They find that development is most rapid in infancy. The average length of a baby fifteen days old is nineteen and a-half inches. During the next fifteen days it gains an inch and a-half, but thenceforward the rate of growth gradually diminishes until the age of five is reached, after which the growth is an inch and a-half per year.

The full height is reached at the age of 25, the average height of a man at that age being 5 ft. 9 in., and a woman about 5 ft. 2 in.

The stature remains stationary until the age of 50 is reached, and then the height gradually decreases. Two-fifths of an inch are lost in the ten years following, half an inch in the succeeding years, and between the ages of 70 and 80 a full inch.

To the ordinary observer growth seems a commonplace process, but to the scientist it is one of Nature's mysteries. Not the wisest man can tell us how or why we grow.

CHARACTER IN WOMEN'S WALK.

An observing man insists that he can tell a woman's character by her manner of walking, and the kind of shoes she wears.

He says that the listless way of lifting one's feet indicates laziness or ill health.

A heavy flat-footed step means a good house-keeper, but an aggressive nature.

A dragging, shuffling step denotes indolence of mind and body.

He observes, further, that the woman who likes mannish shoes is not dainty or feminine, and that the ideal woman wears well-fitting shoes in the street and dainty slippers in the house.

A GIANT OF THE FOREST.

A redwood tree which was recently cut down in the State of Washington was 465 feet in height. This will impress more when we add that this is about one-eleventh of a mile!

To the point where the first limb branched out was 220 feet. At the base the circumference was found to be 33 feet 11 inches. If the tree were sawn up it would make 96,345 feet of board. This amount of timber would serve for the construction of eight cottages two storeys high, each containing seven rooms. The age of the tree, ascertained by counting the rings of its growth, is said to have been 634 years. Some of the giants of the Californian forests have far surpassed this one in girth.

IS FRENCH LIKE IRISH.

A story is told of a certain mayor of Cork, who headed a deputation to the late Emperor of the French, and commenced an oration to His Majesty in what he conceived to be the French tongue. "Pardon me," said the Emperor, after he had listened to the speech with much patience, "English I know fairly well, but I regret to say I have never had an opportunity of studying the Irish language."

HOT WATER TO RELIEVE THIRST.

It is a mistake to suppose that cold drinks are necessary to relieve thirst. Very cold drinks, as a rule, increase the feverish condition of the mouth, and so create thirst. Experience shows it to be a fact that hot drinks relieve thirst and cool off the body when it is in an abnormally heated condition better than ice-cold drinks. It is far better and safer to avoid the free use of drinks below 60 degrees; in fact, a higher temperature is to be preferred, and those who are much troubled with thirst will do well to try the advantages to be derived from hot drinks, instead of cold drinks, to which they have been accustomed. Hot drinks also have the advantage of aiding digestion, instead of causing debility of the stomach and bowels.

WELL DESERVED.

One sometimes meets with strange characters in tramcars. The other morning an old fellow, who was apparently interested in everybody's business but his own, got into a car, and annoyed all the passengers by making loud comments on matters that were going on about him.

A charming young woman who had been sitting opposite to him dropped her purse on the floor in her haste to get out, and a young man who had already reached the door turned back to pick it up, and handed it to her with a polite lifting of the hat.

The recipient, of course, beamed her thanks, whereat the critical old curmudgeon gave a very knowing look at the damsel and said—

"Did you drop that on purpose?"

He was annihilated by a glance as she replied—

"Yes, I wanted to test your politeness, but I see you have none."

After that he buried his head in his paper, and had nothing more to say while he remained on the car.

UNWELCOME SUITOR.

"That's a lovely song. It always carries me away."

She: "If I had known how much pleasure it could give us both, I would have sung it earlier in the evening."

UNMERITED PUNISHMENT.

Wife—"My dear, we have been married 25 years. I will kill a goose for dinner."

Husband—"The poor goose wasn't to blame."

Wife: "Why, John, what do you mean by burning our old love letters?"

Husband: "I have been reading them, my dear. After I die someone who wished to contest my will might get hold of them, and use them to prove I was insane."

People with weak lungs are recommended by medical men to read aloud, as this strengthens throat, lungs, and chest muscles alike. The reading should be deliberate and the enunciation distinct, the body being held in an easy, unstrained, upright position, so that the chest will have free play.

The Nile is 4,020 miles in length.

Chamberlain's Cough Remedy has become a great favourite for children, for coughs, colds, croup and whooping cough, because it can always be depended upon and is pleasant to take. Mothers have found that there is not the least danger in giving it to their children in large and frequent doses, as it contains no injurious substance. For sale by Wotherspoon and Co., Merchants, Beaufort.

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

BONNINGTON'S IRISH MOSS. The standard family medicine for the Cure of Coughs and Colds, and all Chest Affections. Used with success for over 35 years. Sold everywhere. Price, 1s. 6d. and 2s. 6d.

Board of Advice.

A meeting of the Board of Advice for the North Riding, Shire of Ripon, was held in the Shire Hall, Beaufort, on Monday evening. Present—Messrs Topper (chairman), Cameron (correspondent), and Sinclair.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.

CORRESPONDENCE.

From Mrs Eyckens, Beaufort, protesting against having been summoned for the non-attendance at school of her two children, as they had attended school on the dates complained of, and asking Board to take some action, as there must be some mistake on the schoolteacher's part. She also complained of only having had 24 hours' notice to answer the summons.—Mr Sinclair thought that the truant inspector might give people a little more notice, and that the Board should request him to do so; and also request Mrs Eyckens to give specific dates as to when her children were at or absent from school. The Board could then go into the matter, and the correspondent could compare the dates with the head teacher's. He moved accordingly. Seconded by Mr Cameron, and carried.

From Secretary Education Department, Melbourne, notifying Board of the transfer of Miss Cochrane from Sailor's Gully to Tonewa.—Received.

From same, announcing the retirement of Mr Cowley, headteacher at Waterloo.—Received.

From W. Bartley, head teacher Raglan State school, inviting Board to send representatives to the celebrations at that school on Empire Day.—Received; Messrs Topper and Cameron agreeing to accept the invitation.

GENERAL BUSINESS.

Mr Sinclair applied on behalf of Mr Liddelow, head teacher Trawalla State school, for a half-holiday on the morning of Empire Day.—Granted.

Mr Sinclair mentioned that Mr Williams had requested him to bring under the notice of the Department, through the Board, their delay in effecting promised repairs and alterations to the Main Lead State school.—It was decided to bring the matter under the notice of the Department.

The following accounts were passed for payment:—Stevenson Bros., 18s; H. M. Stuart, 17s 6d. An account for 8s 5d from Hawkes Bros. for goods supplied to the Raglan State school, which the correspondent said the head teacher had ordered without the consent of the Board, was allowed to remain over to be referred to Mr Bartley.

Mr Cox, truant inspector, recommended prosecution in 5 cases of children not attending school the required number of days.

Mr Sinclair objected to the Board having anything to do with the matter, as he had said at last meeting.

Mr Cameron said that the matter was submitted to them, so that if they saw a hard case they could have their say.

Mr Sinclair said that that put a check on the truant officer. But why should they have anything to do with a matter they new nothing about. The truant inspector knew all about the cases, and was the right person to deal with them. That was his view. Personally, he refused to have anything to do with it.

Mr Cameron read a letter from the Secretary, Education Department, Melbourne, inquiring if the Board had any objection to the exemption from attendance at school of Edward Yates, as his father required him to help him with his work.

Mr Sinclair said that that was another matter that the truant officer should deal with. He would not have anything to do with it. He thought that they should not have to judge this case when there was a man paid to do it.

Mr Cameron said they had the whole thing in their own hands, and could let the matter go through as it was.

Mr Sinclair said as there was a truant officer, let him do the whole business.

Mr Topper remarked that the former truant officer had always done the business himself.

Mr Sinclair said that it was not right for him and Mr Topper to come here and recommend cases, and then sit on the Bench and hear them.

Mr Cameron said the Department thought a Board might know more about a case than an officer. It might happen that an officer wanted to make cases. He could then take matters in his own hands and do what he liked.

Mr Sinclair moved that the list and letter be referred back to the truant inspector. Seconded by Mr Topper, and carried.

Mr Cameron said that as they had referred the matters back, they must allow the Department to know that they would not take any responsibility.

Mr Sinclair said that was right. He was sorry the other members of the Board were not present.

Mr Cameron said he would like to see the Board deal with the cases with the help of the truant officer.

Mr Topper said that personally he would like to see all these people fined, but circumstances altered cases, the father in this case having kept his boy home to help him with his work.

Mr Sinclair said the truant officer could deal with it. He had full power.

Mr Cameron said the truant inspector had not the power to exempt. The board only had that power. He was in favor of upholding the truant officer. Some truant officers were a bit hard, but others had sympathy with the children.

Mr Sinclair said that there should be no "making fish of one and flesh of another." The truant officer was the proper person, and he thought they should let him deal with these things himself.

Mr Topper said that these were the officer's recommendations, and he wanted them to endorse them.

Mr Cameron said that if they refused to deal with these matters, they would lose any power they had in this respect. The question when looked at was this—the truant inspector made inquiries and recommended them for prosecution. They looked upon him as the man who knew all about it, and endorsed his actions.

In answer to Mr Sinclair, Mr Cameron stated that the last lot of cases had not come before a meeting. He had just endorsed them as correspondent.

Mr Sinclair said that showed the fallacy of the whole thing. If the truant officer could act on his own once, why could he not always do so?

A SAFE AND VALUABLE REMEDY. "Bonnington's Irish Moss" is a safe and valuable remedy for Colds, Influenza, Bronchitis, and all Throat and Lung Affections. Bottles, 1s. 6d. and 2s. 6d. All medicine vendors.

As the Plate Goes Round.

"FOUR FOR THREEPENCE."

THE WIDOW'S MITE.

HUMORS OF THE COLLECTION.

At a recent service in St. Paul's Cathedral, Melbourne, when Stainer's "Crucifixion" was given by Mr Ernest Wood and choir to a congregation of about 2,000 people, there were upwards of 1,100 threepenny bits in the collection plates. In some cases the threepenny bits represent self-denial, but in the majority of cases it represents something else. It is on record that at a fashionable Presbyterian church (whether at the north or south side of the River Yarra does not matter), the "church officer" was faced with four well-dressed ladies, the leader saying, "A cushioned pew, near the pulpit, please." The story runs that after showing the visitors into a pew the church officer remarked to a member of the board of management, with pawky Scotch humour, "Four for threepence." He evidently knew the ladies, or their kind.

The Dean of Manchester had preached a sermon on "The Widow's Mite," and an examination of the offertory led to the conclusion that, as he expressed it, "there are many pious widows in the city of Manchester." Dr. Schofield relates a story of a collecting experience of one of his deacons, who called on a rich member of his congregation for a subscription. The rich member excused himself, saying he had no money with him. "I will take a cheque," said the deacon. "Very well," the rich member replied, "but it will be for the widow's mite." "Oh! that will be too much; the widow gave all that she had. A cheque for half of all that you have will be more than sufficient," said the ready-witted deacon.

A story is told of how a preacher tested the effect of the hard times upon his congregation. He requested all who were paying their debts to arise in their seats. Every man, woman, and child, except one man, instantly arose. After they were again seated, he requested any who were not paying their debts to arise and remain standing until counted. The lone individual, with a careworn face and moth-eaten suit, slowly assumed a perpendicular position. The minister asked, "How is it, my friend, that you are the only man in my congregation unable to meet his obligations?" With unfeigned meekness, the forlorn man replied, "I run a newspaper, my brethren here who have just stood up are my subscribers, and ——" "Let us close," interrupted the minister.

Mrs Jessie Lomas, Gladstone, Q., writes: "I strongly advise every parent to keep a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy in the house, and I always make a point of telling my friends of the recovery of my son. For eleven years he had suffered from acute bronchitis, and though I had him try a lot of things, nothing seemed to give him permanent relief. A medical man advised me to get Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, and I did so. A decided improvement was noticed before the first bottle was used, and I am pleased to state that after he had taken four bottles, he was complete cured, and is now enjoying the best of health. For sale by J. R. Wotherspoon & Co., Merchants, Beaufort.

The provision of the Pure Food Actunder which municipalities are required to have at least three samples of food articles per 1000 of their population analysed each year appears to be inoperative in most parts of the State. No figures for the current year are availabl, but those for 1906 show that of the 146 shires and 60 cities, towns and boroughs in Victoria only 30 collected any samples for analysis, and of these 22 only partially complied with the act. Previous to the passage of the act at the close of 1905 the average number of samples analysed on the initiative of municipalities was 0.6 per 1000.

For Children's Hacking Cough at Night, Woods' Great Peppermint Cure. 1s 6d.

The Government Statist has issued figures showing that the total wool clip for 1906-7 is 74,683,200lbs., an increase of 10,505,329lbs. over the previous year. The average weight of the fleece was 5.84 lbs. The average weight of the fleece of sheep and lambs combined was more than a quarter of a pound greater in 1906-7 than in the previous season. This increase upon the sheep and lambs shorn (12,794,043) represents in quantity 3,454,392lb., and in value about £144,000

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

Mr A. Adams, Havelock, Marlborough, N.Z., says:—"I consider that Chamberlain's Tablets are an All round remedy, and the most efficient procurable for all disorders of the stomach, liver and bowels. I have used them for some time, deriving the greatest benefit, and have every confidence in recommending them to all in need of such a medicine." For sale by Wotherspoon and Co., Merchants, Beaufort.

HEARNE'S BRONCHITIS CURE

The Famous Remedy for COUGHS, BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, & CONSUMPTION,

Has the Largest Sale of any Chest Medicine in the World.

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.

Beware of Imitations! The great success of HEARNE'S BRONCHITIS CURE, has induced a number of unprincipled persons to make imitations, each calling his medicine "Bronchitis Cure," with the object of deceiving the simple-minded, and so getting a sale for an imitation which has none of the beneficial effects that HEARNE'S BRONCHITIS CURE has. Consequently it has become necessary to draw your attention to this fact, and to request you in your own interests to be particular to ask for HEARNE'S and to see that you get it.

HEARNE'S BRONCHITIS CURE, 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 to any Address, when not obtainable locally.

NOTICE.—Hearne's Bronchitis Cure No. 1A does NOT contain any poison within the meaning of the Act. It is equally beneficial for the youngest child and the most aged person.

SOLD WHOLESALE AND RETAIL BY J. W. HARRIS, CHEMIST, BEAUFORT.

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

A CASE IN CARLTON.

A Convincing Proof.

The Case of Mrs. L. STEPHENS.

(*By a Melbourne Reporter.*)

After the hearing of such evidence as was forthcoming from Mrs. Lillian Stephens, of No. 548 Lygon-street, Carlton, we can confidently recommend our readers to peruse it and allow them to arrive at their own decisions. Mrs. Stephens said:—

"Seven years ago I was fortunate in getting rid of an illness which seemed to have got hold of me for life. This was before I was married, when I used to work a sewing-machine a good deal, and when I was at my home in Newham, not far from Kyneton, where I also lived at one time."

"What was the nature of your illness, Mrs. Stephens?"

"Well, my father and everybody thought I was going into consumption, but, thank God, my case was not that. No; but you would have thought so, to look at me; my face was so deathly white, and there was not the slightest particle of colour in my lips either. And, oh! how terribly thin I was—for all the world like a shadow, instead of a human being, and there was just about as much, or rather, as little, life in me as could be expected in one so frail and delicate. It was poorness of blood I was suffering from, and I believe I would be nearer the mark if I said I had no blood in me at all, for I was as weak as it was possible to be. I felt it was a trouble to do anything, the least exertion always being sufficient to exhaust me so that for an hour or two I would be almost helpless. This wretched feebleness was not my only trouble, as I was afflicted in ways that would have distracted a woman much stronger than I was. I had such headaches as you never heard of—racking, piercing pains that dulled my intellect and made me so despondent and mopish that I could not find the least interest in anything in the world. May heaven spare other women from becoming half as down-hearted and miserable as I was, for I positively felt weary of life. The food that was given to me, let it be as tasty and nicely-prepared as possible, I could scarcely touch, for if anybody had a wretched appetite it was myself."

"That was unfortunate, as you were deprived of the chance of gaining strength from nourishing foods?"

"Yes; it was a great pity," replied Mrs. Stephens, with a sigh, "and then, again, I could not digest the food I did swallow. That was worse than ever, and that's how it was I kept so low and feeble, and I suppose the extreme weakness I was labouring under accounts for my nervous system becoming so unhinged. But here, I could go on for another hour talking about my ailments, but I think what I have said should suffice to give other sufferers an idea of the alarming state of health I was in, and for their sake I am only too glad to tell you the wonderful things that happened when I started to take Clements Tonic."

"Were you advised to adopt that course?"

"It was through reading a book that was put under my door that I gave Clements Tonic a trial, and I always say how glad I am that I read a case like mine in it, because I was then encouraged to try that splendid remedy, which was really the best I had ever taken. I say this because Clements Tonic made my health better than it had ever been before, and after a while you should have seen the look of surprise that was written on the faces of those who had thought I was going into consumption. It would have done you good, and, my word! nobody was more surprised than myself, for I felt a different woman altogether. My nerves soon stopped trembling and my nervous fears were quickly abandoned. Instead of being downcast and fit to cry every minute I became happy and bright, the reason being that Clements Tonic had made my blood rich and had given me strength, which also came from the food which that remedy enabled me to eat and digest. My pains all went, and for the past seven years my health has been grand, for which I am very thankful indeed."

"And you would make your thankfulness known?"

"Yes most willingly, so publish what I've told you in any form you like."

STATUTORY DECLARATION.

I, LILLIAN STEPHENS, of 548 Lygon-street Carlton, 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 willful and corrupt perjury.

Lillian Stephens

Declared at Carlton, in the State of Victoria this 12th day of January, 1904, before me,

HY EDWARDS, J.P.,

A Justice of the Peace in and for the Central Bailiwick of the State of Victoria.

BONNINGTON'S IRISH MOSS.

For the chest, throat, and lungs. This medicine will loosen the grip of a cold from the first dose. Pleasant to take and always reliable; but be sure you obtain the genuine article.

Beaufort Rainfall.

We are indebted to Mr Jas. McKeich for the following interesting information as to the rainfall at Beaufort since 1899.

	1899	1900	1901	1902	'03	'04	'05	'06	'07
Jan.	181	113	255	80	149	462	107	8	61
Feb.	180	20	33	80	202	341	126	94	106
Mar.	274	407	158	158	149	73	96	367	89
Apr.	239	329	461	12	406	71	144	58	369
May	195	451	154	94	229	330	335	342	
June	414	350	361	355	301	404	298	339	
July	99	100	158	103	565	189	350	258	
Aug.	277	403	289	194	117	365	159	197	
Sep.	180	237	410	250	397	132	383	361	
Oct.	281	131	261	120	295	522	278	455	
Nov.	252	91	50	77	340	213	76	402	
Dec.	100	81	88	665	387	16	246	42	
Tls.	2672	2718	2675	2188	3537	2876	2599	2883	624

Total for 8 years (1899 to 1906), 222.48, averaging 27.80 per year.

Did you ever stop to think that Chamberlain's Pain Balm is an antiseptic liniment and when applied to cuts, burns, bruises, causes them to heal without maturation, and in about one third of the time of any other treatment? For sale by Wotherspoon and Co., Merchants, Beaufort.

Mr Mark Rickards, manager of the Central Plateau mine at Sebastopol (formerly of Beaufort), was inspecting underground on Tuesday, and was climbing a ladder, when a rung broke and he fell about 35 feet to the bottom. Both legs were broken, and the bone of the right one was protruding from the flesh. He was also suffering from bruises and severe shock. He is one of the heaviest managers in the State, weighing about 20 stone.

A stands for Asthma, the patient may fret;
B for the Breath he hardly can get;
C for the Cold and the terrible Croup;
D for the Dollars the doctor will scoop;
E for the Ease that one longs for in vain;
F for the "Floo," it is at one again;
G for the Giant—Great Peppermint Cure—
H for the Health that follows it sure.

The following letter appears in Tuesday's Ballarat "Courier":—"Kindly permit me, as a truck-loader and wood buyer at the Beaufort railway station, to reply to a paragraph that appeared in the 'Courier' of 17th inst. In it it was stated that we truck-loaders were making 5s 6d on every truck of wood we loaded. This, to say the least of it, is wildly incorrect. No such thing is possible for us to do. I most emphatically deny having ever been guilty of such practice. I challenge Mr A. Andrews, or any other man, wood-carter or cutter, to prove that I ever made anything like 5s 6d on any one truck of wood.—Yours, &c., LIONEL HAINS, Beaufort."

A London cablegram states that the mortality from plague in India has now assumed a most appalling magnitude. During six weeks, no fewer than 451,892 persons fell victims to the terrible disease. In the Punjaub alone, for the same six weeks, 286,777 deaths were recorded.

'LINSEED COMPOUND,' "The Stockport Remedy" for Coughs and Colds. Give immediate relief.

It takes the tusks of 75,000 elephants a year to supply the world's pianokeys, billiard-balls, and knife-handles.

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

The Pinnacle of Merit.

The pinnacle of merit is achieved in the "Miller" Suits—the sort that particular men care about—suits of many merits. When you wear a "Miller" Suit you have that well-dressed feeling and appearance that counts for so much in a successful career. The garments hang and fit with correct comfort—the cut is artistic and fashionable—and the finish ensures that permanent satisfaction which is the final test of an economical suit.

We have a fine selection of the newest and most effective Autumn and Winter patterns.

Suits to Order,

In Colonial and Scotch Tweeds,

50s., 55s., 63s.

Our Mr. H. O. Thomas visits the district at intervals.

Patterns, Price List, and Self-measurement Forms sent free if you ask.

MILLER'S,
THE CLOTHIERS,
7 & 9 Bridge St.,
Ballarat.

YOU

may have been suffering, even for years, from

Rheumatism	Indigestion	Gravel
Gout	Anæmia	Stone
Neuralgia	Blood Disorders	Bladder Troubles
Backache	Biliousness	General Debility
Sciatica	Jaundice	Sick Headache

and you will continue to suffer unless the disorder is treated, as it ought to be treated, by striking direct at the cause. All the disorders mentioned are due to one cause and one cause alone, namely, the inability of the

KIDNEYS AND LIVER

to perform the work allotted to them in Nature's Scheme. Nature will tolerate no irregularity.

When the kidneys and liver are working perfectly, it is impossible for anyone to suffer from any of the disorders named. In order that this important fact may be realised, the following description of the work performed by those vital organs is given:

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 the 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 us 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 the blood corpuscles which have lived their life and are useful no longer. When the liver is inactive or diseased we suffer from **Indigestion, Biliousness, 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 Cures 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, Biliousness, 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.

A treatise containing full particulars, and accounts of many remarkable cures effected, even when hope of recovery was despaired of, will be sent post free, by H. H. Warner and Co., Limited, Australasian Branch, Melbourne.

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Bonnington's Irish Moss" is well in favor with the mothers of Australia. It is an economical and reliable medicine to have in the house. Cures Whooping Cough, Croup, and all Chest Affections.

Railway Time-Table.

The following is the local railway time-table:—A mixed train leaves Ballarat at 11.23 a.m., Trawalla at 12.10 p.m.; reaching Beaufort at 12.27, and taking its departure at 12.30. It leaves Middle Creek at 12.49, and Buangor at 12.58. The Adelaide express leaves Melbourne at 4.40 p.m. (Sundays excepted), Ballarat at 7.50, and Beaufort at 8.45 (arriving here at 8.40). 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, 7.54; Middle Creek, 8.4; Beaufort, 8.37 (arriving here at 8.27); Trawalla, 8.50; Burrumbeet, 9.17. The 8.20 p.m. train from Stawell to Ballarat arrives at Beaufort at 11.10 p.m.

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