

The Riponshire Advocate.

BEAUFORT, SATURDAY, MAY 1, 1909.

No. 1640.

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

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 2d. 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 postage charges.

Make your District Known.

Concerning some parts of the district news comes but seldom. This is not published in

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—the best known remedy for dysentery, and diarrhoea, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine Dealers everywhere.

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, SORES OF ALL KINDS.

J. Holdsworth,
Wholesale and Retail
BUTCHER,
BEAUFORT.

Postal Intelligence.

LOCAL ARRANGEMENTS.

MAIL TIME TABLE.

| Daily. | Closing Time. |
|--|---------------|
| | a.m. p.m. |
| Melbourne | 8 and 4.50 |
| Ballarat | 8 and 4.50 |
| Geelong | 8 |
| Traralgon | 8 and 4.50 |
| Registered mail and parcels post close 20 minutes prior. | |
| Ararat, 11.50 a.m., and 8 p.m. | |
| Stawell | 11.50 |
| Middle Creek | 11.50 |
| Murtoa | 11.50 |
| Beaugard | 11.50 |
| Reg. mail and p.p. 20 minutes prior. | |
| English mail notice by telegraph. | |
| Daily | |
| Reglan | 9 a.m. |
| Waterloo | 9 |
| Waterloo S. | 9 |
| Main Lead | 9 |
| Chute | 9 |
| Reg. mail and p.p. 9 a.m. | |
| Monday, Wednesday and Friday. | |
| Nerring | 9 |

The Man Who Doesn't Advertise

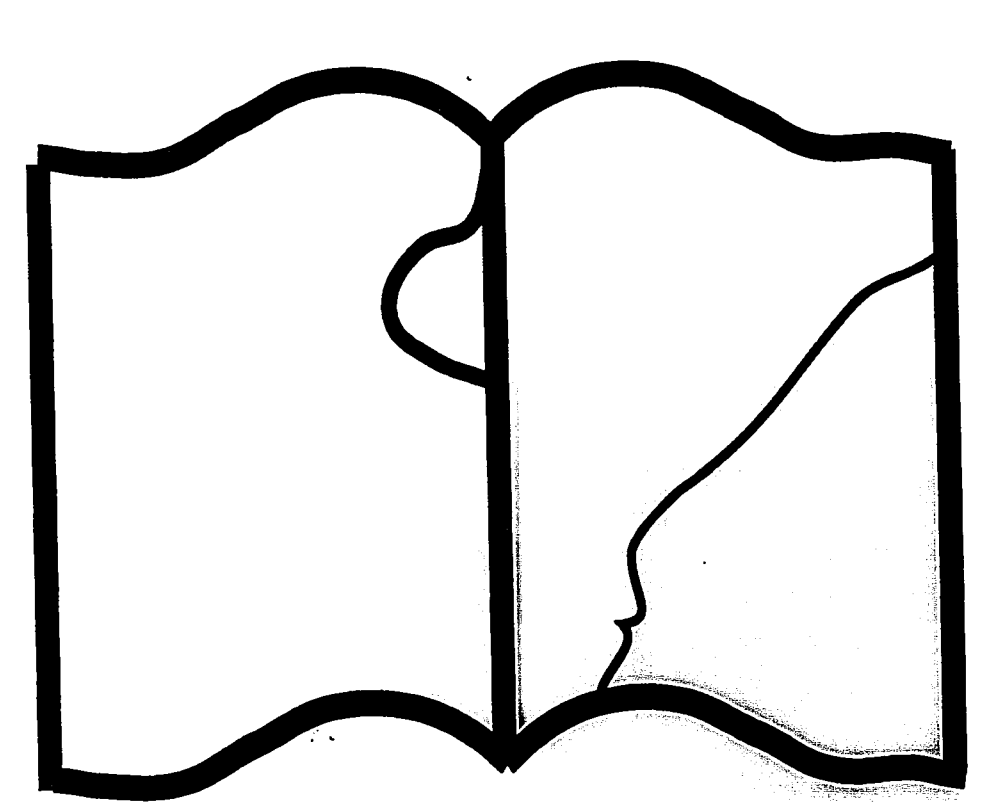
Breathes there a man with soul so dead
That to himself he hath not said,
"My trade of late is getting bad,
I'll try another ten-inch ad."
If such there be, go mark him well,
For him no bank account shall swell—
No angel watch the golden stair
To welcome home a millionaire.

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 barayard gate a squalor,
No people who have cash and sense,
Go prancing around to read the fence.

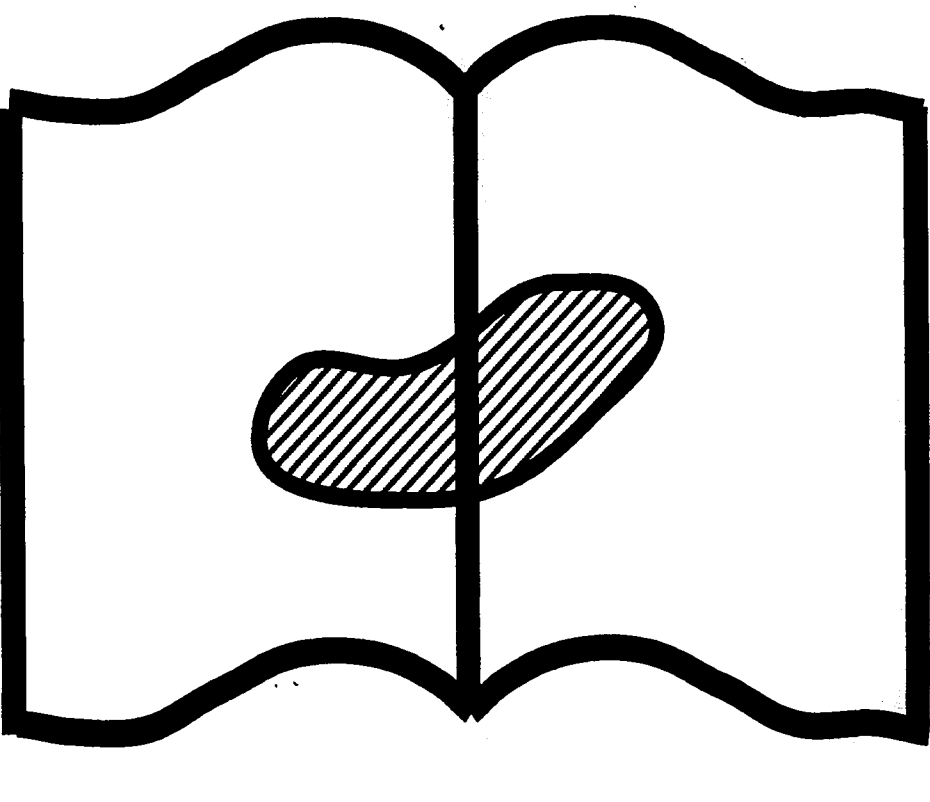
The man who never asks for trade
By local line or ad. displayed
Cares more for rest than worldly gain
And patronage but gives him pain;
Tread lightly, friends, let no rude sound
Disturb his solitude profound.
Here let him live in calm repose
Unthought except by men he owes.

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

SUPPORT LOCAL INDUSTRY, AND SUBSCRIBE TO THE LOCAL PAPER.



**Damaged text/
wrong binding**



Difficult to read

ITIS
Cough, Croup,
Irritation,
Consumption,
with this
complete
G. HEARNE,
BEAUFORT.

ESIGHT
HANT & SON,
ESIGHT SPECIALISTS,
Geelong.
£1000
Hours Art Union.

ERTSON,
GENERAL
BEAUFORT.

STEELE WINDMILLS
RYAN'S (Colts)
MILLS.
BEAUFORT AUTO
MACHINE GAS MACHINES.

per. Prepared by JOHN L. BROWN & SON,
London, U.S.A. European Dept., 35, Farring-
don Road, London, England.

**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, Gout, Rheumatism, and all Kidney Disorders. Free from Mercury. Forty years' success. Sold by all Chemists and Dispensaries throughout the world.

J. B. COCHRAN, NEWS AGENT. Book
a 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*,
London Weekly Times, *Australian*,
Australian Journal, *Spartan*, 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. Adver-
tisements received for all Melbourne and
Ballarat papers. By sending through local
agents advertisers save postage. Note the
address—Next door to Wetherston & Co.

Arthur Parker,
Printer and Publisher,
LAWRENCE STREET, BEAUFORT

JOB PRINTING
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
BALL TICKETS & PROGRAMMES,
ADDRESS & BUSINESS CARDS,
MINING S.R.P. REPORTS, &c.,
PAMPHLETS, CIRCULARS,
BILLHEADS, POSTERS,
DELIVERY BOOKS,
DRAPERS' HANDBILLS,
CATALOGUES, MOURNING CARDS,
SOUVENIR & DINNER TICKETS,
&c., &c.

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

FUNERAL REFORM.
Established 1860.
A. H. SANDS
(Late Wm. Baker),
UNDERTAKER,
Opposite the State School,
NELL 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 Mes-
sages promptly attended to.

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 of 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 Monies 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, 15s to 16s.

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,
RA LL A R A T.
District Representatives—JOHN McDONALD
Burnside, Alldis Creek.

Phonographs!
From 20s. to £37.

WHAT better amusement could you have for the long winter evenings than to hear the Greatest Artists of the World in your own homes?

Vocal and Instrumental Records.
The Very Latest Edison, Edison-Bell, Sterling, Gramos, and Columbia.

Full Set of Quadrilles, Waltzes, &c.
All Records reduced to 1s. 3d.
Special Room for Ladies.

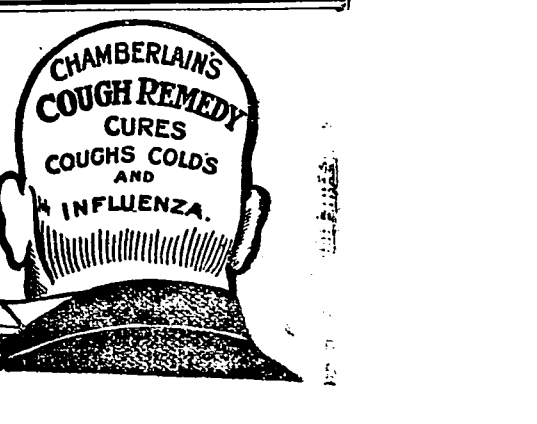
Golden Age Gramophone Depot.
W. C. JONES.

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

Dealer in Paints, Oils, Colors, Paperhangers
Window Glass, Varnishes, Putty, &c.
Van in town on Monday, and Painters
Residences kept in stock.

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

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



**CHAMBERLAIN'S
COUGH REMEDY
CURES
COUGHS COLDS
&
INFLUENZA.**

The Riponshire Advocate.

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PRICE THREEPENCE

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Will some man or woman take the matter in hand and cause the silence to cease?

If no one else is doing it for your district, will you try on these lines?

Send accounts of public and social events in your townships and neighbourhood, such as weddings, deaths, accidents, concerts, matters touching district industries, etc.

Write the names of persons very distinctly.

Don't bother about grammar or spelling; it's the editor's work to look after those trifles. The barest skeleton is enough.

Write only on one side of the paper. Give information; but let criticism alone.

Write your name and address on your corner—not for publication, but to prove good faith.

Too Well Known to Need an "Ad."
This idea that you have lived so long in town that everybody knows you and you don't need to advertise is a mistake. This very indifference to advertising, indifference to doing business as it is done in this day and age, is what has enabled the catalogue or mail order houses to grow from mere nothing to great concerns. The merchant who can convince the people of his section, and keep them convinced that his store is the best place to buy this and that article, will not lose trade to the mail order house. Of course, he cannot afford to get out a catalogue as thick as a Bible, but he can keep an advertisement in his local paper, and see that it is changed every week, thus keeping new bargains continually before the public. He should also have a mailing list, and send out a circular letter at least once a month. Don't look upon your country newspaper as an object of charity. There is not a single country newspaper in the State, with a general local circulation, which is not able to give full value for money received. The country papers can help you solve this question if you give them a chance.—Ed. K. Slater, in "Merchants' Record and Show Window."

Talk to the local editor, and between you try to raise the general tone of advertising, and make people think well of their own town and their own shop.

"KEATING'S POWDER" destroys Bugs, Fleas, MOTHS, BEETLES, and all other insects, which quite harmless to domestic animals. It exterminates the source of the pestilence; it is extraordinary. It is perfectly clean in application. See the article you purchase in "KEATING'S" P.O. with the signature of THOMAS KEATING, on each tin, as imitations are so numerous and so cheap, that it is well to be sure of the genuine.

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 not sold by most respectable chemists in this country. People troubled with a "hacking cough," a "sore throat," 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.

CLARKE'S B. 41 PILLS.
A Well-known Cure for all Affections of the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills cure Gleet, Stricture, Pains in the Back, and all Kidney Troubles, in ten days. Sold by all Chemists and Dispensaries throughout the world.

J. B. COCHRAN, NEWS AGENT. BOA BELLE, 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*, *Australian*, *Australian Journal*, *Argonaut*, and all other Periodicals. All School Requisites kept in stock. Advertisements received for all the above-named papers. While thanking his numerous customers for the past, 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 Beaufort papers. By sending through local agents, postage free. Note the address—Next door to Waterspoon & Co.

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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 not sold by most respectable chemists in this country. People troubled with a "hacking cough," a "sore throat," 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.

CLARKE'S B. 41 PILLS.
A Well-known Cure for all Affections of the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills cure Gleet, Stricture, Pains in the Back, and all Kidney Troubles, in ten days. Sold by all Chemists and Dispensaries throughout the world.

J. B. COCHRAN, NEWS AGENT. BOA BELLE, 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*, *Australian*, *Australian Journal*, *Argonaut*, and all other Periodicals. All School Requisites kept in stock. Advertisements received for all the above-named papers. While thanking his numerous customers for the past, 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 Beaufort papers. By sending through local agents, postage free. Note the address—Next door to Waterspoon & Co.

POSTAL NOTES. Notes may be obtained at any time in Victoria. Hours of payment, 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. Showing to the denominations, and the postage or price for them—1s. 2d.; 1s. 6d.; 2s.; 3s.; 4s.; 5s.; 10s.; 20s.; 30s.; 40s.; 50s.; 100s.

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ADVICE TO MOTHERS!—Are you broken in 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 inflamed membrane, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhoea, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine Dealers everywhere.

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 mentioned above, with cable charges added, which 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 carriage charges.

Make your District Known.
Concerning some parts of the district news comes but seldom. This is not entirely our fault; we have no miraculous power of knowing what is happening at all the places within our area of circulation. It is the fault of residents in the silent places.

Will some man or woman take the matter in hand and cause the silence to cease?

If no one else is doing it for your district, will you try on these lines?

Send accounts of public and social events in your townships and neighbourhood, such as weddings, deaths, accidents, concerts, matters touching district industries, etc.

Write the names of persons very distinctly.

Don't bother about grammar or spelling; it's the editor's work to look after those trifles. The barest skeleton is enough.

Write only on one side of the paper. Give information; but let criticism alone.

Write your name and address on your corner—not for publication, but to prove good faith.

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'TIS A SEASON OF . . . PARADOXES IN DRESS THINGS.

This Winter nineteen hundred and nine. For Dress Goods are pulling one way and Dress Trimmings pulling in the opposite direction—

Dress Stuffs themselves, while they are rich in material and looming, are as quiet in color treatment as those of a few seasons back.

Stripes give way to checks—Browns, Moles, and Prunella shade gradations give place to sombre colors of last season—

As usual, this Big Store has a stock that cannot be equalled for quantity—choice—variety—best quality—and enticing values—

No need to tell in detail what is here, for every garment in every style is here.

Visitors will enthuse about them, and be delighted with their sparkling originality and exclusiveness—

COME INSPECT!

G. H. COUGLE, BEAUFORT.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

W. H. HALPIN

Desires to inform the Public that he is prepared to Sell Hay, Oats, Chaff, Bran, Pollard, &c., At Lowest Current Rates.

Highest Cash Prices for all kinds of Produce.

W. H. H. respectfully solicits a fair share of public patronage.

Fencing and Barb Wire always on hand; also Galvanised Iron and other Hardware.

CORN SACKS, new and secondhand, from 5s 6d.

Hay Forks, Water Bags, and Corn Sacks, at Lowest Prices.

SEEDS! SEEDS!

At the Beaufort Show, held on Wednesday, March 10th, GEO. PRINGLE secured the following Prizes from his own garden:—

First Prize. Collection of Vegetables. First Prize. Best 14lbs. Onions. First Prize. Best 12lbs. Tomatoes.

This shows the reliability of Geo. Smith's Seeds; so don't fail to try them this season.

The following Prizes were also secured from SMITH'S SEEDS:—

Second Prize. Collection of Vegetables. First Prize. Three Best Marrows. First Prize. Best Mangolds. Second Prize. Pumpkin.

GEO. PRINGLE, GEO. SMITH'S AGENCY.

CAMP HOTEL, BEAUFORT.

The above Hotel having changed hands, the present Proprietor 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-Matras a Specialty, at any hour, 1/-

First-class Groom always in attendance. Riding Free. Horses and Vehicles on hire. The Proprietor trusts that with every attention, combined with civility, she will receive a fair share of patronage.

A TRIAL SOLICITED.

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

A Commissioner of the Supreme Court of the State of Victoria and the High Court of the Commonwealth of Australia for taking Affidavits.

LOANS on Freehold. No commission, inspection, or valuation fees.

RICHARDS & CO'S BEAUFORT.

BRIDAL PORTRAITS

The excellence of RICHARDS & CO'S Bridal Portraits is such that they stand in a class by themselves—unequaled—unapproached.

Have your Bridal Group taken by Richards & Co., and you will be more than satisfied.

The latest styles in Bridal Veils, Wreaths, Bouquets, and Buttonholes always ready for the sitter.

Enlargements made from any Old or Faded Photo.

Mail us your order.

Richards & Co.'s Famous Studio, 21 ST JAMES STREET, BALLARAT.

J. W. HARRIS, SURGEON DENTIST.

The personal health cannot be maintained in its highest degree without good teeth.

Teeth saved, wherever possible, with Gold, Porcelain, Amalgam, and Cement.

Artificial Plates avoided, wherever possible.

Up-to-date Bridge-work, Gold Crowns, Pivots, Gold Inlays, Porcelain Inlays, are Specialties.

Artificial Dentures in Vulcanite, Gold, Aluminium, and other bases.

Every Set is a work of art in appearance, and for Fit and Accuracy cannot be excelled.

Teeth carefully Extracted, under Chloroform, Somnoform, Nitrous Oxide, and Local Anesthetics.

Consultation Free.

Teach your children to eat slowly. A little food, well masticated, is more beneficial than a hearty meal swallowed hastily.

HOURS: 9 A.M. TO 9 P.M.

J. W. HARRIS, Surgical & Mechanical Dentist, Havelock & Neill Sts., Beaufort.

Australian Natives' Association.

For many years past we have given a free copy of "The Riponshire Advocate" to the members of local institutions, but after this issue we intend to discontinue the practice.

In the fortnightly list of Crown lands available is an area of 121 acres, second class, three miles from Beaufort, parish of Beaufort.

Religious Services. SUNDAY, MAY 2, 1909.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND—Beaufort, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Middle Creek, 3 p.m.—Rev. Chas. Reed.

Methodist Church—Beaufort, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Middle Creek, 3 p.m.—Rev. C. Neville.

Presbyterian Church—Beaufort, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Middle Creek, 3 p.m.—Rev. C. Neville.

Merchants' Church—Beaufort, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Middle Creek, 3 p.m.—Rev. C. Neville.

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St. Francis' Church—Beaufort, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Middle Creek, 3 p.m.—Rev. C. Neville.

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St. Nicholas' Church—Beaufort, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Middle Creek, 3 p.m.—Rev. C. Neville.

St. Demetrius' Church—Beaufort, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Middle Creek, 3 p.m.—Rev. C. Neville.

St. Elias' Church—Beaufort, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Middle Creek, 3 p.m.—Rev. C. Neville.

BEAUFORT POLICE COURT.

TUESDAY, 27TH APRIL, 1909. (Before Messrs H. M. Murphy, P.M., and G. Topper, J.P.)

J. R. Wetherpoon & Co. obtained an order for £25 2s 2d against Samuel McLeay, with £1 6s costs; £1 2s 6d having been paid on account since the issue of the summons.

Mr S. Young appeared for plaintiffs. F. G. Prince v. J. L. Cook. This was a default summons. Mr Young, who appeared for plaintiff, said he had received notice of defence. Mr Minchin, clerk of courts, said he had one. P.M. said it was no wonder the clerk smiled, as it was rather a curious document, and was not filed in. It stated: "Prince's account for £16 was never rendered. If he says I owe it, I am willing to pay it up to 10, and that added: "There is not much of a defence about that." The claim was for only 16 10, and a verdict was given for that amount, with 10 6 costs.

Clerk of Petty Sessions v. John McDougall. Arrears of old-age pension contributions. As defendant had paid £21, the case was postponed.

Four debt cases in which Mr Young appeared for plaintiffs were withdrawn.

FALSE REPRESENTATION. Robert Watson was charged with obtaining 10s worth of goods from Helen Kewley, on 20th March, at Waterloo, by false representation.

Sergeant A. Nicholson conducted the prosecution.

Accused pleaded not guilty.

Helen Kewley, sworn, stated: On 20th March last I saw accused. He came into my shop at Waterloo, and said, "I have given Will Kewley a cheque for £35 to cash for me in Beaufort, and Will told me to come to the shop to get what I wanted." Will Kewley is my brother-in-law. Accused said he wanted something to eat first. I gave him some sandwiches, and he had soft drinks with them. He said he wanted to make it up to 10, and that he meant to splash up his cheque. I did not want to give him the rest of the goods, but he said Will would sure to pay me, as he had all his money. I gave him lollies, Santa Claus stockings and cigarettes to the value of 10. He got four shilling Santa Claus stockings, and said he wanted to give them to the children where he was staying. He went away then. I said, "Good-bye." He said, "Don't say good-bye; I'll see you again." I'm going to pay you. I never saw any more of him. Neither he nor Will Kewley paid me. The reason she gave him the goods was because he said he had given her brother-in-law the cheque, and that he told her to come to the shop and he would pay her. She placed the matter in the hands of the police after seeing her brother-in-law on the following Monday afternoon, and took out a warrant for his arrest.

To defendant—When you called at the shop you were sober; I would not say you were partially drunk. When you said you had given my brother-in-law a cheque, I do not remember saying "It's alright; he's my brother-in-law." You left the articles in the shop while you went away to see whether the young man had left the cheque for you. You said, when you came back in a minute or two, that the cheque was not left up there. You told me you were staying at Vowles's.

William Kewley (who has an impediment in his speech, was permitted to have leading questions put to him by the prosecutor. His answers were to the effect that he did not know accused, and had never seen him before. He did not know the young man who got any goods at his sister-in-law's place. He never spoke to him in his life before.

Accused asked witness if he had met her in a hotel bar, to which Kewley replied, "Yes, that's right."

Accused—You swore you never saw me before.

Sergeant Nicholson—Did you mean to say you did not know him before the 20th March?

Witness—Yes; I know him now.

To accused—On that day you gave me a drunken box in the street, and I called at the Beaufort police office for a letter, and when I returned I said I had not got it. I met you at Vowles's afterwards.

To Sergeant Nicholson—He did not give me a cheque afterwards.

Accused, who had been arrested at Cape Clear on 19th inst. and had been in goal since, gave evidence on oath. He said his name was Robert Watson. On 20th March he was in Waterloo. He had been drinking and got into a little trouble in Beaufort previous to that. He had written away for money to be sent to him at Waterloo. He had been put to a lot of trouble, having to come in 12 miles.

The P.M.—He should not know persons down.

Mr Young said they must remember that if anything serious had happened, complainant should have been prosecuted, as she was a Beaufort resident. The P.M. asked if Ramsay could be brought here.

Sergeant Nicholson said he was a miner, and might be away at work.

Mr Young said that as Ramsay was under the influence of liquor at the time he could not throw any light on the case, he would not put defendant in the witness box, as he could not remember anything about it.

The P.M. said he did not think the light view of it that Mr Young had given was a knock another down, but a serious matter.

Mr Young remarked that he was a drunkard, and he was not a Beaufort resident. He had been put to a lot of trouble, having to come in 12 miles.

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Mr Young remarked that he was a drunkard, and he was not a Beaufort resident. He had been put to a lot of trouble, having to come in 12 miles.

The P.M.—He should not know persons down.

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BEAUFORT POLICE COURT.

TUESDAY, 27TH APRIL, 1909. (Before Messrs H. M. Murphy, P.M., and G. Topper, J.P.)

J. R. Wetherpoon & Co. obtained an order for £25 2s 2d against Samuel McLeay, with £1 6s costs; £1 2s 6d having been paid on account since the issue of the summons.

Mr S. Young appeared for plaintiffs. F. G. Prince v. J. L. Cook. This was a default summons. Mr Young, who appeared for plaintiff, said he had received notice of defence. Mr Minchin, clerk of courts, said he had one. P.M. said it was no wonder the clerk smiled, as it was rather a curious document, and was not filed in. It stated: "Prince's account for £16 was never rendered. If he says I owe it, I am willing to pay it up to 10, and that added: "There is not much of a defence about that." The claim was for only 16 10, and a verdict was given for that amount, with 10 6 costs.

Clerk of Petty Sessions v. John McDougall. Arrears of old-age pension contributions. As defendant had paid £21, the case was postponed.

Four debt cases in which Mr Young appeared for plaintiffs were withdrawn.

FALSE REPRESENTATION. Robert Watson was charged with obtaining 10s worth of goods from Helen Kewley, on 20th March, at Waterloo, by false representation.

Sergeant A. Nicholson conducted the prosecution.

Accused pleaded not guilty.

Helen Kewley, sworn, stated: On 20th March last I saw accused. He came into my shop at Waterloo, and said, "I have given Will Kewley a cheque for £35 to cash for me in Beaufort, and Will told me to come to the shop to get what I wanted." Will Kewley is my brother-in-law. Accused said he wanted something to eat first. I gave him some sandwiches, and he had soft drinks with them. He said he wanted to make it up to 10, and that he meant to splash up his cheque. I did not want to give him the rest of the goods, but he said Will would sure to pay me, as he had all his money. I gave him lollies, Santa Claus stockings and cigarettes to the value of 10. He got four shilling Santa Claus stockings, and said he wanted to give them to the children where he was staying. He went away then. I said, "Good-bye." He said, "Don't say good-bye; I'll see you again." I'm going to pay you. I never saw any more of him. Neither he nor Will Kewley paid me. The reason she gave him the goods was because he said he had given her brother-in-law the cheque, and that he told her to come to the shop and he would pay her. She placed the matter in the hands of the police after seeing her brother-in-law on the following Monday afternoon, and took out a warrant for his arrest.

To defendant—When you called at the shop you were sober; I would not say you were partially drunk. When you said you had given my brother-in-law a cheque, I do not remember saying "It's alright; he's my brother-in-law." You left the articles in the shop while you went away to see whether the young man had left the cheque for you. You said, when you came back in a minute or two, that the cheque was not left up there. You told me you were staying at Vowles's.

William Kewley (who has an impediment in his speech, was permitted to have leading questions put to him by the prosecutor. His answers were to the effect that he did not know accused, and had never seen him before. He did not know the young man who got any goods at his sister-in-law's place. He never spoke to him in his life before.

Accused asked witness if he had met her in a hotel bar, to which Kewley replied, "Yes, that's right."

Accused—You swore you never saw me before.

Sergeant Nicholson—Did you mean to say you did not know him before the 20th March?

Witness—Yes; I know him now.

To accused—On that day you gave me a drunken box in the street, and I called at the Beaufort police office for a letter, and when I returned I said I had not got it. I met you at Vowles's afterwards.

To Sergeant Nicholson—He did not give me a cheque afterwards.

Accused, who had been arrested at Cape Clear on 19th inst. and had been in goal since, gave evidence on oath. He said his name was Robert Watson. On 20th March he was in Waterloo. He had been drinking and got into a little trouble in Beaufort previous to that. He had written away for money to be sent to him at Waterloo. He had been put to a lot of trouble, having to come in 12 miles.

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TRUENOVE, LIMITED.

Sir Benedick has a wife, and he tells her of and o'er again. He would gladly be could die for her, or, to assuage her slightest pain, through fire and water fly for her.

TOO MANY MOTHERS.

It differed but very little from other marriages of the same class. George Gilbert met Edith Parker, and fell in love with her and after a courtship of a year they were married.

One was the son and the other was the daughter of a widow, and both mothers, as well as the young folks, were satisfied with the match. There was no great wealth on either side, but a comfortable maintenance, and things would have gone right along, and perhaps grown better, but for an event that neither the newly-wed couple, their mothers, nor the financiers of the country could control.

Young Gilbert had a fair salary as an employee in a bank, and his mother's income was derived from stocks and bonds. It had been thus invested by her late husband. Her son's only extravagance was automobile.

It was a curious coincidence that the income of the widow Parker was also derived from stocks and bonds, and that her daughter's fate was also automobile. During the year's courtship the lovers were out in Gilbert's machine two or three times a week, and it was thus that the girl learned how to run one.

It was a fine bridal tour that the mothers helped to plan. It was to be to the United States, France, and Italy, and the bank was to give the young husband a holiday for two months, with pay. The money question did not bother in the least. In fact, nothing bothered.

The day arrived, the best man was on time, the flowers were sent to the house, and the minister was waiting at the church. It may be said of the ceremony that it came off as advertised. No cloud floated on the financial sky, as the happy couple sat down to the wedding breakfast.

"And leaving you alone to cry your eyes out! My dear, I could hardly blame you for doing something desperate."

The young wife had been just waiting for the word, and when it came she took a sudden resolve. It was now nine o'clock in the evening. The auto had been sold at four o'clock in the afternoon, the purchaser being a man with his cash in a barrel, and therefore independent of banks.

George Gilbert should be with his wife, instead of his mother. He should be getting her up, and telling her not to worry, and predicting that the panic would not last over ten days more, and when it ended the bridal tour should come off, and last a month longer than had been planned for. Also, upon their return home, he would buy a car for each of them.

If he were home talking that way to her, and making reasonable excuses to the mother for the way the water was trickling out of her stocks and bonds, why, she would really believe that he loved her. As it was—

The bride decided to take a little walk by herself, and recover from her emotions. She put on her hat and left the house, and her emotions would probably have calmed down had she not come across a motor-car standing at the curb, and taking care of itself while the driver crooked his elbow in a saloon down on the corner.

No sooner had she come upon the machine than a wild desire seized her to be revenged upon George in some way. She could at least give him a great scare, if nothing more. She did not stop to think over it for a minute, but, mounting the auto, she started off, just as the chauffeur came out of the saloon.

He yelled at her, but she did not look back. A dozen hoodlums took up the yell, and a policeman raised his club as a signal to halt, but they were left behind in a moment. There was a mad desire on the part of the driver for speed, and she had 500 people yelling at her as she tore along the street and finally reached the suburbs.

Then she had a fairly clear road, and the autoists she met or passed wondered if she was being run away with. She was a good ten miles from the city when she had to come to a halt on account of an obstruction on the highway, and it was then that a deputy-sheriff, who was watching for just such cases, got into the auto, and said—

"Now, Miss or Mrs., or whoever you are, drive straight ahead at a decent pace, and we'll lay your case before Justice Brown. He's keeping court at night to deal out the law to such as you."

"You don't mean that I'm arrested!" exclaimed Mrs. Gilbert, coming to herself all at once.

"But I just do that! Lord, but you ought to be sent to jail for a year for the way you came down the road! How do you come to be alone?"

"Why—why, I thought I'd take a ride."

tie the case as best you can. Yes, the panic has sort of upset things, eyes out! My dear, I could hardly blame you for doing something desperate."

ALLIGATOR FARMING.

A farm of baby alligators, to the casual observer, would appear of little profit, since an alligator takes about sixty years to grow up, and the only obvious commercial value the animal has is that it possesses a tough skin, for which there is a steady demand.

Not so, however, thinks an enterprising individual in the south of the United States. With great foresight he is preparing an alligator farm, against the time when baby alligators will be scarce, and the demand for them as great as it is at the present day. The reason for the extinction of the alligator is two-fold. Everyone in the south of the States is hunting the alligator to death, and the tourists create a great demand for baby alligators, which they buy for fifty cents, or a dollar, and, if they do not take their purchase away with them, have it sent on by mail, thereby causing great annoyance to the post-office clerks.

These tourists never seem to realize that by buying a baby alligator that in time he will grow and be a nuisance, and in consequence the youngsters, after a time, are generally consigned to the nearest zoo or museum.

The zoos are now full of alligators, and the constant arrivals are all thrown into a tank, where, through suffocation or their practice of eating one another, they soon die.

However, that does not concern our alligator farmer. He foresees that when the supply of baby alligator ceases, that the tourists' fad will still have to be met, and that the market-value of baby alligators will go up.

With great pride he leads the visitor to his pens, and shows him a mass of scaly-backed reptiles basking contentedly in the sun, or floating lazily on the surface of a little lake in the centre of the enclosure.

At the sight of their master, they open their terrible jaws, displaying rows of teeth in a most fearsome manner, but the alligator farmer goes fearlessly on, and explains to the visitor that "they're only opening their jaws for me to put something between them."

Part of the profits of the farm are derived from teaching the animals to do tricks. The alligator is very hard to train, but his stupidity is somewhat made up for by the ingenuity of his master.

Alligators lay eggs at the rate of sixty at a time, and our farmer, instead of looking for the baby gators, simply collect these eggs, puts them into an incubator, and sells the young to tourists, averaging a profit of from forty to sixty dollars on the hatch.

But he is confidently looking forward to the time when he will obtain three or four times as much; also, in due course, the hide will become more valuable, owing to the scarcity of the creatures, and then he expects to become a millionaire.

Some of the African tribes pull their fingers till the joints "crack" as a form of salutation, and one tribe has the curious fashion of showing friendship by standing back to back.

AN ADVENTURE IN INDIA.

Somewhere about the middle of the last century there was considerable excitement at a small Indian station. It was in the old John Company days, when the Indian Civil Servant had to combine in his private person all the duties of the various departments of the India Office.

One of the villagers had gone mad, violently mad. He wanted to kill himself, or somebody else (it wasn't very clear which), so, tearing off all his clothes, he prepared to run amok, when the police fell on him, and bore him off to the Commissioner.

The Commissioner, though he could not restore him to his right mind, had him clothed, and taken away to safe keeping. Of course, there was no lunatic asylum in the station; in fact, there was no stone building at all, so the fortunate man was stowed away in a strong wooden hut and left to himself. His first action was to take off every scrap of clothing, his next to tear it into shreds, his third to swarm with marvellous agility up the side of the hut.

After climbing through a hole in the roof, he clambered through, dashed wildly through the village street, still in his "birthday suit," pursued by the police, and finally took cover by jumping down a well of the ordinary circumference and eighty feet from coping to the water. Notice was duly conveyed to the Commissioner, and he was quick on the spot. His duty, in the interest of humanity, was to get the man out. It was also his duty in the interest of public health.

An Indian well was not always a healing spring—when the bucket came up you were never quite sure whether you would find a cobra, or a toad, or a lizard, or something in the water, and its flavour was not likely to be improved by an admixture of dead lunatic, for that a man could jump down a shaft like that without being smashed seemed incredible.

The man was found as a well, except in his head. A rope was lowered to him, and he had no use for that. What was to be done? He had to be got out, but how? Now, with the Commissioner was his assistant, an active young fellow in his early twenties. Without more ado, he fastened the rope round his waist, and gave orders to be lowered away. The civilian's strength was equal to his courage, and after a short struggle he overpowered and bound the lunatic—all this, mind you, whilst out of the water, and he got the work to haul away. The police obeyed, and hauled him up forthwith. The civilian in the meantime waited coolly, supporting himself with his hands against the wall of the well, when he noticed, to his horror, that the madman was making desperate efforts to unknit the rope. The civilian could do nothing but urge the men above to pull, which they did with a will, with the happy result that the lunatic was drawn out before he could disentangle himself.

The rope was then lowered again, and the civilian was brought to the surface—"London Magazine."

TWAS EVER THUS.

Mrs. Brownlee's first question was about the gloves.

"Did you exchange them?" she asked.

"No," said Brownlee, "I didn't."

"Then," she complained, "I might have known you would forget it. How careless. I told you the very last thing before you left the house to do it."

"I didn't forget it," said Brownlee. "I tried to change the things, but they wouldn't take them back."

A BRITISH OFFICER IN AFRICA.

Captain C. A. Sykes, R.H.A., in his book "Service and Sport on the Tropical Nile," tells how he acted as medical officer before the arrival of a qualified man. He writes—

One of my most interesting morning occupations was the hospital, until the arrival afterwards of a doctor. Every morning I received patients for about an hour, and practised my art upon them. The difficulty generally was to discover what ailed them. Some came with imaginary complaints, and were accordingly treated with imaginary cures; others came with no apparent reason but to eat my slender stock of medicines. Even though they had a sleeve of the garment had entirely disappeared. The servant was unable to account for the theft, which had evidently been perpetrated by a clever thief in the crush of servants waiting in the entrance hall of the Winter Palace.

On the following morning the garment was sent to a first-class furrier, with orders to supply a new sleeve in place of the one stolen, without delay.

A couple of hours afterwards, and before the firm had time to find a silver fox skin sufficiently fine to match that of the garment, a servant dressed in the livery of the Minister entered the establishment bearing the missing sleeve. He stated that the police has just recovered it, and that he had been sent to have it sewn in while he waited, as his Excellency wished to wear it that afternoon. Within an hour the sleeve had been replaced, the coat handed to the servant, who straightway made off in the direction of his Excellency's palace.

Later in the afternoon, however, his Excellency's valet entered the shop and asked when the garment was likely to be done. The astonishment of the poor furrier can be readily imagined when he discovered that the liveried individual who had called upon him in the morning with the missing sleeve was a clever thief, who had first stolen the sleeve with a view to being subsequently able to obtain the entire coat, which even the Russian police have failed to discover any trace of.

LANGUAGE OF THE EYEBROWS.

The eyebrows, declares a German character reader, tell us far more about the true inwardness of our dispositions and temperaments than all the rest of the body. Study the eyebrow formation of your friends with a view to being subsequently able to obtain the entire coat, which even the Russian police have failed to discover any trace of.

In women, they denote unusual powers of bodily endurance. DANK AND BUSHY EYEBROWS A SIGN OF VITALITY.

When the eyebrows meet, says our German friend, you may be certain that a sincere character is expressed though here it is interesting to recall, incidentally, that every character reader, since the days of Aristotle, has declared that such eyebrows indicate, unquestionably, a peevish disposition.

Long, drooping eyebrows, wide apart on the forehead, indicate a joyous disposition and general amiability. If the eyebrows are more light-coloured than the hair of the head, a distinctly weak vitality is denoted. Lightly marked eyebrows, which lie high above the nose, show a disposition towards indolence and a general weakness of character.

Dark eyebrows, which lend so strong and energetic an expression to the whole face, are indicative of patience. Rarely you will find in persons of sharp intellect eyebrows of a very light colour, although the colour does not count so much as the shape. Red eyebrows invariably indicate considerable ambition. The average eyebrow is a combination of black and red.

SELFISHNESS PUNISHED.

"Will you kindly allow me to stand?" asked a gentleman, as he got into a railway carriage, which carriage already contained the specified number.

"Certainly not, sir," exclaimed a passenger occupying a corner seat near the door; "the way these trains are overcrowded is shameful!"

A THIEF'S INGENUITY.

The Czar of Russia some years ago gave to the Minister of his Imperial household a magnificent overcoat lined with almost priceless silver fox fur.

The knowledge of this fact reached the ears of some smart thief, who evidently made up his mind to get possession of that coat.

Shortly after the announcement of the gift of the Czar appeared, a Court function took place, at which the Minister was present. At the conclusion of the reception the Minister proceeded to the hall, where the servants were in waiting with their master's furs and wraps. He found that, by some means, the left sleeve of the garment had entirely disappeared. The servant was unable to account for the theft, which had evidently been perpetrated by a clever thief in the crush of servants waiting in the entrance hall of the Winter Palace.

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GENERAL INFORMATION.

London eats 180,000 tons of fish annually.

Australia has 247,000 more men than women.

Sicily lost 60,000 lives in an earthquake in 1693.

The hottest region on earth is along the Persian Gulf.

Nearly one-half of the world's breweries belong to Germany.

Malaria is a fatal scourge in many parts of Sicily.

CHANGE IN SOCIETY.

In Lady Randolph Churchill's diverting reminiscences it is easy to see that society was more complex and great ladies more exacting thirty-odd years ago than they are nowadays, writes Ella Hepworth Dixon, in the "Lady's Pictorial."

One matter alone, that of informal invitations, there has come about what amounts to a social revolution.

Lady Randolph describes the present day telephone invitation as usually running in this fashion—"Will Mrs. S. dine with Lady T. and bring a man? And if she can't find one, she mustn't come, as it would make thirteen."

But perhaps the strangest part of the affair is that in a certain stratum of society—and that very good society—the women often take their own men friends to dinner without the formality of a previous introduction to the host or hostess.

When the Comtesse de Paris, amusingly called "la femme colante" (the woman who sticks), was asked to bring a man to dinner and no one is the least astonished, except, sometimes, the young man himself.

The admirer, to be sure, is not usually kept long in favour, for there is no "tiresome fidelity about the modern hustling maid and matron. They change their friends and exchange their admirers as often as they order a new hat or take up a modish fad.

The reason of the enormous increase of the English upper classes is that, as Mr. Chesterton has recently pointed out, "everything in England is done unofficially, casually, by conversations and cliques."

"The debates of the Commons are sometimes important," he declares "but only the debates in the lobby, never the debates in the House." Up to the coming of the present democratic Government, it was the secret of Punctillio that England was ruled from the dining-rooms of four or five great country houses.

England produces twice as much coal as the United States.

In China, a pupil, when reciting his lesson, turns his back to his teacher.

The French law treats the frog as if it were a fish, and declares all fishing for it by night to be poaching.

Canada has received over 500,000 immigrants within the last ten years.

GUESTS INVITED BY TELEPHONE—OTHERS NOT INVITED AT ALL.

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WILKINS' SISTER

I never liked him when he was a boy. I went to school with him. We boys used to despise him; we often got up in the night to hang him. You see, it was this way: The schoolmaster wanted to marry his sister—Wilkins' sister, of course. That made all the difference.

TRUE COURAGE.

"It is no easy thing," remarked a mental authority, "to distinguish between true courage and qualities which may take its place, such as stolidity, lack of imagination, and insensibility."

ITS EFFECT IN INDIGESTION.

"About ten years ago I was in very poor health, owing to faulty digestion and stomach troubles. I was always in pain after eating. I suffered fearfully from headaches and biliousness, from which I was hardly ever free.

HEARNE'S BRONCHITIS CURE.

The Famous Remedy for Coughs, Bronchitis, Pneumonia, Pleurisy, Asthma & Consumption. Those who have taken this medicine are amazed at its splendid healing power.

ESCAPE FROM A MILITARY PRISON.

One of the most ingenious and daring escapes from prison that ever took place happened during the American war. It was the escape of officers from Libby Prison, Richmond. This building was used as a warehouse, but bars were placed at all the windows.

VARIETIES.

Things more alone so rapidly nowadays than people say, "It can possibly be done," are continually being interrupted by somebody doing it.

Barrat City Police Court.

TUESDAY, 27TH APRIL, 1909. (Before Messrs H. M. Murphy, P.M., and A. M. Greenfield and T. S. Barry, J.S.P.)

LAND LAWS REFORMS.

STATEMENT BY THE TREASURER. WARRACKNABEAL, Monday. Speaking at a social function to-day, The Treasurer referred to land legislation.

A COMMON EXPERIENCE.

The After Effects of Influenza. AN OLD EAST BRUNSWICK MAN SPEAKS. Parks and reserves are very necessary adjuncts to the health of any place, and are regarded as among the most valuable and dearest possessions.

BEAUFORT RAINFALL.

Table with columns for dates and rainfall amounts. Includes a note: Average per year—1900, 50.92; 1901, 55.54; 1902, 55.62; 1903, 55.32; 1904, 57.70; 1905, 57.51; 1906, 57.80; 1907, 57.38; 1908, 56.51.

EYESIGHT.

S. T. MARCHANT & SON, CONSULTING OPTICIANS & EYESIGHT SPECIALISTS. "KENT HOUSE," GEELONG.

HOW CECIL RHODES DISCOVERED A DIAMOND FIELD.

A German trader in skins and ostrich feathers from the interior, with whom Capetown one afternoon, had been two months bringing in diamonds, each drawn by ten miles of horse-drawn oxen, from the interior trading post named.

BABY'S FLOCKS AND HERDS.

As soon as a Lapp baby is born, a mother is presented to him. This mother is literally his start in life. He not only that dear, but all his young are born to him.

WHEN OUT OF SORTS.

THE wisest course is undoubtedly to take Beecham's Pills. By so doing you call to your aid one of the most reliable curative agencies known, and ensure a speedy and natural recovery.

Headache, Indigestion, Constipation and Biliousness.

The immense number of orders for Frodox sent by post direct to the Proprietor, is convincing proof that the Public appreciate their splendid curing power over the above-named complaints.

STATISTICAL DECLARATION.

I, JOHN GRAHAM, of 16 Thomas-street, Brunswick East, in the State of Victoria, do hereby solemnly and sincerely declare that I have read the annexed document, which I give voluntarily and without receiving any payment, and I make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing the same to be true.

NOTICE.

I BEG to announce that, having purchased the Business of Mr. F. G. PRINCE, I have taken over the Best of Quality, to receive a share of your patronage.

THE ADVANTAGES OF APPOINTING THE BALLARAT TRUSTEES, EXECUTORS, AND AGENCY COMPANY, LIMITED.

1. Unobscured security. 2. The Company is not exposed to risks of the trade. 3. The Company's affairs are administered by men trained to the business.

BEECHAM'S PILLS. Beecham's Pills are specially suitable for Females of all ages. Sold everywhere in boxes, price 1/6 (36 pills) 1/3 (144 pills) & 2/9 (168 pills).

John Graham. Declared at Brunswick East, in the State of Victoria, this 15th day of July, one thousand nine hundred and seven, before me, JOHN G. PRINCE, J.P.

Mr. D. C. McGrath, the member for Grenville, has definitely decided to allow himself to be nominated for election by the P.L.C. as Labor candidate for Ballarat in the House of Representatives.

Vertical text on the right edge of the page, including "No. 164", "COASTLINE", "POST AND TELE", "For the Information", "RATES FOR", "Letters—For every", "TO ALL THE AVE", "RATES OF CO", "Postal Office in", "The following", "charged for their", "3s. 6d. 1d.", "1s. 6d. 6d.", "3d.; lbs. 3d.; 2d.", "LINSERO COMP", "of Beaufort."

The Riponshire Advocate.

No. 1641.

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

BEAUFORT, SATURDAY, MAY 8, 1909.

PRICE THREEPENCE

COMPLINE, KILN, TENASTINE. Counts for broken and other articles.

POST AND TELEGRAPH RATES. For the information of our Readers who Herewith Publish the New Rates.

RATES FOR PLACES IN VICTORIA. Letters—Half ounce or under . . . 0 1

Letters—For every ounce . . . 0 2

Letters—For every 2oz. or under . . . 0 3

Letters—For every 3oz. or under . . . 0 4

Letters—For every 4oz. or under . . . 0 5

Letters—For every 5oz. or under . . . 0 6

Letters—For every 6oz. or under . . . 0 7

Letters—For every 7oz. or under . . . 0 8

Letters—For every 8oz. or under . . . 0 9

Letters—For every 9oz. or under . . . 1 0

Letters—For every 10oz. or under . . . 1 1

Letters—For every 11oz. or under . . . 1 2

Letters—For every 12oz. or under . . . 1 3

Letters—For every 13oz. or under . . . 1 4

Letters—For every 14oz. or under . . . 1 5

Letters—For every 15oz. or under . . . 1 6

Letters—For every 16oz. or under . . . 1 7

Letters—For every 17oz. or under . . . 1 8

Letters—For every 18oz. or under . . . 1 9

Letters—For every 19oz. or under . . . 2 0

Letters—For every 20oz. or under . . . 2 1

Letters—For every 21oz. or under . . . 2 2

Letters—For every 22oz. or under . . . 2 3

Letters—For every 23oz. or under . . . 2 4

Letters—For every 24oz. or under . . . 2 5

Letters—For every 25oz. or under . . . 2 6

Letters—For every 26oz. or under . . . 2 7

Letters—For every 27oz. or under . . . 2 8

Letters—For every 28oz. or under . . . 2 9

Letters—For every 29oz. or under . . . 3 0

Letters—For every 30oz. or under . . . 3 1

Letters—For every 31oz. or under . . . 3 2

Letters—For every 32oz. or under . . . 3 3

Letters—For every 33oz. or under . . . 3 4

Letters—For every 34oz. or under . . . 3 5

Letters—For every 35oz. or under . . . 3 6

Letters—For every 36oz. or under . . . 3 7

Letters—For every 37oz. or under . . . 3 8

Letters—For every 38oz. or under . . . 3 9

Letters—For every 39oz. or under . . . 4 0

Letters—For every 40oz. or under . . . 4 1

Letters—For every 41oz. or under . . . 4 2

Letters—For every 42oz. or under . . . 4 3

Letters—For every 43oz. or under . . . 4 4

Letters—For every 44oz. or under . . . 4 5

Letters—For every 45oz. or under . . . 4 6

Letters—For every 46oz. or under . . . 4 7

Letters—For every 47oz. or under . . . 4 8

Letters—For every 48oz. or under . . . 4 9

Letters—For every 49oz. or under . . . 5 0

Letters—For every 50oz. or under . . . 5 1

Letters—For every 51oz. or under . . . 5 2

Letters—For every 52oz. or under . . . 5 3

Letters—For every 53oz. or under . . . 5 4

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 1d. per word.

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

The foregoing rates are exclusive of postage charges.

Make your District Known.

Concerning some parts of the district news comes but seldom. This is not entirely our fault; we have no miraculous power of knowing what is happening at all the places within our area of circulation. It is the fault of residents in the silent places.

Will some man or woman take the matter in hand and cause the silence to cease.

If no one else is doing it for your district, will you try on these lines?

Send accounts of public and social events in your township and neighbourhood, such as weddings, deaths, accidents, concerts, matters touching district industries, etc.

Write the names of persons very distinctly.

Don't bother about grammar or spelling; it's the editor's work to look after those trifles. The barest skeleton is enough.

Write only on one side of the paper. Give information; but let criticism alone.

Write your name and address on some corner—not for publication, but to prove good faith.

Too Well Known to Need an "Ad."

This idea that you have lived so long in town that everybody knows you and you don't need to advertise is a mistake.

This very indifference to advertising, indifference to doing business as it is done in this day and age, is what has enabled the catalogue or mail order houses to grow from mere nothing to great concerns. The merchant who can convince the people of his section, and keep them convinced that his store is the best place to buy his and that article, will not lose trade to the mail order house. Of course, he cannot afford to get out a catalogue as thick as a Bible, but he can keep an advertisement in his local paper, and thus keep his name before the public.

He should also have a mailing list, and send out a circular letter at least once a month. Don't look upon your country newspaper as an object of charity. There is not a single country newspaper in the State, with a general local circulation, which is not able to give full value for money received. The country papers can help you solve this question if you give them a chance.—Ed. K. Slater, in "Merchants' Record and Show Window."

Talk to the local editor, and between you try to raise the general tone of advertising, and make people think well of their own town and their own shop.

"KEATING'S POWDER" destroys Bugs, Fleas, Moths, Beetles, and all other insects, which bite humans to domestic animals. It exterminates the success of this powder is extraordinary. It is perfectly clean in application. See the article on page 10.

THOMAS KEATING, on each tin, imitations are numerous and in fact, sold in this, 6d. and 1s. each, by all chemists.

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 Treacher." These famous "lozenges" are now sold by most respectable chemists in this country. People troubled with a "hacking cough," a "diphtheria" or "whooping cough," a "throat" or "bronchial" affection, 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, 35, Farringdon Road, London, England.

A Warranted Cure for Acute or Constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs. In either sex. This is a cure for Gonorrhoea, Syphilis, and all other Urinary Disorders. Sold by all Chemists and Druggists throughout the world.

CLARKE'S B. 41 PILLS.

J. B. COCHRAN, NEWS AGENT, BOOK SELLER, and STATIONER, begs to announce that he is Sole Agent for the Argus, Age Herald, Star, Courier, Melbourne Punch, Australasian, 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, but 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 Watterspoon & Co. of Beaufort.

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 Miss 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 inflamed, swollen gums, allays pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery, and all other ailments arising from teething or other causes. Mrs Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine Dealers everywhere.

J. Holdsworth, Wholesale and Retail BUTCHER, BEAUFORT.

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 a more or less extent speculative, but each, whilst aiming at the success of the promoter, must offer certain returns to these 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 sold 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 Counties, and notifications of the Shire of Ripon are in 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's offices.

The Circulation of the RIPONSHIRE ADVOCATE is Steadily Increasing.

And the Proprietor, recognising the increased support in his direction, will use his utmost endeavors to merit and sustain the patronage accorded him by giving the Latest Post-Office 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's Gulch, Main Lead, Raglan, Chute Waterloo, Erambean, Buangor, Middle Creek, Shirley, Travalla, Skipton, and Caruagan.

It was Benjamin Franklin who wrote—"What steams is to machinery, advertising is to business."

And another writer has said that—"He who in his 'biz' would rise, Must either 'bust' or advertise."

And advertisers cannot do better than make 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 SCHEDULES, REPORTS, &c., &c., &c. PAMPHLETS, CIRCULARS, BILLSHEADS, POSTERS, DELIVERIES, DRAPERS' HANDBILLS, CATALOGUES, MOERING CARDS, SOULEE & DINNER TICKETS, &c., &c., &c. PRINTED IN FIRST CLASS STYLE AT MELBOURNE PRINTERS. Office:—Lawrence Street Perth.

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 try the value of Clarke's Blood Mixture, the world-famed Blood Purifier and Restorer. This medicine has 40 years' reputation, and is today more popular than ever, the reason of this being undoubtedly because this wonderful remedy does what it professes to do—it cures skin and blood diseases permanently.

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

It is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities, from whatever cause arising. For SCURF, SCALD HEAD, SCURVY, SORES, BLENDING, EYE AFFECTIONS, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, GRAVEL, SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES, OF ALL KINDS, IT IS A SAFE AND PERMANENT REMEDY.

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

NOTE.—This mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, from infants and children to the aged, and from the feeble and nervous to the robust and vigorous. Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it.

TRIED MANY THINGS WITHOUT BENEFIT UNTIL I TRIED 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 excema 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:—"I feel it my duty to inform you of the great benefit I have received through taking your famous 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.' I have been a sufferer from eczema and an irritating trouble for many years. I was being cured of an ulcerated leg, due to a horse kick, by 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.' I consulted a doctor, but he said 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 was still not cured. I had been out of hospital a week, but became worse than ever, so my wife told me to try 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.' I did so, and in a few days I was completely cured. I have waited twelve months to see if my legs broke out once more, but they have not, and I have never been in my life. You can make what ever you like of this letter."—Oct. 15, 1903.

IMPURETIES 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. It is a wonderful cure for all skin and blood diseases, and is the most reliable remedy that has ever been 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.

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.

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.

Postal Intelligence. LOCAL ARRANGEMENTS. MAIL TIME TABLE.

Daily. Closing Time. a.m. p.m.

Melbourne 11 50 and 4.50

Ballarat 8 and 4.50

Geelong 8

Travalla 8 and 4.50

Registered mail and parcels post close 20 minutes prior.

Ararat, 11.50 a.m., and 8 p.m.

Ararat 11.50

Stawell 11.50

Middle Creek, 11.50

Murtoa 11.50

Buangor 11.50

Reg. mail and p.p., 20 minutes prior. English mail notice by telegraph. COACHES.

Daily. a.m. p.m.

Raglan 9

Waterloo 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.

Erambean 12.45

Shirley 12.45

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

MAILS INWARD. Arrive Daily.

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

From Ararat, Stawell, Middle Creek, and Murtoa—8.30 p.m. daily. Ararat, Stawell, and Murtoa, 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 Erambean 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 telegraphic business, sale of stamp and postal notes from 9 a.m. till 8 p.m.

CONVERSATION BY TELEPHONE. Between Beaufort and Ballarat, 8d. for 3 minutes; each additional 3 minutes, 6d. To Buangor, 2d.; to Waterloo, 2d.; Ararat, 8d.; Great Western, 8d.; Stawell, 8d.; Melbourne, 1s. 10d.

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 8 p.m.

OLD AGE PENSION PAYMENTS. 9 a.m. till 3 p.m.

W. SILVER, Postmaster.

Railway Time-Table.

The following is the local railway timetable.—A mixed train leaves Ballarat at 11.25 a.m., Travalla at 12.10 p.m.; reaching Beaufort at 12.15 p.m., and taking its departure at 12.27. 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 7.40, and Beaufort at 8.35 (arriving here at 8.37). On the return journey to Melbourne (Monday excepted) the express leaves (Monday) at 6.29 a.m. (arriving at 6.24). The afternoon mixed train from Stawell to Ballarat runs every week day. It departs from Buangor at 4.49 p.m., Middle Creek at 4.58, Beaufort at 5.28 (arriving here at 5.22), Travalla at 5.39, and Burreumbet at 6.5. Mixed trains will also leave Ballarat for Beaufort, Stawell, and Buangor every week day at 5.10 a.m. (leaving Beaufort at 6.30) and 5.15 p.m. (Burreumbet at 6.10, Travalla at 6.31, Beaufort at 6.50 (arriving here at 6.44), Middle Creek at 7.18, and Buangor at 7.30). The morning mixed train from Stawell to Ballarat leaves Stawell at 6.15 a.m., and is timed to leave the district stations every week day as follows—Buangor, 7.53; Middle Creek, 8.4; Beaufort, 8.37 (arriving here at 8.27); Travalla, 8.45; Burreumbet, 9.12. The 8.25 p.m. train from Stawell to Ballarat departs from Beaufort at 11.18 p.m.

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

EDMOND DOEPEL (98 years with Messrs DOEPEL, MORROW, and MURRAY).

W. H. CHANDLER, Auctioneer and Architect.

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

Properties Purchased for Clients. Valuations for Mortgage and Probate purposes made by our Mr. W. H. Chandler, official valuer to the Ballarat Diocese, National Mutual Life Association, and leading investors of the city. Agents for Absentees. Estates Managed and Wound Up.

MONEY.—Trust and other Monies 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, 13s to 15s.

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, Alldie Creek.

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 not gives him pain; Treat lightly, friends, let no rude sound Disturb his solitude profound. Here let him live in calm repose Unthought except by men he owes.

And when he dies, go plant him deep That naught may break his dreamless sleep, No rude clamor may dispel The quiet that he loved so well, And that the world may know his loss Place on his grave a wreath of moss And on the stone above, "Here lies A chump who wouldn't advertise."

—Mortimer Crane Brown.

BOOKBINDING ON REASONABLE TERMS. DELIVERY BOOKS, &c. Prepared on the Shortest Notice.

"Advocate" Office, Beaufort.

Orders received and attended to for trucking Live Stock, Produce, &c. Office at Railway Station, Beaufort.

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

J. A. HARRIS.

Orders received and attended to for trucking Live Stock, Produce, &c. Office at Railway Station, Beaufort.

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

W. SILVER, Postmaster.

OLD AGE PENSION PAYMENTS. 9 a.m. till 3 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 8 p.m.

OLD AGE PENSION PAYMENTS. 9 a.m. till 3 p.m.

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THE FAIRIES CHORUS.

Mr. Graham Robertson's charming fairy play, "The Fairies," which is being performed at His Majesty's Theatre, has just been published in volume form by Messrs. Heinemann, at the cost of one shilling. Here is one of the play's melodious choruses:—

She comes from the Western Garden,
That drifts in light through the seas
of night
Like a rose-flushed nuncheon.
The garden that's dragon-guarded
To-day as in days of old,
The stars in her pathway fall and
shout.

The Hesper Tree is dropping her
fruit
Dropping its burden of gold.
What gift from the Queen of the
Fairies?
What boon for this earth of ours?
What treasure-board in that Garden
stored?
What fragrance of mystic flowers?
What gleam of an apple that's
Gold-dotted?
And the spray from the Fountain of
Youth that clings
In May's first dew to her whisper-
ing wings.
These are the gifts that our Lady
brings
From the land where dreams come
true.

THE WOMAN WHO DISAPPEARED.

WE are bound up on the coast to Valdivia and Santiago, and had run into a storm that wrecked the brig. We made shift, however, to work our way into one of the bays of Chiloe Island, and there we spent two weeks waiting.

The vessel named is about forty miles off the coast of Chile. It is 15 miles in length, and from three to ten in breadth, and at the time I write of was not permanently inhabited. It is of volcanic formation, and well wooded.

Just previous to leaving London on this voyage, Captain Bartlett had been married to a young lady whom he had been courting for the last three years. She was the daughter of a manufacturer, and a gaily and a handsome girl, with a handsome, intelligent face, and much in love with the captain and his bride.

As I was the captain's nephew and second mate of the brig, I had been acquainted with the lady before her marriage, and of course, saw much of her on the voyage. It would have been hard to find a more cheery and happy bride.

THE REASON WHY.

Said Jones, "I hardly ever ride, for crowded cars I can't abide, and carriages I do despise— I am so fond of exercise!"

"I bring my lunch," said Smith, blate.

"For noisy restaurants I hate; besides, I'd spoil my appetite. For dinner when I'm home at night."

Said Brown, "I'm tough; I never overeat. I do declare I do not feel the cold like those Half-dozen chaps weighed down with clothes."

"I never touch cigars," Green spoke.

"They're made of stuff unfit to smoke."

For healthfulness or comfort ripe Give me my fragrant briar pipe."

And so we all apologized, And make excuses—mostly lies— Because we dare not say with ease We go without to save expense.

A TRAGIC MESSAGE.

FROM THE POLAR ICE.

Along on a boundless desert of ice stood a man, staring at the blood red sun that stood like a Chinese lantern upon the horizon. Slowly the red ball sank and with it sank hope. The gray Arctic shadows spread over the inexorable white-snow, and on their wings rode despair.

As the last ray lingered dying over the icy waste, the man stretched out his arms to it in a last farewell. For him that sun would rise no more. That dying light meant death. The dawn was six months distant, and he was alone, alone in the Arctic night, his furs in tatters, his feet bare and frozen. He was alone and starving in the silence and the cold and the Arctic night.

He lay down upon the snow and wrote in a book. He signed his name as one would write "Amen." Then he staggered on in the darkness, the silence, the cold. But his feet were frozen, hunger gnawed him like a wolf. The cold gripped his heart; the Arctic night gathered him to itself and wrapped him in eternal silence. Months later the ship found his body and read the shaky lines with which he had performed his last duty—

GREENLAND DISCOVERED TO BE AN ISLAND.

"Dead," at the fjord, after trying to return over the ice of the interior, in November, I came here at the setting of the moon, and I can go no further because of my frozen feet and the darkness. The bodies of the others will be found in the middle of the fjord, in front of the glacier, about two and a half miles. Hagen died the 15th of November and Mylius about ten days afterwards.—Jorgen Bronlund.

In these few simple words, scrawled with numb fingers, the log of the expedition closed and the latest tragedy of the Arctic party well set in its climax. The survivors to civilization, bringing with them the precious fruits of the gathering of which three human lives were sacrificed. The most precious of all these is the completed map of Greenland, proving that Greenland is an island; but, precious as this is, one cannot help asking if it is worth the months of torture and the awful deaths which were the price it was bought.

ON A FLOATING ISLAND.

A STRANGE EXPERIENCE.

A U.S. cruiser out destroying derelicts found its water supply running low. The water-tanks are usually filled at Corn Island, but the ship was too far from it to sail there without losing precious time, which it could not afford to then, as it was hot on the track of a particularly dangerous derelict, and the chase had led pretty nearly well down toward the coast of Honduras.

So, when a low cloud or might be land was seen low down on the eastern horizon it was decided to make for it in the hope that it might turn out to be a small coral island yet uncharted.

It proved to be a little island about three-quarters of a mile long and a quarter wide. In shape it was long and narrow, with a thick growth of vines and bushes reaching down to the water's edge. Three tall coconut palms grew in the middle of it.

No life of any kind was on the island, nor was there any water, though instead of being sandy or rocky, as such islands usually are, the soil was rich, dark, and very moist.

After gathering the coconuts the sailors returned to the cruiser, which only enough seemed much further off, and considerably more to the south-west than when they left her. Then it just dawned on them that they had been visiting one of the floating islands so often heard about but seldom seen in the South Atlantic.

These floating islands are parts of other islands torn away by hurricanes or some great seismic upheaval. They drift about on a small, natural harbour, which they christened Danmark's Haon (Denmark Harbour). There the vessel remained for two years, while the explorers, with their sleighs, surveyed the coast to the north and south—from Shannon Island as far as Cape Bridgman, and as far as Cape Glacier in Independence Bay.

DIFFICULTIES OF POLAR EXPLORATION.

From the autumn of 1906 to the spring of 1907 they installed depots of provisions at points where they would be most useful, and it was not until March 28, 1907, that they actually started on their perilous trip. The expedition was divided into four parties, two principal ones and two of which the duty was simply to establish distant depots of stores. The two principal parties consisted, the first, of Ericson, Hagen, and Bronlund; the second, of Koch, Bertelsen, and Gabrielsen. The first was to go to the west across Independence Bay to a point that had been established by Peary near Cape Glacier, and the second was to go north towards the Peary's point, near Cape Bridgman. If they should succeed, the map of Greenland would be complete.

The two parties travelled together until May 1, when they separated. After a voyage of three months Koch's party returned to Danmark's Haon, having accomplished its task of surveying the coast as far as Cape Bridgman. On its return it met the Ericson party near Cape Rikskaag. Ericson had encountered great difficulties; he had ascended the mark's fjord to its end and was now on his way north. He told Koch to return southward while he and his party pushed on towards

100 UP IN A CALE.

Billiards on board ship! That is the latest innovation—and a popular innovation it is likely to turn out. The experiment, it is believed, has been tried before; but the old games resembled a mixture of golf, hockey, and pitch-and-toss, rather than billiards, and it is confidently expected that the new apparatus, for which a patent has been taken out, will enable the table to accommodate itself to the varying motions of the briny. This table is provided with a ingenious balancing mechanism, designed to counteract equally rolling and pitching; it is furnished with a solid frame, fixed to the deck, and a narrow ledge surrounds the edges. The table moves in accordance with the motion of the boat, and the stationary frame sustains most of the weight while the player would be daily bring to bear upon the table.

"We live and learn," as the American millionaire observed wonderingly, when he read in the "Philadelphia Review" the statement, "Money can be made honestly."

Cape Glacier.

The Ericson party missed its way, mistook a great fjord for Independence Bay, wasted much time in exploring it before the error was discovered and had to retrace its steps. But at last it reached Cape Glacier and proved that Greenland was an island.

Returning, they were impeded by melting ice and had spent the summer of 1907 at the head of Danmark's Fjord. In the autumn they started by marching across country to reach the last of the supply depots, but hunger, cold and night overtook them and they perished one after another. On May 27 the log contains the entry that they are at Cape Rikskaag, after having explored the great bay, which they named Danmark's Fjord. This same day they encounter the Koch party returning successfully from the north. Although the season is far advanced, Mylius Ericson decided, as we have said, to try again to accomplish the most important part of the mission, namely, to reach Cape Glacier.

From this date their adventures were very trying, and October 23 is the last entry until that dateless Reconciliation with which the last of the three heroes—the poor Greenland lander, Jorgen Bronlund—records the death of Ericson and Hagen and signs his name before lying down under the pall of the polar night.

Capt. Koch led an expedition to hunt for his companions. They found Bronlund's body, with all the documents and maps and the log of the expedition carefully packed. They never found the bodies of Ericson and Hagen, but at the end of July, 1908, the "Danmark" raised its anchor, forced a passage through the ice and sailed away for home.—"Popular Science Bittings."

SIR CHARLES SANTLEY.

STORIES FROM HIS RE-MINISCENCES.

Sir Charles Santley, as he states in his "Reminiscences," a volume which is about to be published by the Messrs. Pitman, commenced his career as a singer very early in life. He tells us, "My singing qualities," he tells us, "I inherited from my mother, who, as well as her brothers and sisters, had a charming voice, not of great volume, but very sympathetic in quality."

"My musical qualities I had 'rubbed in,' with very little oil at an early age; they ought to be worth something; for they cost me a young Niagara of tears."

Santley remembers being taken by his father to see Macready in "Hamlet." "Absurd as it may appear, for I was only eleven or twelve years of age, I was disappointed. I knew the play well, and the actor did not satisfy my idea of the personage he represented.

"I saw Macready after in 'Richard III'; that was a performance never to be forgotten; it was superb!"

Alfred Nelson told me a very amusing anecdote of Macready, apropos of his irritability when engaged in a performance. He was playing "Macbeth" one night at the Theatre Royal, Liverpool, during a starring engagement.

When the bell rang for the second act, the call-boy, who was an Irish lad, gifted with the ready wit of his countrymen, entered the great actor's room to tell him the curtain was about to rise, and placed on the table the dagger used in the first scene.

Macready called out, in a gruff voice, as the boy was disappearing— "What is that, sir?"

"That's the dagger, sir," the boy replied. "Take it away, sir, and bring me another," said Macready. "Very sorry," said the boy, "but we have no other. 'Take it away!' I shouted the actor. 'I must have a better.'" "But we haven't got a better," sir," replied the young joker. "That's a very good dagger, sir," the one Mr. Keen used, and—"with a snigger—"he wasn't a bad actor, sir!"

A doll anecdote of Henri Corri, the Covent Garden baritone—

He was going home one night from the Haymarket Theatre, where the performances used to consist in those days of three, and at times four, pieces.

On going down Waterloo Road he heard sounds of revelry; there was nobody in the road except himself, there were no lights in the windows, nothing to give a clue to the source from whence the joyous sounds proceeded.

At length his attention was attracted by a most singular shadow of a lamp-post he was approaching. As he drew nearer he became aware that the sounds came from overhead, and looking up, to his astonishment he discovered the singer was a highly comical member of the profession, who, in his enthusiasm for Handel, had swarmed up the lamp-post and was executing a portion of the duet in "Israel in Egypt." "The Lord is a Man of War," at the top of his voice, clinging to the bar on which the lamp-lighters used to rest their ladders.—London "Evening News."

A well-known officer has a beautiful daughter. A young captain, with no income outside of his pay, fell in love with her, and asked the old gentleman for her hand. The father at once told him that he had hardly enough to keep him in white gloves and to burnish his brass buttons.

"Well, general, what you say is true; but when you married you were only a smaller salary than mine. How did you get along?" asked the captain, who thought he had made a good defence.

But not so. The crafty old dog thundered forth—

"I lived on my father-in-law for the first ten years, but I'll be hanged if you are going to do it."

"Stray Stories."

Steel for penknives is tempered at 740deg.; for table-knives, at 530 deg.; for saws, at 560deg.

"CARREL'S CROSS."

THE LAST OF AN ALPINE GUIDE.

Every year lives are lost in the Alps through bad weather. Sometimes the cases which occur do not deserve commiseration, though others do; and amongst the latter may be mentioned that of the death of Jean Antoine Carrel. He was a man of bulldog tenacity, and a great lover of the mountains.

On August 21, 1890, he set out with Signor Sinigaglia, of Turin, to make an ascent of his pet mountain, the Matterhorn. Bad weather came on, and the ascent was not made. They remained in a hut which is about half-way up the mountain for two days, and then descended to retreat.

He assisted his guide, but he was slow, as the weather was very bad, and caution had to be exercised.

They were just off the mountain about 11 p.m., and had arrived at the grass slopes, over which anyone can come down in the night, when it was noticed that Carrel fell to the ground several times.

He was asked what was the matter, but he replied, "It is nothing."

But at last he fell again and could not rise. "Come up and help me," they heard a faint voice say; "I have no strength left."

"With extreme difficulty," said Signor Sinigaglia, "we carried him up to a safe place, and asked him what was the matter."

"His only answer was, 'I know no longer where I am.'"

"We did all we could for him, but this did not last long—he could only answer with moans."

"We tried to lift him, but it was impossible—he was getting stiff. We stopped down, and asked in his ear if he wished to commend his soul to God."

"With a last effort, he answered, 'Yes,' and then fell on his back, dead, in the snow."

WINNERS AND LOSERS.

AT MONTE CARLO.

The January number of "Chambers's Journal" contains an interesting article on Monte Carlo experiences by one who went for a day and remained six weeks.

A curious study at the gaming tables "was an Englishman of about seventy, who was one of the first to enter the salon to secure a favourite seat at a favourite table."

"In appearance he reminded me of Lord Roberts," he was grim and concentrated and only spoke in undertones to the nearest croupier. There he was to be seen sitting every day until one o'clock. Sundays included, his eyes never off the wheel or the table.

"Before him lay an old-fashioned wallet well filled with gold, and in a loose heap a supply of five-franc pieces. Sometimes he would sit for hours without undoing his purse strings or venturing a single piece; at other times he seemed to find his game or he would play deliberately like an old chess-player."

"I noticed he waited about twenty spins of the wheel before venturing, and if he lost three times he stepped for a considerable interval, resuming if certain numbers appeared."

"He seldom played on the even chances, but generally on favourite combinations of numbers, especially the second dozen—13 to 24. Of single numbers, 7 was his favourite, and one morning it turned up twice in succession, when he scooped in one hundred and seventy-five francs each time."

"At the same sitting he put large stakes on the second dozen, and in a short time made five thousand francs. Many players carry and consult elaborate note-books containing average sequences of numbers; but this man carried everything in his head. He was a professional gambler. He seemed very lonely, and to have no friends."

"There were many terribly reckless players—a Russian nobleman, an Italian count, a wealthy American, an aristocratic French lady, and an other mysterious Britisher. Each had a system, and thousands of pounds, only to see their money shovelled away by the inexorable croupiers."

"After some of these had lost heavily, evidently all they could risk, they gave one the impression that they had finished some important, necessary task, and looked on at the game in a wistful, melancholy way."

I heard one of them borrow twenty francs to pay for his lunch, though only the day before he had won a pocketful of thousands of francs from a pretty Parisian actress attracted by my attention.

She also had her favourite table. Day after day she lost at roulette, so she changed to another table, when good fortune came before her. Seated with a wooden disc before her, with 17 carved on it, she played a varied, complicated system, and in three days she won back all her losses and two hundred and fifty pounds to the good; and, wise woman, she smilingly bade adieu to her acquaintances, giving a good doucer to some of the croupiers."

An earnest young preacher in a remote country village concluded a long and comprehensive supplication by saying—"And now, let us pray for those who are dwelling in the uninhabited portions of the earth."

For many years no one has been married in Madrid on a Tuesday, it being considered an unlucky day there.

Bishop Wilberforce was once accosted by a stranger anxious to "score off" him. "Excuse me," he asked, "could you tell me the way to Heaven?" "With pleasure," was the Bishop's instant reply. "Turn to the right, and keep straight on."

BUTTONS.

Among all the many small things which enter into the daily life of the civilized people it would be difficult to instance any which offer a wider field of interest than buttons. There is scarcely a species of material in the whole category of natural and artificial products, out of which, in one form or another, they have not been made; and while it is true that they have been too often designed and produced without any due regard to artistic opportunities, it is nevertheless easy to find examples giving evidence of good design and good craftsmanship in almost every class into which their many varieties may be divided.

An article in the "Art Journal" by R. L. Rathbone, as illustrated by over 200 examples, dating from 2000 B.C. It does not seem to have occurred to collectors of artistic objects that buttons are worth their attention except incidentally, either as items in a collection of antiquities, or as belonging to some particular phase in which they may be interested, as, for example, Wedgwood's porcelain medallions.

Beautiful buttons of painted china of Battersea and other enamels, of carved ivory and wood, of glass, mother-of-pearl, must have been made in large quantities at different periods, especially during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. Many are no doubt still in existence.

Moreover, numbers of the rapidly-growing army of artist-craftsmen now practising as jewellers and metal-workers make buttons, specimens of which would provide an extremely interesting feature in such a collection.

STORIES ABOUT BISHOPS.

Bishops are very human. It is reported that one of the benches was in a storm at sea. The ship was in difficulties, and the captain said—"We must trust in Providence now."

The prelate is reported to have said—"Oh, I hope it has not come to that!" I do not believe the story, nor yet that other one of a very hard-working bishop, to whom the specialist said—

"You will be in heaven in three months, unless you go abroad and take a rest."

"Oh, I then I'll go abroad at once," replied the bishop.

Bishop Short, of St. Asaph's, was once questioning some children, and asked them—

"Now, tell me, who am I?" intending to explain to them the teaching of the Church with regard to Episcopacy. He begged them not to be afraid, but to speak out boldly.

Remembering some previous instructions about the need of repetition, they shouted, with one accord: "You are a miserable sinner."

The answer was unexpected, though doubtless theologically correct.

Archbishop Whately was once chatting on the Creed, and the children had prepared each clause, and used to repeat it one by one. When the article about Pontius Pilate was reached there was a silence, which was at length broken by a boy's voice—

"Please, sir, Pontius Pilate has the measles!"

The boy whose turn it was to repeat that clause was absent.

I can scarcely credit the story of a bishop who was catechizing some children in a church near his palace, which was attended by the members of his own household. He was rather a pompous bishop, and asked the children—

"Who is it that sees all and knows all, and before whom even I am a mere worm?"

Episcopal Page-boy—"Please, sir, the missus."

He must have looked even more foolish than Bishop Alexander did, who, seeing a little boy trying to reach up to ring a bell, kindly did it for him, when the little boy cried out—"Now run!"

Or that other bishop, who was politely asked by a little maid to open a gate for her.

"Certainly, my child, I will," said the good-natured bishop, pushing open the gate, which did not seem a very difficult task.

"Why did you ask me to open the gate for you?"

"Please, sir, because its painted."

Bishop King had once to endure much from a little maid. He took a seat one day in a London park. The chair was low, and the bishop was old, and he had to make some effort to rise.

"A little ten-year-old girl came up, and said—'Shall I help you, sir?'"

The bishop replied, much touched by the child's thoughtfulness—"It is very kind of you, my dear; but do you think you are strong enough?"

"Oh, yes, I have often helped my daddy when he was much drunker than you are!"—P. H. Ditchfield, from "The Old-Time Parson."

An enterprising individual in an American country town secured a moose, which he put on snow at "10 cents each; family tickets 25 cents."

One day a man came up with his wife and nine children; his old father and mother were there, and three of his wife's uncles. Five of her first cousins and her husband's four nieces and seven nephews came too, as well as several more relations and connections within the forbidden degrees. The man tendered his 25 cents, and the proprietor looked at the coin and at the assembly.

Then he handed back the money: "Stranger," he said, "I won't take your quarter. I guess my moose is a mighty sight more your property to see your family than my property to see my moose. Pass right in."

An old Kansas citizen, who had been heckpelt all his life, was about to die. His wife felt it her duty to offer him such consolation as she might, and said—"John, you are about to go, but I will follow you."

"I suppose so, Ma," said the old man, weakly, "but, so far as I am concerned, you don't need to be in any blamed hurry about it."

The reason of the sun assuming a deep red colour on a misty day is owing to the fact that fog permits the passage of red rays more easily than any other.

In a ton of Dead Sea water there is 137lb. of salt; Red Sea, 92lb.; Mediterranean, 85lb.; Atlantic Ocean, 81lb.; English Channel, 72lb.; Black Sea, 26lb.; Baltic, 12lb.; Caspian Sea, 11lb.

The number of rooms, doors and windows in a house in Siam are always odd, as even numbers are considered very unlucky there.

In Abyssinia, the wife is master. The house and its belongings are hers, and if her husband offends her, she can turn him out.

The captain was receiving the new middy. "Well, boy, the old story, I suppose, fool of the family sent to sea?" "Oh, no, sir," piped the boy; "that's all altered since your day."

"Army inspectors say that blue eyes make the best shots."

The National Revenue return for the period from April last until the end of 1908 shows a net decrease of £5,023,503.

THE SECRET OF REAL SLEEP.

A man requires at least six hours' sleep every night, while a woman can hardly get along with less than eight, although it is better for a man to have eight hours' sleep and a woman ten. Many people find, however, that rising early in the morning—not at dawn, but comparatively early—is a cure for nervousness and irritability. There is something about getting up late and hurrying through the process of dressing that tends to start the day wrong.

Care and thought should be spent on the fitting of the bedroom. Heavy upholstered furniture should be discarded, so that there will be no dust in the atmosphere. No one can expect to have a clear and healthful complexion unless she sleeps with the window wide open and the room full of fresh air.

The bed should be of metal, and the mattress should be of hair. When possible, sleep with the blinds drawn for morning light hurts the eyes; arrange to have blinds that allow the air to circulate through the room. Should the room be too cold, add covers to the bed. Severe weather should not be an excuse for closed windows. No one who has tried sleeping in a well-ventilated room for a week would willingly go back to the suffocated feeling one has when waking in

A POORLY-AIRED APARTMENT.

It is best not to have the bed-covers too heavy. For this reason, it is sufficient to work supplemented by a side-down quilt. The latter is light, and sufficiently porous.

Sleep might be divided into three grades. The first and best of all is the sleep of the really tired person—eyes close as soon as the head rests upon the pillow, and the whole night passes by seemingly in a moment, and, when morning comes, the lucky sleeper wakes refreshed.

The second sleep is the dreamy sleep, unrefreshing and unhealthful. It is best to work hard all day, even do manual labour, to avoid this.

WEARY REST.

The third is the uneasy sleep, in which the brain is conscious of all the surroundings, and where the faintest noise arouses the sleeper. This is sometimes called "sleeping with one ear open," and it is a very good name.

To sleep best, do not eat a heavy meal just before retiring. Do not let the brain work too incessantly without a rest, and do not become overtired.—"Chronicle."

GENERAL INFORMATION.

Photographs were first taken in England in 1802.

With most men, the beard is stronger on the right side.

Twenty-five per cent. of women earn their own living.

It costs over £200 to fire a single shot from one of the largest guns used in the French Army.

Married couples in Norway may travel by rail for one fare and a half.

All the Russian railway-stations keep complaint-books, where passengers may enter complaints.

Seven members, each of whom draws £480 a year, constitute the Swiss Cabinet.

Servants dislike fair hair, and even the white locks of old age are dyed to a dark shade.

In 1236 the Danube river was frozen to the bottom, and remained so for a long time.

In Copenhagen the Salvation Army holds the monopoly of the street shoeblackening business.

Australia contains more unexplored territory in proportion to its size than any other continent.

Some 600,000 tons of ice are produced in Norway annually. Of this, London purchases one-third.

Recent earthquake shocks in Hawaii killed fish in great numbers, throwing them upon the shores.

Switzerland, in proportion to its population, spends more on poor relief than does any other country.

Women are far more valuable than men in employments requiring quickness and dexterity of the hands.

High heels originated in Persia, where they were introduced to raise the feet from the burning sands.

An old man who applied for an Old-Age Pension at Exeter asked if he would be entitled to "back pay," as he was nearer 80 than 70 years.

A law in force in the sixteenth century forbade apples and plums to be sold in the streets of London, for the reason that apprentices might be tempted to steal their employers' money to buy them.

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FOR THE SAKE OF GOLD.

A SENSATIONAL ROMANCE.

By the Author of "Out of Darkness," "A Day of Reckoning," etc., etc.

PART 9. CHAPTER XVIII. THE INQUEST.

Half an hour later Dr. Lucas arrived, and he was followed almost directly by the inspector of police from Witton, accompanied by the village constable, who, instead of being a thick-headed party, appeared very much on the alert, and rather to enjoy the sensation of having a murder in the village, and the victim a person in a good social position. While Dr. Lucas examined the dead man, Aunt Melita, Sybil, and Geff waited in the drawing-room where he had promised to join them.

"Presently the door opened and he entered, looking very grave. "Well?" said Geff, in a questioning tone. "He has been murdered. A large knife has been used."

"Poor Phil! And I met him in Red Path, just above where he was found. I wish I hadn't quarrelled with him; but he said such outrageous things."

"You met him there?" said Jack Lucas. "Yes; and he tried my patience so much that I pushed him on one side, and he fell over the bank. Why, I wonder?" and Geff stopped.

"What do you wonder?" asked his friend. "I thought I heard a cry as I came down the hill, but as it was not repeated I concluded it was imagined. Do you think it would be Phil?"

"He wouldn't have time to utter a sound." At that moment the butler opened the door, saying: "The inspector wishes to see you, sir," and a tall, grey-haired man entered the room, and bowing to the ladies, he turned to Geoffrey, saying:

"I'm sorry, Mr. Basset, that it's my duty to arrest you on the charge of murdering your brother, and I must warn you that anything you say may be used against you."

"Arrest me!" exclaimed Geff, springing to his feet, while Sybil gazed at the man in horror. "It's my duty, sir. I have evidence—strong evidence," said the inspector.

"You have made a great mistake," said Sybil, going to Geff's side and putting her hand on his arm. "I should advise you to leave Mr. Basset alone," said Dr. Lucas, in a quiet, significant tone.

"Officer, you are out of your mind," said Miss Melita. "No, ma'am, I'm not. I know what I'm doing. I've got evidence, and the gentleman will have to come with me. I'm willing to make it as pleasant as possible. He can drive in his own carriage, but he'll have to come. I'm not going to let him give me the slip."

"Look here, inspector, if you've got any evidence against me, I should prefer having it come out at the inquest; but as it will be to-morrow, and I suppose it will be held here, don't you think I might as well stay here? You can dine with us, and I'm quite willing to be locked up in my bedroom."

The inspector hesitated. It was informal; but then, he hadn't got a warrant. He was merely apprehending the gentleman on suspicion, and, after all, he felt that he would like to dine at the castle, and of course, the inquest would be held there.

"Very well, sir; I'll agree to you staying here on the condition that I don't lose sight of you, and that I have the key of your bedroom door, but I shall have to speak a few words to the constable."

While he was out of the room Geff gave Dr. Lucas a hurried account of what had passed between him and Phil, and it was arranged that Mr. Basset, the lawyer, should be present at the inquest. Then Jack told them he would go to Bridge House and tell Joan the truth, as some distorted rumour was sure to reach them.

"But you will come back and dine with us?" said Miss Melita; and Sybil looked pleadingly at him. "Certainly, I was going to ask you if I might."

"It was a strange evening. The inspector refused to discuss the crime or tell them on what evidence he had arrested Geff, and persistently warned him what he said might be used against him. But when the doctor departed the others retired, the inspector occupying a couch in Geff's dressing-room, and carefully locking the chamber door."

Directly after luncheon the next day Mr. Jackson drove over with Dr. Lucas, and while the lawyer was talking to Geff the doctor had an interview with Sybil, who was greatly troubled about the whole affair.

"Do you think the coroner's jury will find Geff guilty?" she asked, tentatively. "I shall not be surprised," he replied, gravely. "No, I don't doubt him?"

"No. I know him too well; but they have evidence enough to make it awkward for him."

"For a moment they were both silent; then Sybil said: "I don't like to name it, but do you think it possible that poor girl Peggy had anything to do with it?"

"It has crossed my mind that either she or her father might be guilty; he was very bitter against poor Phil. I named the matter to Mr. Jackson on the way here, and he said that if Geff was committed for trial at the assizes he should employ a detective to trace the movements of Peggy and her father, though I hope neither of them is guilty. Still, I have heard March

accept bail for his grandson's appearance before the magistrates, when no doubt he would be acquitted. "I am sorry I cannot take bail. It is never done in a case of this kind," replied the coroner.

Half an hour later Geff, accompanied by the inspector, and Mr. Jackson, drove into the police-station until the next morning, when he was to be brought before the magistrates.

CHAPTER XIX. THE WHOLE TRUTH.

"What ails you, father?" asked Peggy Marsh, looking anxiously at her father, who, seated in his armchair, leaning his head on his hand and groaning as though in great pain.

He had not been to work since the previous day, when he had come home early to dinner; but Peggy had sent a message saying her father was ill, though in her own mind she was puzzled as to the nature of his illness. He said it was not rheumatism, and all she should get out of him was that he was mortal, bad, and indeed he looked ill. In the 24 hours he had come to look years older, and she knew he had scarcely slept all night, as he had moved restlessly up and down the kitchen, and from time to time she had heard groans.

Neither would he have Dr. Lucas sent for. So altogether Peggy was both puzzled and dismayed. The night before she had heard of Phil's death, and in spite of his treating her and her child she was greatly troubled at his fearful end. Moreover, a great dread had taken hold of her from the time she had told her father that Phil had been murdered.

He hadn't appeared surprised, but a look of terror and remorse had come into his face which had filled her with misgiving. "What ails me, lass?" he said, repeating the question. "I've got a complaint which it isn't easy to give a name to."

Then he paused, listening intently. "Peggy, there's footsteps in the lane. It'll be some one coming back from the inquest. Go and ask what the verdict was."

Peggy rose, and hastening to the door, opened it, and went quickly down the path, reaching the gate just as Captain Clarke came past, and Peggy recognised him as a friend who was staying with the Devons.

"Please, sir, do you know what the verdict is?" she asked, in a tremulous tone. "Oh, my God, what an awful mistake!" she cried out.

"So I think; but they were heard quarrelling in the lane. Still, I've no doubt the truth will come out. It always does sooner or later," he said, watching her, and thinking how handsome she was in spite of her careworn look.

"Yes," she answered, mechanically, as she turned and walked quietly up the path; and Clarke went on his way. "I wonder if the girl's father is guilty? He will have just such a knife as they say killed him. She hasn't done it, I'm certain; but I'm not so sure about her father. I heard him use threatening language. Well, they've been hardly used, and unless young Basset is sent for trial to the assizes I shall hold my tongue; but if he is, I must tell his lawyer what I heard March say."

Meanwhile Peggy had entered the house and shut the door, and as she came forward her father raised his head, saying, in an excited tone: "What's the verdict?"

"For an instant she hesitated, and he exclaimed: "Cannot you speak, lass?" "They've found Mr. Geoffrey guilty of murdering Phil," she said, trying to speak calmly.

The effect of her words on her father was marvellous. "Found Mr. Geoffrey guilty?" and his hands clenched the arms of his chair. "They cannot be such fools," he added.

"They have. The two of them were heard quarrelling," she said. "For a few minutes there was silence. She stood leaning against the mantelpiece, while her father appeared deep in thought. Presently he looked at her.

"Peggy, I did it," he said, in a whisper. "I was afraid of it," she said, in the same low tone. "Peggy, I'm a murderer. It's a dreadful thing to have killed a man. Yesterday morning he was alive and well, and I've sent him without a word of warning, with all his sins on his soul, to the Almighty. I thought of it all last night, and I wondered if out of very pity for the suddenness of it God wouldn't wipe the score clean. I was wondering, last night where he was if he'd gone to the hell the good men talk of, and I felt I'd go down there a thousand times over if it would clean him; but I didn't mean to kill him; I've often said I would, but I didn't mean it. When Mr. Geoffrey pushed him and he rolled down the bank into the wood, at my very feet—wasn't much of a fall—he lay on his back, and I felt as though I must strike him, and before I'd time to think I'd stabbed him to the heart, and he lay there with his big brown eyes looking up at me. I can see him now. But I didn't mean to do it, lass; I'd have liked to horse-whip him, but I should never have killed him in cold blood. But it seemed as though the devil put it in my heart to do it when he came tumbling down. And now I shall tell the truth. They can only hang me, and I don't think that'll be as bad as I've suffered."

Peggy fell on her knees beside the chair and took hold of his hand, saying he supposed they would

say: "Father, you mustn't say anything. They won't hang Mr. Geoffrey, and you didn't mean to kill him."

"But, lass, if Mr. Geoffrey gets off they'll fix it on some one else, and I'm not going to make bad worse."

"I don't know about that. There's lots of things the police never find out, so don't you speak until some one's in real danger. Oh, father, you would kill me if you hanged you, because it's all my fault from first to last. I knew well enough no good could come from listening to a fine gentleman like Phil."

"Peggy, lass, you did wrong, and I've done worse; but if they send Mr. Geoffrey for trial at the assizes I shall tell the truth. Now I want you to find out when he's to be brought before the magistrates, because I'm going to the court, and unless Mr. Geoffrey is acquitted I shall tell the truth," and Peggy said that it was useless trying to persuade him to do otherwise.

The next morning Geoffrey Basset was brought before the magistrates, and the evidence that had been given at the inquest was repeated, with the additional fact that early that morning a constable, who had been examining the spot where the murder had taken place, had found a gold sleeve-link which bore the monogram G.V.B., and it had been identified as belonging to the prisoner.

This statement caused a profound sensation in the court, and the magistrates, and the evidence that had been given at the inquest was repeated, with the additional fact that early that morning a constable, who had been examining the spot where the murder had taken place, had found a gold sleeve-link which bore the monogram G.V.B., and it had been identified as belonging to the prisoner.

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"Peggy, keep up your courage. They won't hang him," Sybil whispered, as she laid her hand on the girl's shoulder.

"Oh, miss, it's all my doing. If I hadn't been vain and foolish, listening to love-making from those above me, my father would not have come to this."

"Don't reproach yourself, Peggy. Your burden is heavy enough without that. I hope they will be able to bring it in manslaughter; for your father did not premeditate it," said Mrs. Lucas, kindly.

Just then Geoffrey and Joan joined them, the former saying, in a kind, sympathetic tone: "I have told Mr. Jackson to watch your father's interests, and I promise you he shall have the very best barrister I can get to defend him."

"Thank you, sir," she answered; and they saw her eyes were blinded by tears.

"Will any of her friends go home with her when she leaves the court?" Joan asked, as she got into the carriage in which they had driven to Witton with Sybil, scarcely daring to hope that Geff would be of their party going back.

"I'll be the poor child to each other in their troubles," replied her mother.

When Timothy Marsh was brought before the magistrates his statement was read over to him, and, having signed it, he was then committed for trial at the forthcoming assizes at Oldcastle, where he would be removed the next day.

Peggy with him before he was taken to the prison, and on leaving the courthouse she found Captain Clarke whom she knew by sight, and a cousin of her mother's, a widow, waiting for her, the latter offering to go home and stay with her until the trial at the assizes.

Scarcely knowing what she did, Peggy accepted her offer, and still in a bewildering state, she allowed Captain Clarke to put them both in a coach which he had got from a neighbouring public-house, and tell the driver to drive them home.

"Poor lass! She's finding life hard," he thought, as he looked after the fast-receding vehicle. 1665. (To be Continued.)

IS SUNLIGHT A CURSE?

A STARTLING MEDICAL VIEW.

Dr. Charles Woodruff has just uttered some astounding statements concerning the sun's rays as they affect man. When sunlight is passed through a prism of glass it appears as a many-coloured band, thus proving that the "white light" is composed of divers colours. Each of these colours represents a different length of wave, and each, it may be said, is possessed of different attributes: The ends of this band of colours, or spectrum, as it is termed, are red and violet. But there are other rays beyond these extremes. They cause no visual effects and may be styled the invisible spectrum, or the ultra-red and ultra-violet spectrum. These portions produce powerful chemical and heating effects.

Now, it has been contended of late that the shorter rays of sunlight, particularly the ultra-violet, have essentially the same life-destroying effects as Röntgen rays and those emitted by radium. Unprotected photoplasm—the simplest form of life—is invariably killed by exposure to the sun, and we have long used this means of destroying disease organisms, but says Dr. Woodruff, we have been so completely imbued with the false idea that man himself needs the vivifying effects of light that the medical profession does not seem able to realise that the rays can do any harm except to bacteria.

"Thank you, sir," she answered; and they saw her eyes were blinded by tears.

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"Poor lass! She's finding life hard," he thought, as he looked after the fast-receding vehicle. 1665. (To be Continued.)

DARK, COLD PLACES CURE CONSUMPTION.

As a matter of fact, says the doctor, whom we now proceed to quote, all animals are protected from the light. They either die in the daytime or they are covered by hair, feathers, or an opaque pigment. Even plant cells must function in the dark under the bark. Those in the leaf, concerned in the work of absorbing and braking up the carbonic oxide of the air by means of these destructive rays, are also protected from harm by the green pigment, and they cannot escape to the interior of the leaf or turn their edge to the rays they, too, are killed.

These facts have been taken to prove that man also needed protection, and that by the ordinary laws of selection of the darker types and destruction of the lighter, a race became pigmented in direct proportion to the intensity of light—a law true in hot Africa or cold Greenland. This process is going on here, right under our eyes, yet the medical profession has been unable to see it. It is high time that we acknowledge the facts, for we are doing an enormous amount of harm, so much, indeed, that it amounts to a scandal—yet every time the subject is mentioned there are vigorous denials. Take, for instance, the subject of tuberculosis (consumption). For a long time it has been known that in the heat and light of the tropics the infested promptly perish, and they must die promptly of cold, darker climates. Only recently it has been shown that the tuberculous sputa to health resorts improve little, or not at all, in the light, hot summer, but that cures are accomplished in the dark, cold winter.

Moreover, in the darkest, coldest places, the results of outdoor treatment are the best. It is also known by those who have investigated the matter that the ultra-violet rays, which have better results than the blue or yellow-light, blue-eyed types, which have little pigmentation. The latter are healthiest in the dark and cloudy north-west corner of Europe, but invariably perish in some generations, which they migrate too far south.

MENTAL WEAKNESS AND THE "NO HAT" FAD.

There is scarcely a physician who realises that the hair of the head is arranged over the cerebral (brain) cells to keep them shaded. Nearly all the races in hot countries supplement the natural protection by elaborate head dresses, and survive because they do this. White men often affect a contempt for such protection, and foolishly expose their heads to the light, and then complain childishly of the resulting tropical nervousness with mental weakness. If exposure is too great, it produces the myriad forms of sunstroke, the result.

The medical profession must wake up to the fact that pigmentation is evolved to protect the underlying delicate living protoplasm from the lethal effects of sunlight, and particularly the short rays—violet and ultra-violet. In every part of the world Nature has permitted the survival of the types sufficiently protected in each locality. It is our duty to find out how she does this; that is, we must determine what diseases in light countries afflict the very blonde to a greater extent than the brunette who are sufficiently protected.

Of course, in Scandinavia and the northern part of the British Islands and around the Baltic, blonde types are perfectly healthy and have been so for untold thousands of years. Blondness of itself is not evidence of a weak condition, but if that type wanders into danger it is weakened thereby and suffers in time. That is why we look upon it as a consumptive type. Not only is consumption more prevalent among blondes in sunny climates, as a result of this lessened vitality, but also all those nervous conditions grouped together as neurasthenia—a disease woefully prevalent in white men, both in the tropics and the snow-glare of the arctic. This disease, by the way, is also best cured by residence in cold, dark climates, but made worse in the lands of perpetual sunshine.

The pigments of the iris and inner coats of the eye have also an important use. That use has no relation to vision whatever, but is merely the same as that of the skin and hair pigments, to preserve the vitality of the cells which are made asthenic or killed outright if light is too strong.

HOW HIGH IS THE ATMOSPHERE.

One would hardly think of looking to the moon for information about the height of the earth's atmosphere. Yet it is just in that way evidence has been obtained that the atmosphere extends much higher than was formerly assumed. Observations of lunar eclipses made at Lord Rosse's observatory in Ireland have shown that the quality of heat derived from the moon—highly reflected sun heat, as moonlight is only reflected sunlight—begins perceptibly to diminish several minutes before the shadow of the earth reaches the moon. The inference is that the atmosphere partly cuts off the sun's heat as it comes toward the moon and the sun, and the edge of the solid earth, and calculations based on the length of time during which the loss of heat from the moon is felt before the eclipse begins, indicate that our atmosphere reaches a height of at least one hundred and ninety miles. How different this is from the height usually stated may be seen by consulting a popular school book on physical geography, just published, in which it is affirmed that beyond a height of forty miles the amount of air remaining would be too small to affect the sun's rays perceptibly in any way.

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Dr. Robinovitch states that he has given to four epileptic patients (one under the skin) or intramuscular injections of 10 cubic centimetres of cerebro-spinal fluid taken from other epileptics whose fits occurred much less frequently than did their own. Of these four two showed improvement. The fits of one patient were reduced in number from 18 or 20 to four in a month. The other had 60 or 70 fits a month, he was in a very bad state of health, and, in fact, half comatose when the injections were commenced. In the period of about a month he has only had ten fits, his general condition has improved considerably, and he has partly recovered his intelligence. The two other epileptics who received this treatment only derived very slight and quite transitory benefit from it.

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COUNCIL.

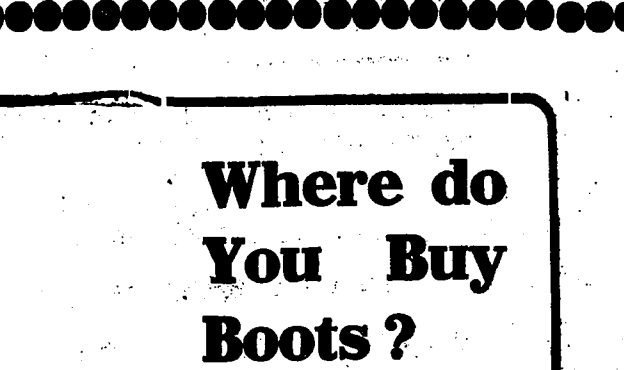
MAY, 1909. ... voted to the ... G. Lewis ... previous meeting ...

... last decided to offer no objection ... it was decided, on motion of Crs. Stewart and G. Lewis, to agree to the ...

... in hand (£13/11/2). He called upon Mr Stuart to explain how the committee was appointed ...

... Mr Stuart explained that they were present in consequence of a meeting held at Cr. Sinclair's private residence ...

Where do You Buy Boots?



Do you just drop in anywhere, or do you have a regular store to go to? Are you satisfied with the values you have been getting in footwear?

Read these Footwear Values.

- Men's Blucher Boots, H.N. or Mil, 5/6. Men's H.N. Watertights, 7/6, 10/6. Men's Calf Bals., strong, 8/11. Men's Calf Bals., whole goshed, 10/6, 12/6, 14/6, 18/6.

J. R. Wotherspoon & Co., The Store that Serves You Well, BEAUFORT AND BUANGOR.

POLITICAL LABOR COUNCIL.

A conference of delegates from the various branches of the Political Labor Council in the Grampians (Federal) electorate was held at Ararat on Wednesday last ...

COURSING.

The 50-guinea trophy presented by Mr R. G. Chirnside, president of the Stockyard Hill District Coursing Club, for competition at a meeting of the club on Wednesday and Thursday, 30th June and 1st July next ...

NOTICE.

I HEREBY give notice that I have empowered Mr W. H. HALPIN to collect my Debts, whose receipt will be sufficient discharge.

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, 1909, 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.

NOTICE.

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.

NOTICE.

INTEREST will be charged on all rates unpaid on 1st June, 1909.

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BECKINGSALE

CHEMIST AND DENTIST, BEAUFORT.

Something New in ... TOILET REQUISITES ... JUST OPENED.

Large Consignment, direct from Manufacturers, made expressly for the Proprietor.

Beckingsale's Super-fatted Skin Soap; Delightfully emollient; absolutely free from excess of alkali; and can be used for the most delicate skins.

GIBBS' SHAVING STICKS. Produces beautiful soft lather; makes shaving a delight. Sticks, One Shilling.

A large assortment of PERFUMES, suit for Xmas. Presents. See Window.

THE DISPENSING DEPARTMENT.

under the entire supervision of the Proprietor, where only the Best and Freshest Drugs obtainable are used.

Having no stale stock, patients can rely on Prescriptions being prepared strictly according to the doctor's directions.

A Few Seasonable Lines:-

Beckingsale's Hair Wash Powder! Cleansing and Refreshing. Packets, 6d.

Beckingsale's Sarsaparilla; Removes pimples, blotches, and old sores; purifies the blood. Large Bottles, 4s.

Efferescent Grape Saline; Refreshing and cooling aperient. Price, 2s.

Glycerine and Cucumber Cream, for rough and chapped hands, sunburn, freckles, &c. Price, 1s. 6d.

THE DENTAL DEPARTMENT is fitted with all the modern requirements. Extractions, Fittings, and Artificial Dentures at Melbourne prices. My work speaks for itself.

BECKINGSALE, CHEMIST & DENTIST, BEAUFORT.

Economical PAINTS. Sherwin Williams' American Ready-Mixed Paints (S.W.P.) are economical paints. Don't forget that it is not the price of paint but its durability that determines whether it is cheap or not.

The cost of putting on paint (the largest item in paint expense) is the same whether the paint lasts two years or ten.

"SHERWIN WILLIAMS" READY-MIXED PAINTS

outlast any other brand you can put on—will outlast some paints several times over.

By that much they are more economical than others.

They also have greater covering capacity, and for this reason are really cheaper in first cost than paints that will not last as long as they do.

We are exclusive agents for Beaufort for "SHERWIN WILLIAMS" PAINTS (S.W.P.)

We have them in over forty different colours.

Quart Tins, 3/3; Half-gallons, 6/-; Gallons, 11. 6.

HAWKES BROS., BEAUFORT.

"Headquarters for Everything in the Paint Line."

STOCK SALE AT 2.30 P.M. When about 200 Sheep, various ages and sexes, will be offered; also about 20 head Cattle, Draught and other Horcs. Further entries invited. W. H. HALPIN, Auctioneer.

CHITIS RE.

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BEAUFORT RAINFALL.

EYESIGHT

8 Hours Art Union.

Tanks, Troughs, Water Pipes and Fittings.

H. ROBERTSON.

STON'S STEEL WINDMILLS.

THE BEAUFORT AUTO.

AGENTS OF APPOINTING.

WILLIAMS & CO.

The Riponshire Advocate.

BEAUFORT, SATURDAY, MAY 15, 1909. PRICE THREEPENCE

COASTLINE, KLINX, TENASITINE.

POST AND TELEGRAPH RATES.

PACKETS, ETC.

TO ALL THE AUSTRALIAN STATES.

RATES TO THE UNITED KINGDOM.

PARCELS POST WITH VICTORIA.

RATES OF COMMISSION.

POSTAL NOTES.

POSTAL NOTES.

UNLINED COMPOUND.

ORDINARY TELEGRAMS.

Make your District Known.

To our Readers and Patrons.

Too Well Known to Need an "Ad."

The Circulation of the Riponshire Advocate.

"The Advocate."

CLARKE'S PILLS.

A Safe Remedy for all Skin and Blood Diseases.

Clarke's Blood Mixture.

THE PROSPERITY OF A DISTRICT.

ONLY NEWSPAPER.

Steadily Increasing.

Arthur Parker.

JOB PRINTING.

Postal Intelligence.

MAILS INWARD.

CONVERSION BY TELEPHONE.

SAVINGS BANK.

RAILWAY TIME-TABLE.

DOEPL AND CHANDLER.

FUNERAL REFORM.

THE MAN WHO DOESN'T ADVERTISE.

STEVENSON BROS. BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS.

SUPPORT LOCAL INDUSTRY.

SUBSCRIBE TO THE LOCAL PAPER.

BOOKBINDING.

MONEY ORDER BUSINESS.

FIREWOOD!

ADVOCATE OFFICE, BEAUFORT.

J. A. HARRIS.

W. M. C. PEDDER.

NEILL STREET, BEAUFORT.

GRAMMOPHONES!

VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL RECORDS.

W. EDWARD.

CHAMBERLAIN'S COUGH REMEDY.

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'TIS A SEASON OF... PARADOXES IN DRESS THINGS.

This Winter nineteen hundred and nine.

For Dress Goods are pulling one way and Dress Trimmings pulling in the opposite direction—

Dress Stuffs themselves, while they are rich in material and looming, are as quiet in color treatment as those of a few seasons back.

Stripes give way to checks—Browns, Moles, and Prunella shade gradations give place to sombre colors of last season—

As usual, this Big Store has a stock that cannot be equalled for quantity—choice—variety—best quality—and enticing values

No need to tell in detail what is here, for every garment in every style is here.

Visitors will enthuse about them, and be delighted with their sparkling originality and exclusiveness

COME INSPECT

G. H. COUGLE, BEAUFORT.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

W. H. HALPIN Desires to inform the Public that he is prepared to Sell Hay, Oats, Chaff, Bran, Pollard, &c., At Lowest Current Rates.

Highest Cash Prices for all kinds of Produce. W. H. H. respectfully solicits a fair share of public patronage.

Fencing and Barb Wire always on hand; also Galvanised Iron and other Hardware.

CORN SACKS, new and secondhand, from 6s 6d. Hay Forks, Water Bags, and Corn Sacks, at Lowest Prices.

SWEETS! SWEETS!

Husband—Always ask for the best Confectionery, dear; such as Chocolate Walnuts, Chocolate Ginger, Cream Caramels, No. 1 Gum Jubes, &c.

Wife—Where are they to be found in this town? Can you tell me?

Husband—Yes, certainly; you try the "Sweet" Grocer in Neill Street, and you will get them. They are all of the Best.

GEO. PRINGLE, THE "SWEET" GROCER, SEEDSMAN, &c., Plants of all kinds always on hand. NEILL ST.

CAMP HOTEL, BEAUFORT.

The above Hotelery having changed hands, the present Proprietor 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 Green always in attendance. Stabling Free. Horses and Vehicles on Hire. The Proprietor trusts that with every attention, combined with civility, she will receive a fair share of patronage.

A TRIAL Solicitor.

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

A Commissioner of the Supreme Court of the State of Victoria and the High Court of the Commonwealth of Australia for taking Affidavits.

LOANS on Freehold. No commission, inspection, or valuation fees.

RICHARDS & CO'S BEAUFORT BRIDAL PORTRAITS!

The excellence of RICHARDS & CO'S Bridal Portraits is such that they stand in a class by themselves—unapproached.

Have your Bridal Group taken by Richards & Co., and you will be more than satisfied.

The latest styles in Bridal Veils, Wreaths, Bouquets, and Button-holes always ready for the sitter.

Four large airy dressing-rooms avoid delay and confusion.

Richards & Co.'s Famous Studio, 23 STURT STREET, BALLARAT.

J. W. HARRIS, SURGEON DENTIST.

The personal health cannot be maintained in its highest degree without good teeth.

Teeth saved, wherever possible, with Gold, Porcelain, Amalgam, and Cement.

Artificial Plates avoided, wherever possible.

Up-to-date Bridge-work, Gold Crowns, Pivots, Gold Inlays, Porcelain Inlays, are Specialties.

Artificial Dentures in Vulcanite, Gold, Aluminium, and other bases.

Every Set is a work of art in appearance, and for Fit and Accuracy cannot be excelled.

Teeth carefully Extracted, under Chloroform, Somnoform, Nitrous Oxide, and Local Anesthetics.

Consultation Free.

Teach your children to eat slowly. A little food, well masticated, is more beneficial than a hearty meal swallowed hastily.

HOURS: 9 A.M. TO 9 P.M.

J. W. HARRIS, Surgical & Mechanical Dentist, Havelock & Neill Sts., Beaufort.

Australian Natives' Association

The Fortnightly Meeting of the Australian Natives' Association will be held in the Mechanics' Institute on Tuesday Evening next, at 7.30 o'clock.

Religious Services.

SUNDAY, MAY 16, 1909.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.—Beaufort, 11 a.m.—Hon. Reader, Middle Creek, 11 a.m.—Travalla, 3.15 p.m.—Beaufort, 7 p.m.—Rev. Chas. Reed.

The Riponshire Advocate.

Published every Saturday Morning.

SATURDAY, MAY 15, 1909.

Mr. E. W. Hughes, manager of the Bank of Victoria, Beaufort, having been appointed a Justice of the Peace, will be sworn in at the next sittings of the court of petty sessions at Beaufort on Tuesday, 25th inst.

The many friends of Mrs. J. E. Loft will regret to hear that she is in a very serious condition, and is causing her relatives grave anxiety. She is suffering from the effects of a paralytic stroke, caused by a clot of blood in the brain.

We have been asked to explain that the apology advertised in our last issue, and made by Mr. Thomas, Beaufort, in connection with the sale of some chaff, which had been delivered and taken back in error.

Wood's Great Peppermint Cure. For Coughs and Colds, never fails. Is sold by Mr. Beecher, organiser of the Government agricultural classes, will deliver a lecture on the uses and objects of these classes, at the Middle Creek Public Hall, on Monday evening, 17th inst., at 8 p.m., when all interested are invited to attend.

The monthly meeting of the Beaufort Mechanics' Institute committee was held on Tuesday evening, Present—Mr. M. Flower (chairman), Dr. Eadie, Rev. C. Neville, Messrs J. Jackson, Young, Eastwood, Malcolm (secretary), E. W. Hughes, Nicholson, and G. J. C. Baver. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.

The friends of Mr. George Dans will be pleased to hear that he has received well-merited promotion, having been appointed shed porter at Traralgon, which carries an increase of pay. Mr. Dans has been a porter at Beaufort on several different occasions, his last stay being for about two years. He has proved himself a hard-working official, and one of the most obliging railway men ever stationed at Beaufort.

The Beaufort Trades Club committee met in the Mechanics' Institute on Monday evening. Accounts were settled in connection with the anniversary. The secretary reported having paid all accounts, and his action was endorsed. He stated that the net profit from the sports, to be handed over to the council for township improvements, amounted approximately to £14. The concert receipts amounted to £25 7/6, and the expenditure to £24, thus leaving a small profit. Considering the expense, this ought to be regarded by members as highly satisfactory.

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BEAUFORT METHODIST CHURCH ANNIVERSARY.

The 49th anniversary of the above was celebrated by special services on Sunday, which were singularly successful, the attendances being the largest seen in the church for some years. The choir platform and pulpit were prettily decorated with flowers, a design forming the figures 1860-1909, occupying a central position. The ladies are to be congratulated on their handiwork. Rev. W. J. Bottoms, of Seaward (a former pastor here), conducted the services, and his addresses were most popular. The singing of the choir was excellent, and the anthems rendered by them were greatly enjoyed. Of course they had the assistance of Jackson's orchestra—a valuable asset to the Methodist Church. The new Methodist hymn books were used for the first time at Sunday's services.

At the morning service, Mr. Bottoms delivered a helpful sermon from the text, "The hour is come when the true worshippers shall come."—John 4, 24. The preacher remarked that the conversation of Christ with this Samaritan, the necessity of the interest of a very special kind. Some of the sublimest facts are suggested by the Master on the most important points. In this they had Christ emphasizing the divine concern to meet the heartfelt necessity, and the true character of religious worship.

A pleasant Sunday afternoon service took place at 3 o'clock, when the church was crowded. The Beaufort town brass band, who were on parade, played in the streets en route. The choir sang the anthems, "Praise to Thee, O ye Angels"; Mrs. Hughes taking the solo part. Mr. N. Davey's solo, "His Eye is on the Sparrows," was pleasantly rendered.

Mr. Bottoms, at the outset of an address, said that music like that heard this afternoon ought to do them all good if nothing else did. The time of the concert was most enjoyable. Then all the instruments and musical talent would be given over to Christ. He had no text, but a topic he wanted to bring before them. It was the social and the social message of the church—the social crisis that was upon them, and the message the church has to offer in respect to this crisis.

On Tuesday, at Mr. W. H. Halpin's chaff works, Beaufort, a working exhibit of the engine was given by Mitchell & Co., of West Postcay, the Victorian agents, in the presence of a number of people, and all present expressed their approval of the engine for its very simple to handle, and can be started under any conditions in 20 seconds, which is a great advantage to those whose work is of a heavy nature. The engine is very simple to handle, and can be started under any conditions in 20 seconds, which is a great advantage to those whose work is of a heavy nature.

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EMPIRE DAY CELEBRATIONS.

Messrs G. Topper (who was voted to the chair), Sinclair, Cameron, Parker (representatives of the Board of Aldermen), Carroll (shire secretary), and McLean (school teachers' assembly) were the guests of honor at the Empire Day celebration at the Beaufort State School on Tuesday night. The arrangements for celebrating Empire Day were made by the school committee, and the absence of Miss Cockburn, Mr. Cougle were received. Mr. Carroll stated that the Riponshire Council had donated £15 towards the celebration, and that he had notified the governors of each school of the allocation, as follows:—Beaufort, Travalla, Sailor's Gully, Main Lead, and two private schools at Beaufort (which schools are holding a joint celebration in the Beaufort hall).

The evening service was held at 7.30 p.m. The choir sang the anthems, "Praise to Thee, O ye Angels"; Mrs. Hughes taking the solo part. Mr. N. Davey's solo, "His Eye is on the Sparrows," was pleasantly rendered.

At the morning service, Mr. Bottoms delivered a helpful sermon from the text, "The hour is come when the true worshippers shall come."—John 4, 24. The preacher remarked that the conversation of Christ with this Samaritan, the necessity of the interest of a very special kind. Some of the sublimest facts are suggested by the Master on the most important points. In this they had Christ emphasizing the divine concern to meet the heartfelt necessity, and the true character of religious worship.

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TEA MEETING AND CONCERT.

The celebrations were continued on Monday evening, when a tea meeting and concert were held. The proceeds from these sources were very satisfactory. Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Hughes kindly supplied the edibles for one table, and the ladies of the church stocked the more, so that all money taken was clear profit. The following ladies waited at the tables:—Messdames J. R. Hughes, W. Pearce, G. Stevenson, G. Nothnagel, Stringer, and the Misses E. Rogers, F. Cameron, B. Cochran, W. and A. Humphreys.

The afternoon service was held at 7.30 p.m. The choir sang the anthems, "Praise to Thee, O ye Angels"; Mrs. Hughes taking the solo part. Mr. N. Davey's solo, "His Eye is on the Sparrows," was pleasantly rendered.

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WEDDINGS.

A wedding was celebrated at the residence of Mr. Cromwell, Beaufort, on Wednesday, 14th, between Mr. A. N. Stevenson, eldest son of Mr. A. Stevenson, of Beaufort, and Miss Helen White, daughter of Mr. H. White, formerly of Raglan. The bride looked very pretty in a dress of cream silk, trimmed with lace to match. She wore the usual bride's train, and carried a bouquet of white flowers. The bridesmaids were Miss Edith Dunstan, of Raglan, and the best man Mr. Keith Rogers, of Beaufort. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. C. Neville. The wedding guests were entertained by Mr. and Mrs. Lamb (uncle and aunt of the bride). The usual toasts were honored, and several happy speeches were made. The happy young couple spent a delightful holiday, and have now taken up their residence in Beaufort.

A quiet wedding was celebrated at the residence of Mr. Ralph Lamb, Waterloo, on Wednesday afternoon last. The contracting parties were Mr. A. N. Stevenson, of Beaufort, and Miss Elizabeth (Bessie) Lamb, youngest daughter of Mr. R. Lamb, of Waterloo. The Rev. C. Neville performed the ceremony. The bride was dressed in a salmon pink tulle (Empire style), trimmed with silk lace and insertion to match. She wore the customary veil and orange blossoms. The bridesmaids were Miss Maria Lamb and Mr. Ralph Lamb, junior, both of Beaufort. After the ceremony, the wedding party was entertained by Mr. and Mrs. R. Lamb, when the toast of "The bride and groom" was honored and speeches suitable to the occasion made.

A Golden Wedding. Portraits of Mr. and Mrs. J. Tregrove (of Chute) and their descendants appear in this week's Leader. Mr. and Mrs. Tregrove celebrated their golden wedding at Chute, on Wednesday, 14th, 1909. Mr. Tregrove was born at Perranarboethal, Cornwall, and sailed for Australia in the Sea Queen, arriving in Adelaide at the age of 18. Mrs. Tregrove, then Miss Paul, came to Adelaide in the same ship by the Queen of the East. She was then 18 years old at the time. Mr. Tregrove, with his elder brother Richard, after a short stay in South Australia, came overland to Victoria, going to the Ovens goldfield. After staying there some time with limited success, they decided with others to make for Melbourne. Everything went well until reaching the Kyneton district, when some of the party going ahead were stopped and robbed by the noted bush-rangers, Condon, Jackson and Dickson. Mr. J. Tregrove and his mate, with the drays, shared the same fate later in the day, when his mate was shot by them whilst on the dray. Arriving in Melbourne, they stayed a few months, then reaching the Victorian goldfields, making for Ballarat, and on to the Beaufort district, where he has resided till the present time. Mr. and Mrs. Tregrove were married at Doctor's Creek parish, by the Rev. A. Adam, and have brought up a family of seven sons and five daughters, without having lost one of the family. The golden wedding afforded an opportunity for nearly every one of the family to be assembled at the home of the bride and groom. Mr. and Mrs. Tregrove received many presents, notably a valuable clock, presented by the residents of the district, where they have resided for over 30 years. Besides the members of the family present, grandchildren brought the total up to 64, all with the exception of 14 being present.

The following district applications were dealt with on Thursday at Ballarat by Mr. C. J. Joy, local land officer:—Parish of Raglan—Wm. L. Smith, for allot. 26, sec. 3, 11 acres; recommended. Parish of Carriagman—S. G. Jackson, 20 acres in sec. XI, south and adjoining block, where they look for it? Were they going to find it in the spirit of revolution, in its war, ruin, and bloodshed? Calmly and quietly, no! The day had gone had been stained with blood. Well might the socialists say, "Three cheers for the Man of Nazareth." Who could find a better program for our times than the one Jesus Christ has announced? Jesus Christ had the social message for society. It would be the influence on this particular period of our time. If the church were to be the occasion, she would say there was a social side to the gospel. Christ emphasises the social message.

The following musical programme was immensely enjoyed.—Selection, Jackson's orchestra; solo, "The Link Dream," Miss Panther; violin solo, "Life's Divine is O'er," Miss Violet Carter; quartette, "Simple Simon," Mrs. J. R. Hughes, Miss M. Jackson, Messrs R. and D. Jackson; duet, "Money Matters," Miss Panther and Mr. G. Boyd; violin quartette, "Banshee," Misses Stella, Mary and Ada Jackson, Violet Carter, and Elsie DeBaere; solo, "Love's Appeal," Mr. G. Boyd; violin solo, "Harmonious Blacksmith," Miss Ada Jackson; solo, "Christmas Eve," Mr. J. P. Rogers. The chairman cordially thanked the members of the Jackson family for the help always so freely given. He hoped they would live long to exercise the great power they had of making things pleasant for others. (Applause.)

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DAY CELEBRATIONS.

At a meeting held at the Ripon Town Hall on Wednesday evening, the Mayor presiding, the following resolutions were passed: That the Mayor and Corporation do hereby congratulate the King and Queen on their jubilee...

IN OTHER LANDS.

LION-HUNTING IN NUBIA.

The majority of the lions seen in the Nubian deserts are from the north-western part of the continent. When an agent arrives, he should have a district with him, the natives are not to be immediately got into the neighbourhood of the lion...

AN ELEPHANT STORY.

Elephants dearly love a joke, and a keeper of these unwieldy creatures, when engaged in timber trade in Burma, I observed some queer pranks played by them. I saw a calf play a most ludicrous trick on its mother...

ENCOUNTERS WITH CABMEN.

Mr. George Alexander tells an amusing story against himself. One evening, being in a hurry to get home after the performance, he called a taxi-cab, to the prejudice of the hansom that stood first on the rank...

THE GOLIATH BEETLE.

The Goliath beetle, the largest of their order, are found on the Gold Coast, whence, of late years, hundreds of specimens have been sent to Europe by the appearance of the beetle, with its hornlike proportions, and the fact that the lower jaws bear teeth, the Goliath beetles are exclusively vegetarian in diet...

A LITTLE THING WORTH KNOWING.

Do you know that your watch is a compass, or at any rate, as good as one, if you only know how to use it? If you do not, learn now. You want to find the North. Well, point the hour-hand to the sun, and the South is exactly half-way between the hour-hand and the figure XII on the dial...

CYCLING IN FRANCE.

Certainly Northern France deserves the title of "Cyclists' Happy Hunting Ground." Unimpeachable high roads, with surfaces like billiard-tables, which dry almost before a shower has ceased, excellent wayside inns where a capital meal can always be had at a price unheard of on this side of the Channel...

WORKING GIRLS AS GAMBLERS.

HOW THE FEMALE BOOKIE LURES THEM ON.

During the outcry that has been raised of late against the growing evils of betting, particularly in connection with football, very little has been said about the vast amount of gambling which goes on amongst girls. From inquiries which the writer has made, it would appear that it is high time reformers started a crusade against female gamblers of the middle classes.

SERVANTS, BARMAIDS, AND WAITRESSES.

And the beginning of this gambling spirit amongst the working girls is not very far to seek. The marks are told by the butler or footman who by risking a pound. A good-natured customer puts the barmaid on a "feet," (and probably pays if she loses). The same thing often happens to the waitress, while the shop-girl usually makes the acquaintance of the bookmaker through the medium of male employes in the same firm.

DEBT AND ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.

As an illustration of the result at times the case might be mentioned of a girl in a West-end milliner's shop who was charged for neglecting her work. Ultimately her parents were called upon to discharge a debt of £10, which the girl had borrowed in order to pay betting losses, and the girl was so ashamed of the exposure that she attempted to commit suicide. In this case, it is satisfactory to note, the girl has seen the foolishness of her ways and is now happy and contented in a comfortable situation, thanks to her parents.

FEMALE BOOKMAKING.

It is by no means an unusual thing, however, for girls, particularly those in positions of trust, to be induced to "make book" themselves. The inducement for the girls working under such women to bet is, of course, obvious. The female bookmaker, however, is more in evidence in the factories of the Midlands and North of England, where football is followed with almost as much enthusiasm by women as by their fathers, husbands, and brothers, and where whippet dogs and racing pigeons are the pets of the home.

BETTING ON PIGEON RACES.

During a case a short time ago at Dudley, in which one woman succeeded another for assault, it was proved that the original cause of dispute was a bet on a pigeon race. The plaintiff had paid the defendant who was offering odds of 6 to 1 against a certain pigeon, sixpence. The pigeon won the race, and when the woman went for her winnings she was only given eightpence. The defendant was then told the odds were only three to one. Arguments led to blows, and blows to a summons. And the fact was revealed during the hearing of the case that this female bookmaker on pigeon races often received as much as £2 and £3 in stakes of 6d. and 1s. each from women gamblers, many of whom were in the poorest circumstances.

NEW-LAID EGGS FOR BREAKFAST.

HINTS FOR THE AMATEUR POULTRY-KEEPER.

Of all the people in this country who keep poultry it is safe to say that eight out of every ten make their production of new-laid eggs their first consideration, and for every one of these there are hundreds of others who fail to avail themselves of equally advantageous opportunities.

KEEP POULTRY AND SAVE MONEY.

Despite the immense advance that has been made in all branches of utility poultry culture during the past ten years, the genuine new-laid egg becomes dearer every year and less easily obtained, especially in winter. It has no equal substitute, nothing else ever quite new-laid place of the really bona-fide new-laid egg. And yet there are thousands of people who keep on paying two-pence for what they might themselves easily produce for a penny, and at the same time provide themselves with a pleasurable hobby.

EGGS ALL THE YEAR ROUND.

In this short article we do not propose to deal with houses and runs, but to assume that the reader has a suitable locale and enough brains to utilise it. How, then, can the new-laid egg be profitably produced and the supply kept up all the year round? The first place it should be noted that in every house there is a quantity of scraps which make a most useful addition to the poultry menu, and which would otherwise be wasted. It is fair to leave these out of the cost of keep, and they form one of the advantages which the small poultry-keeper obtains over the keeper of large flocks.

GOOD LAYING HENS.

On this basis it will only be necessary for a hen to lay seventy-eight eggs per annum to clear the cost of the food purchased for her, and a hen that did not lay at least 120 eggs per annum is not worth keeping, as this number can doubtless be considerably exceeded by careful selection and breeding especially to a laying strain.

SOME USEFUL HENS.

Management—over and above rational and reasonable method of feeding—consists chiefly in so arranging the ages of his birds that they shall provide as nearly as possible a regular supply of eggs. To this end the stock should be chiefly confined to pullets, and these should have been hatched at intervals during the first five months of the year. If he has the space he may do this himself. The more confined poultry-keeper may have to buy his birds, and in that case he should do so from a dependable breeder on whom he can rely as to age and strain, and if properly managed the birds purchased should show no loss, as they can be brought to table in good condition and worth the purchase price to eat after a year's laying. There will be, however, a much enhanced pleasure where it is possible to breed one's own strain, and also more generally satisfactory results.

PURE-BRED BREEDS ARE BEST.

It is this question of strain that brings us to our third and most important point. A hen of unknown strain may prove a good layer, but she may, and very probably will, be only a freak. Good laying is a thousand times more a question of strain than of any particular breed. Pure breeds of known laying pedigree may be best depended upon to give the same to their offspring.

"UNBASY LIES THE"

The youngest monarch in the world rules the greatest number of persons. He is the Emperor of China, a young gentleman of six, who, according to the latest reports, spends his time crying for his mother. But his person is now too sacred to be touched by his own mother, and the child is allowed to cry himself to sleep. There could scarcely be a less enviable position to-day, and no healthy boy would care to exchange positions with his Majesty of China. The boy who is heir to the throne of Turkey will have an easier time of it now that the present Sultan has placed his Parliament on a firm basis.

THE ENORMOUS ENERGY IN THE HUMAN BODY.

Perhaps you do not know it, but when you walk a distance of ten miles you expend enough force, could it all be collected, to raise eight hundred tons one foot from the ground. Of this enormous quantity of energy, the legs are responsible for twenty-two and the bulk of the remaining energy is wasted in the heat given off from the body.

FOOTBALL BETTING.

At the moment, however, football betting is the craze amongst working girls in the provinces; and, in spite of the numerous prosecutions lately, football slips—on which the bookmaker offers certain odds against teams winning, drawing, or losing—are finding their way in thousands into the hands of men, women, boys, and girls in the factories.

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LEARNING TO BE KINGS.

HOW BUDDING MONARCHS ARE BEING EDUCATED.

The other day Prince Edward of Wales returned to Osborne to spend his last term at the famous Naval College. This summer, the second heir to the throne will complete his fifteenth year, and his education will assume greater importance as he verges on manhood. A Prince of the Blood comes of age at eighteen, but he does not finish his education for many years after that.

THE RESPONSIBILITIES OF RANK.

A future king soon learns that his rank carries great responsibilities, for which he must prepare early in life. Prince Edward will have to "grapple" more than the ordinary public schoolboy. He was sent to Osborne because tradition decrees that the direct heir must first be a sailor—the Navy being the senior Service.

EDUCATING KAISERS.

In Germany, the Kaiser's eldest son is still pursuing his education, although he himself has an heir, who is now a fine boy of three years. Prince William is being initiated into the mysteries of government, and he is taking his place in the great departments of State, having started in the capacity of an ordinary clerk, so that he might see how the actual work is done. He will, no doubt, apply many of his father's principles when training his own son.

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DU MAURIER—PATRIOT.

"The man who made all England anxious"...

"The man who made all England anxious"—such might one day form a fitting epitaph for Major Guy Louis Bussen du Maurier, who, under the pseudonym of "Patriot," wrote "An Englishman's Home," the most-talked-of play of the season. There can be no doubt that Major du Maurier is a remarkable man. To write such a play as that now running at Wyndham's Theatre three instincts are essential—the military instinct, the dramatic instinct, and the literary instinct. Few men possess them; but "Patriot" was peculiarly favoured.

THE NATIVE AUSTRALIAN HEN.

The immense nest of the lowan, or Australian hen, is composed of white sand, dry leaves, and small twigs. The lowan itself is about the size of the bronze turkey, and not unlike the latter in appearance. The bird's fecundity is in proportion to the size of its house, for as many as 150 eggs have been found in one nest. The first layer of eggs is small and downy, all placed small end down, and then covered with sand and leaves; the next layer eleven—and so on, one less every time, with mathematical regularity, until complete in pyramidal shape. The lowans lay in October, the heat of the sun acting on the natural incubator hatches the young at the end of November. The chicks wriggle out of the debris in pin-leathers, and promptly run off into the scrub. The birds are extremely shy, and when pressed take to the wing. They make their nests in the dense mallee (dwarf eucalyptus) in the Western Wimmera, Province of Victoria. Of late years great areas of mallee have been rolled down and the land cultivated, and in consequence the lowans, with the kangaroos and emus, are becoming rare in this region.

GENERAL INFORMATION.

The Bank of England originated in 1694. There are over 9,000 brass bands in the Salvation Army. The best honey of Persia is collected from orange-groves at Kanyeroon. Keyless watches were invented by Noel, 1851. Watches were first made in Nuremberg in 1477. The cotton-gin was the work of Eli Whitney, 1793. Muslin was first worn in England in 1670. In Belgium there is a coal-mine 3,490ft. deep. In Iceland, codfish beaten to a powder is used as bread. The progeny of a pair of rabbits, in ten years, will number 70,000,000. Orange-blossoms as a decoration for brides came to us from the Saracens. The tomb of Mohammed is covered with precious stones, valued at £2,000,000. The Cathedral of Mayence has in its possession the crucifix worn by Marie Stuart at her execution. Cannon was invented in 1320, used by the Turks at Adrianople in 1453, and was made in England in 1547. Calico-printing was first executed by the Dutch in 1670; in England in 1771. In a single season the locusts have cost the farmers of Western America 200,000,000 dollars. The bagpipe, the favourite Scotch and Italian instrument, was invented in Greece, 200 B.C. All the gold, iron, and coal which Australia produces in fifty years it drinks in ten. The Greek pike was 24ft. long. The mediaeval lance was 18ft. The Standard Roman sword was 22in. A jar of Egyptian ointment, in the museum at Alwick, which is 3,000 years old, still retains a powerful smell. Railway-fares in India are the lowest in the world. The King of Italy is the only vegetarian monarch. The annual match-bill of the world is £37,000,000.

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GOLF.

OPENING AT BEAUFORT. The wet weather on Saturday marred the opening day at Beaufort Golf...

MR. DOOLEY ON THE GAME. "The way with the game. When I'm not playing I feel as if I could knock it out at any time."

FOOTBALL.

DISTRICT ROVERS V. INVINCIBLES. The second match in the first round of the district competition for the Young trophy was decided at Waterloo on Wednesday...

Table with columns for Match, Ground, and Score. Lists results for District Rovers v. Invincibles and other matches.

WOMEN ELECTORS.

POSITION OF RATEPAYERS. The State electoral registrar for Beaufort (Mr. C. W. Minchin) states he has received instructions from the chief electoral officer that women whose names appear on municipal rolls do not require rights...

RIFLE SHOOTING.

The second of three matches for a biscuit barrel presented by Captain L. Jaensch, with a set of spoons (donated by the Club) for the runner-up, was fired by 11 members of the Beaufort Rifle Club...

TENNIS.

The opening ceremony in connection with the new court of the Beaufort Tennis Club took place on Wednesday afternoon. About sixty persons were present...

MINING NEWS.

The following are the reported yields for the week ending Friday, 14th May: -Morris and party, 11oz. 5dwt. 4gr. -McCracken and party, 2oz. 16dwt. 18gr. -Travalla Leads, 5oz. sundries 25oz.

Advertisement for hats featuring an illustration of a woman in a hat. Text: "Lady—Do You Like EXCLUSIVENESS IN HATS? Then right here we have what you want. We have a number of the new models in Autumn and Winter Millinery..."

Advertisement for jackets featuring an illustration of a woman in a long coat. Text: "In One of our New Jackets ANY WOMAN MAY HOLD UP HER HEAD WITH PRIDE. We're offering quite the latest things in Jackets. Winter's coming along fast, and now's the best time of the season to get a smart jacket at an economical price."

BEAUFORT POLICE COURT.

TUESDAY, 14TH MAY, 1909. (Before Rear-Admiral W. B. Bridges and Mr. J. R. Wotherspoon, J.S.P.) M. E. Habbitt, truant officer, v. Rachel Bending—Charged with neglecting to send her child to school the required number of days...

FEDERAL LAND TAX.

THE PROPOSED EXEMPTION. A MINISTERIAL STATEMENT. Federal Ministers state that a mistake has crept into the report of the speech by the Attorney-General at Wangaratta on the Federal land tax proposal of the Government...

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

MR. BEECHER, Organiser of the Government Artisanal Classes, will deliver a LECTURE on the aims and objects of these Classes, at the MIDDLE CREEK PUBLIC HALL on MONDAY Evening, the 17th May, at 8 p.m.

NOTICE.

ANY Person found TRESPASSING on MONDAY or WONGAY Estates with Dog or Gun, without Permission, during the Lambing Season, will be PROSECUTED. DONALD STEWART.

EYESIGHT.

S. T. MARCHANT & SON, CONSULTING OPTICIANS & EYESIGHT SPECIALISTS. "Kent House," Geelong. Mr. MARCHANT, Senior Consulting Optician, will visit Beaufort on MONDAY Afternoon, May 24th, at Mr. Harris's Pharmacy.

BECKINGSALE.

CHEMIST AND DENTIST, BEAUFORT.

Something New in TOILET REQUISITES... JUST OPENED.

Large Consignment, direct from Manufacturers, made expressly for the Proprietor.

Beckingsale's Super-fatted Skin Soap; Delightfully emollient; absolutely free from excess of alkali; and can be used for the most delicate skins. Removes sunburn, freckles, &c. Box of three, 2s. Tabs., 9d.

GIBBS' SHAVING STICKS. Produces beautiful soft lather; makes shaving a delight. Sticks, One Shilling.

A large assortment of PERFUMES, suitable for Xmas. Presents. See Window.

THE DISPENSING DEPARTMENT.

under the entire supervision of the Proprietor, where only the Best and Freshest Drugs obtainable are used.

Having no stale stock, patients can rely on Prescriptions being prepared strictly according to the doctor's directions.

A Few Seasonable Lines:-

Beckingsale's Hair Wash Powder! Cleansing and Refreshing. Packets, 6d.

Beckingsale's Sarsaparilla; Removes pimples, blotches, and old sores; purifies the blood. Large Bottles, 4s.

Effervescent Grape Saline; Refreshing and cooling aperient. Price, 2s.

Glycerine and Cucumber Cream, for rough and chapped hands, sunburn, freckles, &c. Price, 1s. 6d.

THE DENTAL DEPARTMENT is fitted with all the modern requirements. Extractions, Fittings, and Artificial Dentures at Melbourne prices. My work speaks for itself.

BECKINGSALE, CHEMIST & DENTIST, BEAUFORT.

Economical PAINTS.

"Sherwin Williams" American Ready-Mixed Paints (S.W.P.) are economical paints. Don't forget that it is not the price of paint but its durability that determines whether it is cheap or not.

The cost of putting on paint (the largest item in paint expense) is the same whether the paint lasts two years or ten.

"SHERWIN WILLIAMS" READY-MIXED PAINTS

outlast any other brand you can put on—will outlast some paints several times over.

By that much they are more economical than others.

They also have greater covering capacity, and for this reason are really cheaper in first cost than paints that will not last as long as they do.

We are exclusive agents for Beaufort for "SHERWIN WILLIAMS" PAINTS (S.W.P.).

We have them in over forty different colours.

Quart Tins, 3/3; Half-gallons, 6/-; Gallons, 11/6.

HAWKES BROS., BEAUFORT.

"Headquarters for Everything in the Paint Line."

GRAVEL AND BLADDER TROUBLE.

"For some years I had been a great sufferer from disease of the kidneys. The attacks were often so severe as to make life a burden to me. My urine was constantly filled with gravel or sand-like sediment. Urinating was attended with scalding sensations. The disease was slowly but surely undermining my constitution. Then, hearing Warner's Safe Cure, I bought a bottle of it, and in a short time a quantity of gravelly sediment passed from me, and I began to feel better. As I continued to take the medicine my health improved, and in a short time my urine became clear and was voided without pain. By taking only a few bottles of the Safe Cure I was quite restored to health. Since that time I have had no return of the complaint."—From Mr. Alex. Wallace, 57 Wakefield-street, Adelaide, S.A.

WHY I SHED TEARS.

Really, I don't know what the world is coming to. After being upon the surface of this earth for thousands, nay, hundreds of thousands of years, man has decided to exterminate me. Man, who, compared to me, is merely a wretched newcomer, has stated that rats and crocodiles must be obliterated. Not only is the rat doomed, but I have had sentence of death pronounced against me and my kind. The British Government is about to sue the British Government as to the best manner to wage war of extermination. The new war is to be waged in the interests of humanity, as it has been discovered that I am responsible to a large extent for that most dreadful scourge, "sleeping sickness."

THE GRAMPIANS ELECTORATE.

St. ARNAUD, Monday. Mr Hans Irvine, M.P. for the Grampians in the Federal Parliament, addressed the electors at the town hall, St. Arnaud, to-night. The mayor, Mr. Joseph Reed, occupied the chair. Mr Irvine said he had carefully read the policy speech of the Prime Minister. It had been taken largely from measures proposed by the late Liberal Prime Minister's Government, and the other measures foreshadowed repudiation, compulsion and confiscation. The trend of the Labor Government policy was all in the direction of Socialistic legislation. No definite scheme or announcement had been made as to how they proposed to adjust the finances of the States at the expiration of the Braden clause. No workable proposal had been outlined to take over the States' indebtedness, consolidate State loans and convert them into Commonwealth stock. If that were done a saving of £500,000 per annum would be effected, if only a reduction of 1 per cent. interest were obtained per annum. No emigration policy had been announced to settle people on the land or develop the resources of the Commonwealth. The one crying need of Australia was population, which was vital to progress and expansion, if we were to remain a free people. He contended that the Labor Government proposed to largely add to the burdens of the people by increasing taxation. They did not propose or show how large sums of money could be raised to carry out national undertakings except by interfering with the sovereign rights of the States, nor did they suggest any measures of reform to place the postal, telegraphic and telephone services of the Commonwealth on a better footing. Their policy was one of words and promises, and could not be fulfilled. They proposed to amend the constitution, so that Socialistic legislation could be introduced which would deprive the States of the rights they had under the constitution, and was a repudiation of those rights. The Labor Government also proposed a land tax, which it was never intended or conceived when the constitution was granted should be exercised, except in periods of great distress. That was compulsion. They might well leave the taxing of the land to the States. They also proposed to nationalise all sources of production, which meant confiscation and destruction of rights of free citizenship. Mr Irvine strongly advocated a fusion of parties, with Mr Deakin as the Liberal leader. He said that the Opposition direct and the Opposition Corner, as well as the Centre party, were one as regards the Australian policy and a full and complete recognition of protection as the policy of the country. He also said it had been suggested a dissolution might be granted the Labor Government. That was an absurd idea, as the Labor Government never had the confidence of the House or the country. Apart from that it would be unconstitutional to give a minority Government a dissolution in such circumstances. Mr Irvine said he hoped in the interests of the Commonwealth the fusion he advocated would become an accomplished fact, to check the Socialistic tendencies of the Labor party to nationalise industries. There could be no fusion between Labor and the Liberal parties. Liberalism stood for freedom, and Laborism stood for slavery, as the latter destroyed all incentive to improvement, and was a policy to level down, not to level up. The Labor party was opposed to progress in the development of the Commonwealth. The time was opportune for a fusion of parties, and Australia expected a Liberal leader to recognise his responsibilities. Those Liberals who advocated a fusion with the Labor party were only the 'cave of gold' of the Socialistic Labor party under the guise of Liberalism, forging fetters to destroy our freedom. —Aga.

THE SPEECH BY MR. HANS IRVINE.

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WHY I SHED TEARS.

Really, I don't know what the world is coming to. After being upon the surface of this earth for thousands, nay, hundreds of thousands of years, man has decided to exterminate me. Man, who, compared to me, is merely a wretched newcomer, has stated that rats and crocodiles must be obliterated. Not only is the rat doomed, but I have had sentence of death pronounced against me and my kind. The British Government is about to sue the British Government as to the best manner to wage war of extermination. The new war is to be waged in the interests of humanity, as it has been discovered that I am responsible to a large extent for that most dreadful scourge, "sleeping sickness."

NEEDED EVERY DAY.

A good liniment and one that can be relied upon nowhere more appreciated than in the country. It is a well-known fact, Chamberlain's Pain Balm is more widely known than any liniment for cuts, burns and sprains, and it is not only quick relief, but has such injuries in about one-third the time required by any other. It is the best of all. Chamberlain's Pain Balm is also known in the relief it affords in cases of acute and inflammatory rheumatism. Chamberlain's Pain Balm is also an antiseptic. Sold by J. R. Wetherpoon & Co., Merchants, Beaufort.

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THE MISUNDERSTOOD WOMAN.

The woman who feels she is misunderstood, and makes a merit of the fact, is a great treat on the patience of her friends. The more sympathetic of them are certainly sorry for her, but not exactly in the way she expects. They pity her for her self-absorption, and for her misery to which she reduces herself by her morbid delusions, but, unfortunately, very few have the courage to tell her family how absurd a figure she presents.

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THE LADIES' COLUMN.

Instead of dressing ten or twenty years younger than they are, Mrs. W. (Mrs. Worth), women past their youth would find it a much wiser plan to dress years older than they really are. For what purpose? Why, just this—the people would say, "Why does madame wear a dress so much too old for her?" Surely that is better than the remark, "Look at that old woman pretending to be a girl!" The happy medium, however, can be acquired with care and taste.

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HEARNE'S BRONCHITIS CURE.

The Famous Remedy for Coughs, Bronchitis, Pneumonia, Pleurisy, Asthma & Consumption

Those who have taken this medicine are amazed at its splendid healing power. Sufferers from Bronchitis, Cough, Croup, Asthma, Difficulty of Breathing, Hoarseness, Pain or Soreness in the Chest, experience delightful and rapid relief; and so 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 Throat and giving Strength to the Voice, and it neither allows a Cough to become chronic, nor Consumption to develop. Consumption is not known where "Coughs" have, on their first appearance, been properly treated with this medicine. No house should be without it, as, taken at the beginning, a dose or two is generally sufficient, and a complete cure is certain.

Small Size, 2/6; Large Size, 4/6. Sold by all Chemists and Medicine Vendors, and by the Proprietor, W. G. HEARNE, Chemist, Geelong, Victoria. Forwarded to any Address, when not obtainable locally.

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

STATE LAND TAX.

THE GOVERNMENT'S INTENTIONS.

STATEMENT BY THE PREMIER.

The Premier, in the course of his speech at the Lord Mayor's luncheon on Monday, stated the Government's intentions with regard to land taxation. He said he did not think he would be invading the domain of Federal politics if he expressed the opinion that there was a danger in one matter of the State and the Commonwealth clashing. He trusted, however, that all Federal would be avoided. They were going to have a Federal land tax. He did not know whether that was the case or not, but of this he could assure them—they were going to have a readjustment of land taxation by the State. (Hear, hear.) It would be a liberal land tax, which to the mind of any reasonable man who grasped the proposition would not be regarded as any injustice. The present system of land taxation was out of date. That was part of the work which lay close to the hand of the present Government. With land taxation must go hand in hand a more satisfactory way for the redemption of land by the State. (Hear, hear.) The Prime Minister had correctly said that a great deal of the land was not put to its best and highest use. The prosperity of the country depended on the use to which its land was put. It was useless bringing people from other countries if they were going to remain landless here. The best inducement to any man to become an industrious citizen was that for his industry there should be a substantial reward, and he could imagine no better or more certain reward for a man than to become a landholder in this free land of ours. (Cheers.)—Aga.

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THE DOUBLE LIFE.

ANOTHER JEKYLL AND HYDE.

CHAPTER I.

I have never known a man more reserved, I might even say more repellent, of manner than Oscar Truesdell. It was an education in individuality to see him come into the dining-room; he was so distinctly, so solemly himself.

He sat at the table, his eyes fixed on the floor, his hands clasped in his lap. He was so different from the other guests, so different from the other people in the room.

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comprehensive search of the house might be justifiable. As a good citizen, it will afford me pleasure to leave my keys at the office.

CHAPTER II.

James K. Plank returned from out of the nowhere into the known that evening. I was surprised of his coming by Truesdell, whom I met in the afternoon on his way to the train with his green bag, which I thought he sported somewhat ostentatiously.

"Yes," said that massive bough of the law, "I am off again to argue a tiresome appeal. Well, there is some compensation for everything, even the Gradgrind treadmill of authority and argument. I won't have to stay in Plank, whose eccentric course will swing him back sometime today. I understand, I swear if I had to endure his obstreperous presence I should devote myself exclusively to the application of the law of nuisance so as to cover his case. Luckily forwarded is forearmed, you know."

Evidently it was, for as I passed on it occurred to me that I had never seen the two men together. However eccentric in his curves Plank was, his course in returning at the present was straightforward and plain to me. In the evening would be held the coming out party of Kathie Bullion, an exclusively Truesdell affair, as was meet in the case of the only child of those old and representative guests, Colonel Peter Bullion and Mrs. Bullion. Now it was an open secret—that is, a hotel secret—that the fair Kathie was more than willing to forsake father and mother and cleave to Plank whenever he deemed it timely for them to be shaken and for her to be taken.

So distinguished an event put the Tawdrey House on its mettle—and quite wiped out all thought or talk of the jewellery thefts. Family guests were brought out from safety deposit boxes, and when I entered the drawing-room I was quite dazzled by the comprehensive consultations of dressy serene. Evidently if it would require a wholesale shop to supply the loss there still remained a Goldconda or two on tap to help out.

Kathie herself outshone the constellation like a star of first magnitude. Around her slim throat was girt the famous Bullion brilliants, a string of matched and mismatched diamonds worthy to be a prince's ransom, as the old General somewhat originally remarked. There was a proud and happy light in the girl's eyes which at first I attributed to her exceptional adorning, until I noticed that it waxed or waned as Plank came or went in his merry rounds.

For so universal a favourite, and restrained, too, by parental vigilance, Plank let no chance slip for tender attention. I watched him from the further side of Lover's Retreat, a sort of double canopied divan in an alcove, much in vogue with young folks who would be by the hour, and a constant repetition of whispered word, meaning glance, and furtive gesture I came to the conclusion that Plank had made up his mind to put his fate to the touch, and that this would be not only Kathie's coming out but her going out party as well. Need I say that I redoubled my espionage, with that keen interest in the course of a probable misfortune which marks the interest of a family friend?

Of course, the demands on the season's debutante were second only to those on the seasoned rouser; so it was late before Kathie and Plank, with a mutual sigh, settled among the cushions on one side of the Retreat, in blissful ignorance of my presence on the other side. Supper was being served, and the room had emptied in consequence. I too was hungry, but when duty calls the settler's wagon must scurry to the rear.

Between the acuteness of young ears and the dullness of old ones it was hard for me to make out just what was breathed rather than said. Evidently he was urging and she was resisting, and I seemed to catch a note of insincerity on either side as they talked.

"If I only felt sure of you," Kathie hesitated. "But you are so gay. When I saw you dancing with that horrid Miss Prime and fanning old Mrs. Hobbie, of all things, over in the corner I thought I would die."

At length consent waited on, and they retired to their room.

stranger, darting frantically about. "It is gone, it has been stolen, my diamond sunburst that pa gave me! Oh, dear! Oh, dear!"

Shriller shrieks followed, and another frenzied feminine invasion, with old Mrs. Hobbie in the van. The matron skipped here and there and belted her name, then, pausing in the centre of the room, lifted her voice and let it down again.

"My jewelled vanity box!" she wailed. "Someone has taken it, someone has stolen it! Eighty-three diamonds, fifty-seven rubies, thirty-three emeralds and seed pearls without number in the top! I might have known that this pack of thieves wouldn't let it escape. Help! Murder! Police!"

Whereupon Proprietor Flewcome, the veiled proprietor of the Tawdrey House, who seldom emerged from the innermost shrine behind the desk and then only to promulgate some dread edict addressed to the guests, now all assembled and eyeing one another askance as they felt for their valuables.

It is obvious that some guest is the thief, he said—bunny, under only guests have been at this function. I suggest, therefore, that the men go in that room and the women stay in this one behind barred doors and take measures to discover the guilty person.

"Meanwhile the exits of the house will be guarded, and any one attempting to leave detained. In urging you all to co-operate intelligently with me let me call to your attention the action of our esteemed friend Judge Truesdell in turning over his keys to me before leaving town to-day."

"If Mr. Truesdell set such a noble example," cried little Miss Waldron enthusiastically, "the least we can do is to follow it. Come, girls."

Whereupon, as promptly as might be, the sheep were divided from the goats.

In half an hour the guests were again assembled in the office, still eyeing askance, still cautiously feeling for valuables; and on behalf of either sex they reported a double failure. Measures had been taken, but not effectively. Whatever else had been discovered, and there were some black looks and curious smiles on both sides, the missing jewels had not been found.

To the babel of suggestion and argument presently straddled Oscar Truesdell, who here has still in hand. "Ah, Sniffen," he remarked, slightly, as he came to my chair, "a vexatious adjournment has brought me back, you see. May I ask, 'Why is the forum crowded, what means this stir in Rome?' as we used to say at school."

But, before I could explain, an eager throng surrounded the eminent jurist, hailing him as the one great personage of the Tawdrey House, and entreating that he would consent to a public reading of the common law. I never saw a more affecting tribute.

And the old maid settled back despairingly, her eyes fixed on the loosened orifice of the green bag, and then raised appealingly to his. Something huffy was sticking out of the bag. What the deuce could it be?

"All the same," returned the quiet-looking man, "your room is directly underneath Plank's, with access by the fire-escape. I am from headquarters, you understand."

A scream rent the air as Kathie Bullion snatched the green bag from the table. She, too, had noted little Miss Waldron's warning glance. Her eyes, love-sharpened, had seen what the huffy something was that the old maid would have concealed.

"Oh, he has murdered him, he has murdered my lovely, dear James!" the girl cried. "See, see." And she held up the undoubted, undeniable water-mark that had adorned Plank's huffy party.

At the same time the headquarters man with one hand turned from the green bag a collection of jewellery that it would take the wholesale trade to replace, with the sunburst, the vanity-box, and the Bullion heirloom on the very top, while with the other hand he seized Mr. Truesdell by the collar.

"Of course, Plank is Truesdell and Truesdell is Plank," he observed. "I suspected as much." And the defiant grin that widened the face of his prisoner admitted the truth of the strange accusation. New York "Sun."

PRESENTS OF ROYAL VISITORS. The presents of a Royal personage both to attendants and to servants, are regulated strictly by precedent inasmuch that they must not fall below a certain amount, which varies according to the position of the personage.

AGAIN Mr. Truesdell condescended to unbend, as a sturdy oak may nod to a violent gust. Whereupon a table was brought, and he took his station before it, with little Miss Waldron at one side, gaining rapidly up into his face.

"What is your pleasure?" he asked, rapping with the knotted cord of his green bag.

This question, so far as I know, was never answered. At the same instant, Proprietor Flewcome sternly advanced, leading, rather than escorting, Kathie Bullion. The poor girl was in plain travelling dress, and her veil clung to her face, wet with tears.

"Ceremoniously must yield to public safety," said the proprietor. "We found this young lady at the side door, evidently waiting for someone to take her away."

HUMOROUS EXPERIENCES OF PRINCIPAL BOYS.

ADVENTURES OF POPULAR PANTOMIME FAVOURITES. Few actresses meet with more adventures and find themselves placed in such odd and curious situations as those who play the role of principal boy in the great pantomimes.

"That popular stage favourite, Miss Queenie Leighton, who may rightly be described as the king of princely boys, having taken this part for several years past at Drury Lane, is certainly no exception to the rule."

On one occasion, while playing at Bradford, she fell off a whole on top of the stage-manager, a portly and dignified individual, who felt very much annoyed in the first place at the actress, and in the second place at the laughing audience. The large and mixed class of players that have to be engaged in the great pantomimes, for they include clowns and acrobats and a host of others, is responsible sometimes for amusing exploits.

WHAT A LITTLE CHILD WANTED. The little children literally worship the pantomime heroes is evident from the letters and requests they receive from the juveniles in their audiences. Miss Blanche St. Marie, a popular boy, who has taken this part at many of the leading provincial theatres, gives an interesting illustration of this.

At the time playing in "Little Red Riding Hood." "After the matinee," she writes, "I received a message that a little girl was asking to see 'Robin Hood.' Of course, I sent for her, when she told me, like the heroine of the story, she had a granny who kept a small shop in a village, some two miles away, and who was much worried during the snowing season by the mischievous boys of the neighbourhood."

And, concluded the ingenious mite, "you seem so clever in knocking down all the wicked people who worry Red Riding Hood and her granny, I thought perhaps you would come home with me now and make it all right for my granny."

CONFUSION OF TERMS. Requiring a new hoe for use in his garden, a man called at one of the great stores or "universals" providers.

"Which is the department for hoes?" he asked in reply to the shop-walker's polite inquiry.

"Fourth floor, please, and turn to the right." The customer followed these directions, but found himself in the drapery department.

"It was hoes I wanted," he observed to the assistant behind the counter.

SHIP BUILDING ON A MOUNTAIN TOP.

The most curious site for a ship-building yard in the world is the far-off Saba. Saba is one of the many small islands which lie to the eastward of Jamaica and San Domingo, and to the north of Trinidad.

The island is a very strange one indeed, and has been called Saba, the Astonishing. Its inhabitants are Dutch, yet their native language is English. It has only one town, built on the summit of a volcanic mountain, and hence called Bottom. It has no harbour, landing-stage, or safe anchorage, yet it has a harbour inaster among its chief officials.

The principal industry of this wonderful island is ship-building, yet neither timber, iron, nor cordage is to be found on it. The island is only two miles in diameter, and Bottom is to be found some 1,300 feet above the sea, in the crater of the mountain.

Sir F. Treves, in his very interesting book, "The Cradle of the Deep," in writing of this island, says: "The island has indeed, except in the matter of size, no more facilities for the development of the ship-building trade than has a rock hotel-house. Yet the fishing smacks built on it are famed throughout the Windward Isles. The ascent to Bottom is very steep, as steep as the roof of a house, and that part of it known as 'The Ladder' is so steep that many visitors to the island would rather die than attempt it. When one has reached the top, it is necessary to go down into the crater before Bottom is reached, and one writer says that this descent is as steep as the inside of a tea-cup."

"We can imagine ourselves standing in this unique shipyard. All around us huge ribs of timber and tons of iron are stored. We pause to think what trouble there is in getting these materials up to such a height. Here, in one corner, the clang of the hammer as it strikes the anvil, directs our attention to the forge. Here we notice a huge tank full of rain water. There are no springs in Saba, and the inhabitants are dependent on the rain for their water supply. See the busy Saban at work, as he is putting the finishing touches to a vessel. For months he and his comrades have worked on her, so their efforts will be crowned, and one more ship destined to bring fame to her builders, will sail the Caribbean Sea. Now some fair lady breaks the wine bottle on her side, and she is christened. Then comes the launch, and what a lurch it is; quite unlike one on the Clyde. First the vessel must be raised to the top of the mountain and then lowered down the side. Slowly she is let down over the cliffs; one false movement and she would be damaged against the rocks. When she reaches the sea, she is very able to go aboard, which is very difficult, as the sea beats very rough round the island, and there is no beach. This is a red letter day for the simple Saban, the men witness the launch from the water's edge, and how pleased they feel as they see their vessel toiled to the waves. The women and children look down from the mountain top, cheering and waving flags. The mothers warn their children not to throw stones, for fear of hitting their fathers below. As evening comes on, the men return to their lofty home, and the master builder's breast is full of pardonable pride."—C. M. M.

CLEVER WOMEN OUT SHOPPING. Careless students of commercial transactions are rashly apt to infer that all the business talent lies on one side—that of the salesman—but the initiated know that a very deep game is often played by the purchaser. In Oxford Street recently two young women were inspecting dressing-tables.

"Oh, there it is!" exclaimed the brunette with enthusiasm, hastening towards a pretty little oak table standing near.

"Sh!" said the blonde. "You haven't any sense at all. Have you any dressing-tables in oak?" she asked the salesman.

"We have only this oak table left," he politely answered.

"It is awfully low," she commented, "and I don't like the colour of the wood."

A MONKEY FROM BORNEO.

The curator of the Zoological Gardens in New York tells of an orang-outang, which bore the name of Do-hong. Not being interested in the ape family which other members of the phylum are, he was philosopher enough to look stupid, and not to be obstinate or to fight back when his trainers tried to teach him to dance a jig or do something else that seemed ridiculous and undignified. But he was intensely concerned in the serious matters which came into his narrow life. He was a son of the jungle, and all that he knew outside of his inherited instincts he learned himself.

I remember (writes the curator) that in his cage at the New York Zoo there was a number of horizontal bars attached to brackets on which he took considerable solemn exercise. He also had a trapeze.

One day he concluded that the bars ought to come down. Bracing his feet against the solid wall of his cage, he pulled every bar from its fastening and flung it on the floor. I had larger bars put up. Do-hong worked on them for a while, straining his back, and I might also add, blistering his hands, but without success. Then he walked up again for a time, and studied the situation.

Well, the upshot of it was that Do-hong used the crossbar of his trapeze for a lever, and soon prized the iron bars of his cage apart so that he could stick his head through the opening and satisfy his curiosity as to his unknown neighbour in the next compartment.

Another orang-outang with whom I was intimately acquainted never had an original idea in his life, but he was a clever mimic and actor. We used to dress him up every day in trousers, coat, shoes, collar and cravat, and let him perform for the assembled visitors.

He would sit at table on a platform and eat bananas with a knife and fork. Now and then, during the meal, he would wipe his mouth with a napkin. When he was through with his dinner he would take a flask of weak tea from his pocket, and after drinking a swallow or two, would look quizzically at his audience.

He enjoyed the show as much as the people who saw it, and was so eager to begin that he invariably helped the trainers when they came to dress him.

KNOW HIS BUSINESS. A wanderer, wearing a suit of clothes that might have been in the height of fashion in 1879, ascended the hall-door steps of a Belfast dwelling a few mornings ago and asked to see the lady of the house.

"May I trouble you for a glass of water, ma'am?" he said, removing his hat on her appearance.

"Certainly," replied the lady, "but certainly not for you."

THE WORLD'S RAILWAYS ARE VALUED AT \$2,555,000,000.

The Chinese Court has thirty physicians and seventy-five astrologers. The first newspaper in the modern sense was issued monthly at Venice in 1536; the first English newspaper was published in 1622; the first American in 1704.

The mammoth trees of California are the largest in the world. Some of them are nearly 400ft. in height, and 24ft. in width.

The first electric launch was seen on the Thames in July 1883. Several bullets which must have been fired by the Parliamentary troops during the Civil War have been found embedded in the rocks adjoining Dartmouth Castle.

The small photographic portrait was first made by Niepce in 1827, and was at first used on visiting-cards.

Brass pins were first made by the Spaniards in Spain in A.D. 800; were brought to England by Catherine of Aragon, wife of Henry VIII.

The magnifying-glass is believed to have been known to the ancients; but in modern times was brought into use by Roger Bacon in 1262.

The first handkerchiefs on the British islands were made in Paisley, Scotland 1743; were made popular on the Continent by the Empress Josephine, who had had teeth, and held her handkerchief before her mouth when she laughed.

In some of the ancient temples of Egypt perfectly sound timber of the tamarisk wood has been found which is known to be at least 4,000 years old.

A steel fork, about 7in. long, and rather sharply pointed, was recently found in the stomach of a bullock killed at Langport, Somerset.

Wedding-rings were found in the tombs of ancient Egyptians dated B.C. 2000.

The water clock was known in Rome B.C. 158. Dial clocks were first put up in A.D. 913; striking clocks were Saracenic, about 801; pendulum clocks were invented in 1641; repeating clocks in 1676.

The Riponshire Advocate.

No. 1644. BEAUFORT, SATURDAY, MAY 29, 1909. PRICE THREEPENCE

CONTENTS. KILN, TEXASINE. For the information of our Readers who have not received the New Rates.

POST AND TELEGRAPH RATES. For the information of our Readers who have not received the New Rates.

RATES FOR PLACES IN VICTORIA. For the information of our Readers who have not received the New Rates.

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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 in the above table, with the addition, which at the present time is 1st. 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 carriage charges.

Make your District Known. Concerning some parts of the district news comes but seldom. This is not entirely our fault; we have no miraculous power of knowing what is happening at all the places within our area of circulation. It is the fault of residents in the silent places.

Will some man or woman take the matter in hand and cause the silence to cease. If no one else is doing it for your district, will you try on these lines? Send accounts of public and social events in your township and neighbourhood, such as weddings, deaths, accidents, concerts, matters touching district industries, etc.

Write the names of persons very distinctly. Don't bother about grammar or spelling; it's the editor's work to look after those trifles. The barest skeleton is enough.

ADVERTISERS TO REMEMBER—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 wakes 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 diarrhoea, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine Dealers everywhere.

J. Holdsworth,
Wholesale and Retail
BUTCHER,
BEAUFORT.

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 a more or less extent successful, but each, whilst aiming at the success of the Promoter, must offer certain returns to the community; 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; it was that the custom of buying and selling, using a standard currency, was introduced. The 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 sold him by "Subscribers and Advertisers."

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

The Circulation of the RIPONSHIRE ADVOCATE is Steadily Increasing. And the Proprietor, recognising the increased support in this direction, will use his utmost endeavours to merit and sustain the patronage accorded him by giving the Latest position. Local and General News, and the use of interesting and instructive information.

"The Advocate," PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING. CIRCULATES in the following districts:—Beaufort, Stockyard Hill, Lake Goldsmith, Sailer's Gully, Main Lead, Ingleton, Chute, Waterloo, Burrambeen, Burra, Middle Creek, Shirley, Traralgon, Skipton, and Carnarvon.

ARTHUR PARKER, Printer and Publisher, LAWRENCE STREET, BEAUFORT. JOB PRINTING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. BALL TICKETS & PROGRAMMES, ADDRESS & BUSINESS CARDS, MINDING SCHEMES, REPORTS, &c., PAMPHLETS, CIRCULARS, BILLS, POSTERS, DELIVERY BOOKS, DRAPERS' HANDBILLS, CATALOGUES, MOUNTING CARDS, SHOWS & DINNER TICKETS, PRINTED IN FIRST CLASS STYLE AT MELBOURNE PRICES. Office:—Lawrence Street, Beaufort.

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

Clarke's Blood Mixture IS THE FINEST BLOOD PURIFIER EVER DISCOVERED. It is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities, from whatever cause arising. For SCROFULA, BAD LEGS, RHEUMATISM, ECZEMA, BLOOD POISON, ULCERS, SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES, OF ALL KINDS, it is a safe and permanent remedy.

It is the only local 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 DISEASES. 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 I met a doctor who had been cured of the same disease by looking after foreign horses. I have had as many as thirty horses under my care, my father being a horse dealer and jobmaster. He told me that if I would take one day to a friend of mine who mentioned that he was being cured of a certain leg, due to a horse-kick, by 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.' I bought a bottle and took it, and the next day I was cured. I then started to take 'Clarke's Blood Mixture' myself, and I am now completely cured, after suffering for being disabled for over 20 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 like to be able to give you any inquiries concerning my case."—July 17, 1903.

ANOTHER PERMANENT CURE OF BAD LEGS AND ABSCESSSES. 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 benefit, I went as an out-patient to the local hospital for nine weeks. The doctor then told me I should have to go into hospital before he could do anything for me. I went in and stayed for three 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, thank 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 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 is 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 testimonial from the Forth, the most popular medical weekly, which goes on further to say:—"It is certainly the finest blood purifier that science has ever 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. **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. **FUNERAL REFORM.** Established 1860. **A. H. SANDS** (Late Wm. Baker), UNDERTAKER, Opposite the State School, NEILL STREET, BEAUFORT. Horses 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.

Postal Intelligence. LOCAL ARRANGEMENTS. MAIL TIME TABLE. RAILWAY. Closing Time. Daily. a.m. p.m. Melbourne ... 8 and 4.50 Ballarat ... 8 and 4.50 Geelong ... 8 and 4.50 Traralgon ... 8 and 4.50 Registered mail and parcels post close 20 minutes prior.

Ararat, 11.50 a.m., and 3 p.m. Ararat ... 11.50 Stawell ... 11.50 Middle Creek, 11.50 Murtoa ... 11.50 Buangor ... 11.50 Reg. mail and p.p., 20 minutes prior. English mail notice by telegraph. COUNTRY. Daily. a.m. Raglan ... 9 Waterloo ... 9 Waverley ... 9 Main Lead ... 9 Chute ... 9 Reg. mail and p.p., 9 a.m. Monday, Wednesday and Friday. Nering ... 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 Traralgon.—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, Nering, and Lake Goldsmith.—4.30 p.m. From Eurambeen and Shirley.—4.30 p.m. From England.—Weekly.

POST AND TELEGRAPH OFFICE. Two deliveries by postman daily. Office is open daily for transaction of postal and telegraph business, sale of stamps and postal notes from 9 a.m. till 8 p.m. CONVERSATION BY TELEPHONE. Between Beaufort and Ballarat, 8d. for 3 minutes; each additional 3 minutes, 6d. To Burra, 2d.; to Waterloo, 2d.; Ararat, 8d.; Great Western, 8d.; Stawell, 6d.; Melbourne, 1s. 10d. 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. W. SILVER, Postmaster.

Railway Time-Table. The following is the local railway timetable:—A mixed train leaves Ballarat at 11.23 a.m., Traralgon at 12.10 p.m.; reaching Beaufort at 12.19, and taking its departure at 12.27. 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 7.40, and Beaufort at 8.35 (arriving here at 8.30). On the return journey to Melbourne (Monday excepted) the express leaves Beaufort at 6.29 a.m. (arriving at 6.24). The afternoon mixed train from Stawell to Ballarat runs every week day. It departs from Buangor at 4.49 p.m., Middle Creek at 4.58, Beaufort at 5.28 (arriving here at 6.22), Traralgon at 5.59, and Burrambeen at 6.55. Mixed trains will also leave Ballarat and intervening stations to Stawell every week day at 5.10 a.m. (leaving Beaufort at 6.30) and 6.15 p.m. (leaving Beaufort at 6.30) and 6.15 p.m. (leaving Beaufort at 6.30). 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, 7.53; Middle Creek, 8.4; Beaufort, 8.37 (arriving here at 8.27); Traralgon, 8.48; Burrambeen, 9.12. At 8.25 p.m. train from Stawell to Ballarat departs from Beaufort at 11.18 p.m.

DOEPEL AND CHANDLER, AUCTIONEERS, Auditors, Accountants, House, Land, Insurance, and Financial Agents, NATIONAL MUTUAL BUILDINGS, BALLARAT. EDMOND DOEPEL (20 years with Messrs. Cutbush, Morrow, and Munn). 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. Valuation for Mortgage and Probate purposes made by our Mr. W. H. Chandler, official valuator of 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 Monies to Lend on Mortgage at lowest rates, and first-class Investments found for Capitalists free of charge. Loans Secured by 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 and Toronto. Fares to London, 12s to 15s.

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. Paints, Reproducts.—JOHN McDOUGALL, Ballarat, Middle Creek.

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

BOOKBINDING ON REASONABLE TERMS. DELIVERY BOOKS, &c. Prepared on the Shortest Notice. "Advocate" Office, Beaufort.

FIREWOOD! J. B. COCHRAN is now prepared to supply good seasoned FIREWOOD, Sawn, in 16, 24, or 32 lengths, at Reasonable Prices, delivered or arranged for at the Mill, Raglan Road, Beaufort. Orders left at the Shop will be punctually attended to.

WM. C. PEDDER, WHEELWRIGHT, BLACKSMITH, AND HORSE-SHOER. NEILL STREET, BEAUFORT. Hags to thank the public of Beaufort and surrounding district for their patronage during the last 19 years, and to intimate that he is still carrying on business at the same old address.

Gramophones! Graphophones Phonographs! From 20s. to £37. WHAT better amusement could you have for the long winter evenings than to hear the Greatest Artists of the World in your own home? The Very Latest Edison, Edison-Bell, Sterling, Clarion, and Columbia. Full Set of Quadrilles, Waltzes, &c. All Records reduced to 1s. 3d. Special Room for Ladies. Golden Age Gramophone Depot. W. C. JONES. **W. EDWARD,** Painter, Paperhanger, and Glazier. NEILL STREET, BEAUFORT. Dealer in Paints, Oils, Colors, Paperhangings, Window Glass, Varnishes, Brushes, &c. &c. and every article in the line. All Paints and Varnishes kept in stock.

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

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

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

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

14-Column Supplement is presented to Regular Subscribers. ORDERS FOR Plain and Ornamental JOB PRINTING Executed with Neatness and Despatch.

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

A FOURTEEN-COLUMN SUPPLEMENT, Containing an Interesting Serial Tale, Amusing Anecdotes, Pastoral News, Agricultural Intelligence, Poultry Farming, Recipes, Gardening Items, Etc., Etc., Etc. Plain & Ornamental Printing of Every description executed at the "RIPONSHIRE ADVOCATE" OFFICE.

CHAMBERLAIN'S COUGH REMEDY CURES COLDS AND INFLUENZA.

ROBUST SUITS FOR ROMPING BOYS!

We are catering to the wants of the small boy now in a way that calls forth the unstinted praise of parents.

If ever boys' suits were made to last these are. Every suit is strongly finished to stand the vigorous onslaughts of the most desperate hoy.

Come and examine the suits—feel their goodness, criticise them from every standpoint, and think if you ever saw boys' suits better made, yet so economically priced—!

SPECIAL REDUCTIONS IN BOYS' KNICKER TROUSERS I—

Self Color and Fancy Tweed, all sizes, 2 to 13—price, 2/6 a pair.

Boys' Sailor Suits, in new designs, Fancy Tweeds—price, 5/9.

Boys' Norfolk Suits, large stock—Tweeds and Serges—price, 9/11 and 12/9.

Boys' 3-Garment Suits, well-made, high-class suit—price, 11/6.

Boys' and Youths' Long Trousers Sac Suits, in the newest goods, absolutely fresh from the makers. Full range of prices, from 19/6 to 27/6.

G. H. COUGLE, BEAUFORT.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

W. H. HALPIN

Desires to inform the Public that he is prepared to Sell Hay, Oats, Chaff, Bran, Pollard, &c., At Lowest Current Rates.

Highest Cash Prices for all kinds of Produce.

W. H. H. respectfully solicits a fair share of public patronage.

Fencing and Barb Wire always on hand; also Galvanised Iron and other Hardware.

CORN SACKS, new and secondhand, from 5s 6d.

Hay Forks, Water Sacks, and Corn Sacks, at Lowest Prices.

SWEETS! SWEETS!

Husband—Always ask for the best Confectionery, dear; such as Chocolate Walnuts, Chocolate Ginger, Cream Caramels, No. 1 Gum Jubes, &c.

Wife—Where are they to be found in this town? Can you tell me?

Husband—Yes, certainly; you try the "Sweet" Grocer in Neill Street, and you will get them. They are all of the Best.

GEO. PRINGLE,

THE "SWEET" GROCER,

SEEDSMAN, &c.,

Plants of all kinds always on hand. NEILL ST.

CAMP HOTEL, BEAUFORT.

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

Only Best Brands of Wines, Spirits and Ales Kept.

FIRST CLASS BEDS, 1-2 Beds a Specialty, at any hour, 1-11.

First-class Grand always at a-ndance. 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 TRUST SOLICITED.

M. HALPIN, Proprietress.

M. SAMUEL YOUNG, Barrister and Solicitor, Beaufort.

A Commissioner of the Supreme Court of the State of Victoria and the High Court of the Commonwealth of Australia for taking Affidavits.

Onions on Freehold. No commission, inspection, or valuation fees.

RICHARDS & CO.'S BEAUFORT.

The excellence of Richards & Co.'s Bridal Portraits is such that they stand in a class by themselves—unequaled—unapproached.

Have your Bridal Group taken by Richards & Co., and you will be more than satisfied.

The latest styles in Bridal Veils, Wreaths, Bouquets, and Button-holes always ready for the sitter.

Four large airy dressing-rooms avoid delay and confusion.

Richard & Co.'s Famous Studio, 23 STURT STREET, BALLARAT.

J. W. HARRIS, SURGEON DENTIST.

The personal health cannot be maintained in its highest degree without good teeth.

Teeth saved, wherever possible, with Gold, Porcelain, Amalgam, and Cement.

Artificial Plates avoided, wherever possible.

Up-to-date Bridge-work, Gold Crowns, Pivots, Gold Inlays, Porcelain Inlays, are Specialties.

Artificial Dentures in Vulcanite, Gold, Aluminium, and other bases.

Every Set is a work of art in appearance, and for Fit and Accuracy cannot be excelled.

Teeth carefully Extracted, under Chloroform, Somniform, Nitrous Oxide, and Local Anesthetics.

Consultation Free.

Teach your children to eat slowly. A little food, well masticated, is more beneficial than a hearty meal swallowed hastily.

HOURS: 9 A.M. TO 9 P.M.

J. W. HARRIS, Surgical & Mechanical Dentist, Havelock & Neill Sts., Beaufort.

Australian Natives' Association

THE Fortnightly MEETING of the Beaufort Branch, A.N.A., will be held in the MESSIAH'S REST, on TUESDAY Evening next, at 7.30 o'clock sharp. J. FULLERTON, Secretary.

Religious Services.

SUNDAY, MAY 30, 1909.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.—Beaufort, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.; Main Lead, 2 p.m.; Waterloo, 3.30 p.m.—Rev. Chas. Reed.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Beaufort, 11 a.m. (Children); Chateaux, 3 p.m. (Communion); Linton, 7 p.m.—Rev. C. Neill, Middle Gate, 11 a.m.; Beaufort, 3 p.m.—Mr. R. Thompson.

Methodist Church.—Beaufort, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.; Main Lead, 3 p.m.—Rev. J. T. Kearns. Raglan, 3 p.m.; Chateaux, 7 p.m.—Mr. C. Waldron. Raglan, 7.30 p.m.—Mr. G. Boyd.

IN MEMORIAM.

ELLIS.—In loving remembrance of our dear father and grandfather, Thomas Ellis, who died May 23, 1909. Inserted by his son John and family.

The Riponshire Advocate.

Published every Saturday Morning.

SATURDAY, MAY 29, 1909.

Local and General News.

Mr. A. Lindsay, of Lismore, has been appointed a just at night.

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THE REASON WHY.

By "One Who Knows."

When the kidneys and liver are inactive or diseased, certain waste poisons are retained in the system, and we suffer from:

Rheumatism, Gout, Indigestion, Biliousness, Neuralgia, Lumbago, Sick Headache, General Debility, Backache, Sciatica, Anaemia, Blood Disorders, Gravel, Stone and Bladder Troubles.

The reason why Warner's Safe Cure cures all these disorders speedily and permanently is that they all arise from an indifferent action of the kidneys and liver.

Warner's Safe Cure restores the kidneys and liver to health and activity, causing the waste poisons to be eliminated from the system in a natural manner, when pain, due to the presence of such poisons, is necessarily at an end.

In addition to the regular 5s. and 2s. 6d. bottles of Warner's Safe Cure, a concentrated form of the medicine is now issued at 2s. 6d. per bottle.

Warner's Safe Cure (Concentrated) is not compounded with alcohol, and contains the same number of doses as the 5s. bottle of Warner's Safe Cure.

H. H. Warner and Co., Limited, Melbourne, Vic.

"LINSSEED COMPOUND" for Coughs and Colds. Of proven efficacy for chest complaints.

Mr. H. J. Buchanan had an annoying experience whilst driving two ladies home from the church parade at Traralgon on Sunday afternoon.

When he was opposed to the Victoria at Beaufort he pulled off to the side of the road in order to allow one of the ladies to alight.

Just as he did so the driver of a pair of horses attempted to pass, and with a sudden lunge with the traction engine buggy, the force of the impact bent the back axle of the latter vehicle and damaged one of the wheels.

As he supposed, the ladies received a severe fright. The worst part of it all was that the driver who did the mischief drove off without waiting to see if anyone had been hurt, and was not recognised by the bystanders.

The damaged turn-out is the property of the Rev. C. Neville.

The Stockyard Hill District Council's first meeting of the year will take place on 30th inst., with 25 members.

Mr. G. J. Young, of the Beaufort branch of the R.S.P., will be the guest of honor at the annual dinner of the R.S.P. on Monday, 7th June, at 8 p.m.

The draw for the R.S.P. will be held at the Mechanics' Institute, the meet at 8 p.m. opposite Mount Pleasant at 8.30 a.m.

Nominations for the R.S.P. will be held at the Mechanics' Institute on Monday, 7th June, at 8 p.m.

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BEAUFORT POLICE COURT.

(Tuesday, 25th May, 1909.)

Before Messrs H. M. Murphy, P.M., E. W. Hughes, and M. Flynn, J's. P.

The P.M., before the business of the court commenced, asked the indulgence of those present to say a word of welcome to the new justice, Mr. Hughes, who had been sworn in that day.

All of them had known him longer than he, but he had known him long enough to appreciate his character.

In welcoming him, Mr. Murphy said he had known Mr. Hughes for some years as one of the most honorable and capable citizens of the district, who would do his share of the public work, and he hoped he would live long and have an honorable occupancy of the bench.

Mr. S. Young, on behalf of the legal profession, also extended a welcome to Mr. Hughes, remarking that by his pleasant, courteous, and upright disposition he would prove a decided acquisition to the bench—a bench, he might say, whose decisions had given such satisfaction during the last five years that not one of them had been questioned.

This was very fortunate for litigants, but perhaps unfortunate for the profession. He endorsed the remarks of the P.M. and claimed 6/ for the day, saying he would endeavour to persuade Mr. Hughes to coincide with his opinions, he would always be ready at any time to help him in law technicalities.

Sergeant Nicholson also congratulated Mr. Hughes upon his elevation to the bench.

Mr. Hughes thanked the speakers for their kind congratulations and for the

EMPIRE DAY CELEBRATIONS.

Empire Day (Monday 24th May) was joyfully celebrated at Beaufort by the combined local Main, Lead, Raglan, Trawalla, and Sailor's Gully schools. The arrangements were made by a committee consisting of the Board of Education, Messrs Baker and McLean (school-owners), Messrs Baker and Carroll (shire teachers), with Mr. J. M. Carroll (shire secretary) as secretary. The funds were contributed by the Shire of Ripon and the Board of Education, the former donating £75 and the latter £50. The children of the Beaufort State school, and headed by Cr. R. A. D. Sinclair and marshalled by 18 members of the Beaufort Town Brass Band (who played patriotic selections en route), marched to the school. Upon arrival there the band played "Coo's Patrol."

Cr. Sinclair then introduced Miss Marjorie Bridges, the youngest daughter of Admiral Bridges, who he said, had kindly consented to unfurl the flag, kindly consented to unfurl the flag, under the direction of Mr McLean, and gave three hearty cheers for the King, the Empire, and for our Commonwealth, following this up by singing "God Bless the Prince of Wales." Cr. Sinclair read a telegram from Lieutenant Thos. Williams (formerly head teacher at Main Lead, and now of Clarendon), congratulating the children on their successful celebration. Cr. Sinclair congratulated this very thoughtful Lieut. Williams, for whom, at Cr. Sinclair's request, three cheers were given by the children.

Cr. R. A. D. Sinclair had the pleasure of introducing two gentlemen to the children. Last Empire Day he had introduced their old friend, Admiral Bridges, but to-day he had a friend with him, namely, Sir Charles Lucas, from Imperial Colonial office just out from England. Sir Charles had kindly consented to say a few words to the children of the Beaufort district. He had been sent out here by the home Government to obtain information about Australia and the manners and customs of its people. (Laughter.) So it behoved Admiral Bridges said: "We have met here again to observe Empire Day. The day selected for this throughout the Empire being the anniversary of the birth of our late Queen and great Queen Victoria, we thus perpetuate her memory, but the principal object of Empire Day is to try and make us realise the greatness of our Empire, obtained by the blessing of God and the sacrifices of our ancestors, and to rouse us up to the noble necessity of our each and all trying to become good citizens of the Empire and assist in holding it. You are aware that this Empire consists of 400,000,000 souls, and covers nearly a quarter of the earth's surface, and freedom exists everywhere. We who are so free in Australia cannot realise what it is not to be free and have just laws made by ourselves, but to anyone who has visited countries, as I have done, where freedom does not exist and laws are oppressive and unjust, one realises what a happy nation we should be. History is very interesting, and I hope you will read it. It is far better reading than trashy novels or sensational horrors. History will show you the grand, noble, and heroic deeds of our ancestors, and the sacrifices they made. And why should we not hold what they won for us? To do so we must prepare for our earliest years. It may naturally occur to you to think how are we to set about it. Well, I would first venture to repeat a remark made by the great German, Bismark, who said: "The future of a nation is in the hands of its schoolmasters." I have no doubt Bismark also meant the fathers and mothers, who have so much to do with the teaching of the children. Everybody can do something towards strengthening the Empire. First, I would say, by being God-fearing, educating himself, not only by books, but by moral conduct and courtesy to one another, especially to women; and as you grow up, taking an interest in exercising your voting power for good rulers, who will work for the good of the country. The boys should all learn to bear arms, by joining the cadet corps, the boy scouts, the rifle club, and the rangers; and this training is not only useful in case of war, but is smartness, and for your individual benefit, and may make for peace by their knowledge by other nations that we are prepared for war, and that our sons, trained of their own free will, are ready to fight. Last year I spoke to you on this same subject, and then the clouds have gathered very considerably over our dear Empire, and we have had great discussions here as well as at home on the questions of defence, and all have thought we should do more than we are doing to defend our Empire. Many things this should take the form of giving the coat of one of our biggest means-of-war to the Government at home; some we are now giving annually towards the cost of our Empire. For my own part I think we should adopt one or two of these courses, and also look to our own immediate defence of our Australia both by land and sea, and everyone should also start a navy of our own. That we are not doing our duty in the defence of our Empire, I believe, and declare by saying my God bless our propitious nation, and may we be spared from war; but if war does come, we should not deny that there are dark clouds ahead, may each and all of us expressed so aptly in his famous saying: "England expects every man will do his duty" and may we fight hard and win.

Sir Charles Lucas, who was accorded a hearty reception, in addressing the children, said that they belonged to a State that bears the name of Queen Victoria, and it was fitting that they should take a special pleasure in celebrating Empire Day, which recalls the memory of that great and good old country, and wished to say what a pride and pleasure it was for him to see that he was seeing. He wanted the children to remember one or two things. When they were grown up they would be citizens of this State of Victoria, of the Commonwealth of Australia, and of the British Empire. States and empires such as that grew up, such would be their State, their Commonwealth, their Empire. Every little wrong action every good and right action they did would stand as a good mark for their nation and race. The men and women who made their Empire were men and women who bore much and endured much and sacrificed much in order to do so. They had made their mark in their day, and their descendants, might live and prosper. They look for their text, they will find it in their hearts. They did not wait for things to be put into their

hands. They looked about for something to do, and then did it with all their might. A president of the United States, when speaking to boys, once said "People talk of things turning up. Nothing turns up, unless somebody turns it up." Those who made our Empire thus "turned up" for themselves. They came to this State and turned up the forest land, which had taken a great deal of trouble and time. They found this work to do, and they did it with all their might. They did not leave off when tempted; but kept on working for their country and their race. He would ask them to put it in their minds that they would make something out of their lives. Now and then they might make mistakes, but make something. Let other folk criticise and talk, but let them do and make. There was a text, he hoped they all knew, "Remember thy Creator in the days of thy youth." The best way to remember that was by following the example. Then they must remember their Creator Who created them, and make something in their turn. They must always be working, not thinking of doing something. By so doing they would be a blessing to their race and Empire. Always remember those who had gone before them, and do their best to follow in their steps, and leave the old world a little bit better than they found it. (Applause.)

The children then sang "Red, White and Blue."

Hearty cheers were given for Admiral and Miss Marjorie Bridges, Sir Charles Lucas, the school-teachers, the secretary, and Cr. Sinclair.

Admiral Bridges thanked Messrs Carroll and Sinclair, the teachers, the Board of Advice, and all who had contributed or come here to-day and inter-acted in the making of this assemblage such a success.

The children having sung and the band played the National Anthem, three cheers were given for the King.

Sports for small money prizes were afterwards got off by the school-teachers and the secretary, with the following result:—

Boys, over 14.—G. Foreman, 1; N. Adams, 2.

Boys, 12 to 14.—A. Carmichael, 1; J. Roberts, 2.

Boys, 10 to 12.—C. Buchanan, 1; S. Haggis, 2.

Boys, 8 to 10.—W. Haggis, 1; R. Holdsworth, 2.

Boys, 7 to 8.—C. Stevenson, 1; E. Bates, 2.

Boys, under 7.—H. Callender, 1; K. Carroll, 2.

Girls, over 13.—G. Wright, 1; A. Miller, 2.

Girls, 11 to 13.—A. Ditchfield, 1; I. Pearce, 2.

Boys, under 7.—R. Smith, 1; I. Silver, 2.

Girls' Skipping Match.—V. Collins, 1; B. Milne, 2.

Wallaby Race.—J. Humphreys, 1; R. Watkin, 2.

Girls' Skipping Race, under 10.—M. Spicer, 1; E. Wilkinson, 2.

Ditto, 8 to 11.—D. Morley, 1; E. Milne, 2.

Tug-of-War.—Sampson's team, 1; B. Rogers' team, 2. Four teams.

Siamese Race.—J. McCurdy and G. Norman, 1; A. Kelly and J. Fox, 2.

Girls, under 8.—C. Power, 1; M. McKerrall, 2.

All Fours Race.—1st heat: H. Gressen, 1; J. McCurdy, 2. 2nd heat: W. Hall, 1; T. Morley, 2. Final: W. Hall, 1; H. Gressen, 2.

Girls' Skipping Match, over 10.—M. Bourke, 1; A. Milne, 2.

All Fours Race.—G. Norman, 1; W. Foreman, 2.

Girls' Skipping Match.—M. Pearce, 1; M. Milne, 2.

Boys, under 7.—R. Holdsworth, 1; W. McCracken, 2.

The children were regaled with a sumptuous repast; and the catering of Mr R. Haggis, giving unbounded satisfaction to the children, was also provided for adults. Lollies were distributed amongst the children. The Trawalla and Sailor's Gully children were conveyed to and from Beaufort by the Admiral and his daughter, and Sir Charles Lucas left the Park in a motor-car, the children heartily cheered them.

Sir Charles Lucas gave half-a-sovereign as the prize for the tug-of-war, and four bronze and metal medals presented by Admiral Bridges were handed to the four teachers of the outside schools to be competed for by scholars the next day.

A report of Sunday's services will be found on the next page.

WATERLOO.

At Waterloo, Empire Day was celebrated by the carrying out of the official programme at the school in the morning, and the holding of a picnic and sports in the afternoon.

The children assembled as usual. Geographical and historical lessons bearing on the Empire were given, patriotic songs rendered, and at noon the saluting of the Union Jack, followed by the singing of the National Anthem, took place.

After dinner the children were marched in procession to the Mechanics' Institute, where the afternoon was devoted to sports and games, carried out by a committee of parents and teachers. One of the most interesting events was a wood-chopping contest for which the boys made all arrangements, and which was won by Norman Smith. The prize money for the general events was distributed in such a way that each child received something. At 4 o'clock an adjournment was made for luncheon, which had been provided on a very liberal scale by parents and friends, and the children were afterwards treated to fruit and lollies.

The local brass band added to the enjoyment of the day by providing a programme of music. Thanks are due to the Ripon Shire Council, which was represented at the gathering by its President, Councillor Flynn, for again showing its practical interest in the Empire Day celebration by its usual liberal donation.

SNAKE VALLEY.

Empire Day (says the "Courier") was celebrated in a hearty manner here. At the various State schools the Rev. Greenwood and Cr. Lewis addressed the children, who were afterwards entertained.

He who fights and runs away
May live to fight another day;
But who takes Woods' Peppermint Cure
Will cause his foes discomfiture!
It is with small surprise one learns
Why Johnson proved too good for Burns;
The former, so we understand,
Kept Woods' Great Peppermint Cure on hand!

Lady—Do You Like EXCLUSIVENESS IN HATS?



Lady—Do You Like EXCLUSIVENESS IN HATS?

Then right here we have what you want. We have a number of the new models in Autumn and Winter Millinery, and only one of a kind. How lovely—how dainty, and how smart they are could never be put into cold type. Please call and see them. Our clever Milliner will make a hat for you, if you prefer, or we have all the latest trimmings to offer you at city prices if you like to trim your own hat. Call any time. We shall not ask you to buy. Come to look only.

In One of our New Jackets

ANY WOMAN MAY HOLD UP HER HEAD WITH PRIDE.



We're offering quite the latest things in Jackets. Winter's coming along fast, and now's the best time of the season to get a smart jacket at an economical price. Certainly! if you come here you will! How smart the new Jackets are. They possess that indefinable "something" that people call "style," and impart it to the wearer.

There are various styles—with the newest kinds of trimmings and cut and finished in tailor-made fashion. You'll be surprised when you see the goods and learn the prices!

J. R. WOTHERSPOON & CO., The Store that Serves You Well, BEAUFORT AND BUANGOR.

MIDDLE CREEK.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.) The half-yearly meeting of the Middle Creek branch, A.N.S. was held in the Public Hall on Friday, 21st inst.; the president (Mr S. S. Pickford) in the chair. There was a good attendance of members present. Routine correspondence was received. A subscription was taken up among the members present in aid of an appeal from Learmonth branch. Three new members were proposed. The election and installation of officers for half-year was conducted by Cr. W. G. Pickford, as follows:—President, Mr. M. Fitzpatrick; vice-president, Mr. W. Ahern; treasurer, Mr. C. H. Taylor; secretary, Mr. H. J. Richards; assistant secretary, Mr. H. McLeod; committee—Messrs H. Hillman, W. Roberts, B. Meenan, B. Hanlan, J. P. Russell; auditors, Messrs H. Dunn and J. McDonald; press correspondent, Mr. J. P. Russell. A vote of thanks was passed on Cr. W. G. Pickford for electing and installing the officers, to which Cr. Pickford suitably responded. Mr. H. J. Richards has presented a gold medal to the member proposing the most new members for the ensuing 12 months. Light refreshments were supplied by the members. At the close of the meeting an ex-president's certificate was presented to the retiring president, Mr. S. S. Pickford. A strong protest is being made by the residents of Middle Creek against the proposed alteration of the name of their railway station. A petition has been sent to the Minister of Railways through their parliamentary representative, urging him to resist if possible the old name. The produce from Middle Creek is now so well known throughout the State that any alteration of the name would be likely to cause confusion.

MINING NEWS.

The following are the reported yields for the week ending Friday, May 28th.—Trawalla Leads, 20oz. 12dwt. 20gr.; Morris and party, 2oz. 10dwt. 18gr.; McCracken and party, 2oz. 10dwt. 18gr.; Ad- amthwaite and party, 4oz. 10dwt. 20gr. The Dredging Co's shaft is almost completed, the depth now being 104ft. When the well is lowered a further depth of 2ft. opening out for wash will be proceeded with. The water is still very high.

The first round for the trophy presented by Mr D. Sinclair to the Beaufort Tennis Club took place on Wednesday last, with the following results:—Miss B. McDonald beat Miss G. Eastwood- 10-8; Miss W. Wotherpoon beat Miss Eastwood- 10-8; Mrs McKelvie beat Miss M. Schlicht-10-5; Miss A. Milne beat Miss M. East-10-5; Miss G. Cul- linan against Miss D. Schlicht-10-7; Miss K. Flynn beat Miss B. Mitchell-10-7; Miss V. Hain against Miss L. Hill-10-0.

NOTICE.

ANY Person found TRESPASSING on MON- ROY or WOLGAN EGGS, with Dog or Gun, without Permission, during the Lambing Season, will be PROSECUTED. DONALD STEWART. 2499.

BUANGOR PUBLIC HALL.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 2ND, 1909.

A GRAND PLAIN & FANCY DRESS BALL!

Handsome Prizes awarded for the Best Fancy Costume, Lady and Gent.; also for the Best Dressed Character. Poultry Supper. Good Music. Efficient M.C. Tickets, 5/-; Ladies free. Moonlight. G. BRENNAN, Hon. Secy.

STOCKYARD HILL DISTRICT COURSE.

CLUB. Registered S.C.C. President, R. G. Chirnside, Esq.; Judge, Mr. J. Caple; Slipper, Mr. J. G. Anderson. First Meeting, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 24th, 1909. LANG-WILLY STAKE, for an Unlimited Number of All-ages, at 2 1/2 each. Nomination, with 25/6 added by the Club. All Nominations divided, less 10 per cent. To be run on Mr. G. RUSSELL'S LANG-WILLY STAKE. Nominations, with necessary forms and exchange added, close with the Secretary on MONDAY, June 7th, at 8 p.m. Draw takes place immediately after at 8 p.m. in the Club. First pair of dogs in the Slip at 9 a.m. sharp. Every person on the Course must purchase a Card. Note.—Nominations for GIBBSIDE TROPHY Close on WEDNESDAY, June 2nd, at 8 p.m. Dr. Vines places a MEDICAL INSURANCE SKIFFON at 8 p.m. on THURSDAY, 24th June. W. LYNCH, Hon. Secretary, Lake Goldsmith, Beaufort.

LLOYD BROS., "HERCULES" CYCLE AGENTS AND REPAIRERS.

ARE REMOVING To more commodious Premises in NELL-STREET (Next Door to Mrs. John Day).

ALL REPAIRS entrusted to us will receive our usual careful attention. Agents for A.V.A. Sewing Machines and the famous Mitchell Motor Car Tyres.

LAND SALE AT BEAUFORT!

ON JUNE 12th, 1909.

MR. WILLIAM PETER SCHLICHT, of Beaufort, offers for Sale by PUBLIC TENDER Choice FARMING LAND, well watered, situated within easy distance of main railway line.— Lot 1.—All that piece of land containing 197 acres 2 roods 7 perches, being Crown Allotments 1A and 1B, Parish of Durambene. Erected thereon are two Weatherboard Dwelling of 4 and 3 rooms respectively, 5 stabled Stables, Dairy, Out-buildings, two Corrugated Iron Tanks. The Land is subdivided into 5 Paddocks, with Post and Wire Fencing, sheep and cattle proof. There are 3 Dams on the Land, and 100 acres are ready for cultivation. Situate 4 miles from Beaufort on Stockyard Hill road. Freshhold Land. Title Perfect.

Lot 2.—All those pieces of Land, containing 60 acres and 38 perches, or thereabouts, being Allotments 8 and 9A of Section C, Parish of Langi-Kal-Kal. Enclosed in one block by 6 wire Fence. There are 2 Dams on Land. 45 acres ready for cultivation. 40 acres Freshhold, balance under 60th Section Land Act 1890. Situate on Washford road.

POSSESSION on acceptance of Tender. Highest or any Tender not necessarily accepted.

TERMS—One-third Cash, balance extending over 6 years at 5 per cent.; or whole sum in Cash will be accepted.

Deposits of 10 per cent. of purchase money to accompany Tender, and if same accepted, will form part of first instalment.

ALL TENDERS to be addressed to SAMUEL YOUNG, Esq., SOLICITOR, BEAUFORT (at whose Offices Titles may be inspected), on or before 1 p.m., SATURDAY, JUNE 12th.

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BEAUFORT PHARMACY.

In thanking the Public of Beaufort and district for the splendid measure of support accorded me during my residence in the town, I beg to announce that

Mr. JOHN FARR DENTRY

(late of Geelong) has now acquired the whole of my interest in Beaufort.

As Mr. Dentry is a first-class Chemist of high standing, I have every confidence in asking for him a continuance of your generous support hitherto enjoyed by me.

All Accounts with the business will be adjusted by Mr. Dentry on my behalf.

Yours faithfully,

THOMAS BECKINGSALE.

In connection with the above, I have pleasure in stating that all old Customers (and I trust many new ones) will find me at the

Corner of Neill & Lawrence Sts., Beaufort,

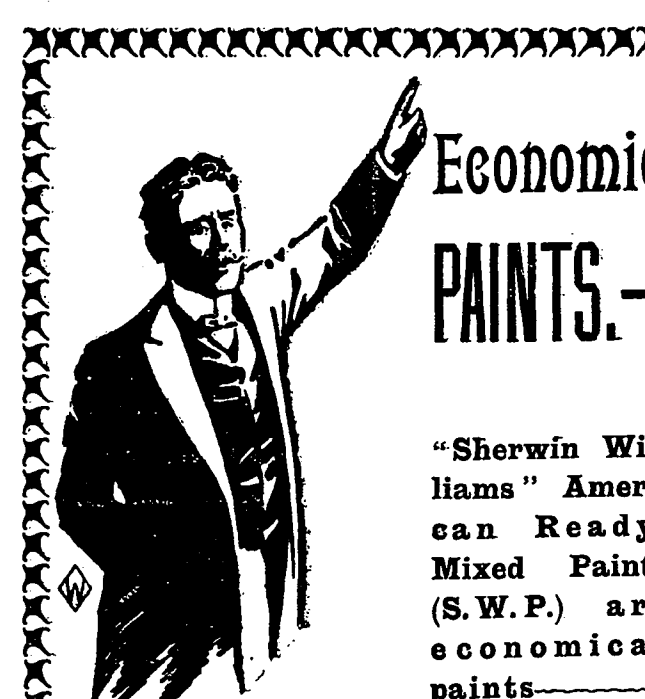
between the hours of 9 a.m. and 9 p.m., when it will be my constant endeavour to justify any confidence reposed in me.

My Motto is—

"To Stock only the Best; to give Courtesy, and to merit Confidence."

Faithfully yours,

J. FARR DENTRY.



Economical PAINTS.

"Sherwin Williams" American Ready-Mixed Paints (S.W.P.) are economical paints—

Don't forget that it is not the price of paint but its durability that determines whether it is cheap or not. The cost of putting on paint (the largest item in paint expense) is the same whether the paint lasts two years or ten.

"SHERWIN WILLIAMS" READY-MIXED PAINTS

outlast any other brand you can put on—will outlast some paints several times over—

By that much they are more economical than others—

They also have greater covering capacity, and for this reason are really cheaper in first cost than paints that will not last as long as they do—

We are exclusive agents for Beaufort for "SHERWIN WILLIAMS" PAINTS (S.W.P.)

We have them in over forty different colours—

Quart Tins, 3/3; Half-gallons, 6/-; Gallons, 11/6.

HUNT BROS., "Headquarters for Everything in the Paint Line," BEAUFORT.

EYESIGHT

S. T. MARGANT & SON, CONSULTING OPTICIANS & EYE-SPECIALISTS. "Kent House," Geelong.

A WOMAN'S SACRIFICE.

Gives Her Right Hand for Her Husband.

In a little village in Gloucestershire there is a church in which the mortal remains of one of the old Crusaders. In mouldering effigy he is depicted on the tomb, whilst by his side in cold eloquence is inscribed the form of his wife. The female figure is bereft of one of the hands, and the story runs that a Crusader, while fighting in the East, was made a prisoner of war, and brought before the Sultan. The latter, in judgment upon him, asked him if there were any reason why he should not be put to death.

To this the knight replied that he was but young, and would leave a newly-wedded wife who would bitterly mourn his loss.

"The love of woman is as a fleeting breath," retorted the Sultan. "If you will, she will forget that you have ever lived; she will love again and marry another."

"To this the sad knight could only reply that on her fidelity he could rest his soul."

"Well, then," replied Saladin, "I will promise on my oath as a soldier that if this man's wife will cut off her hands and give them to me I will set him free to go to her."

By tedious and slow journeyings the messia came, and she in all piteousness for him who was her lover and her lord, caused her hands to be cut off, and sent it to the Sultan, who kept his word and set the Crusader free.

A few years ago it was necessary for some reason to disturb the crumbling bodies in the tomb, and the location of this story of wifely devotion, it was found that one hand of the female corpse had been amputated at the wrist.

WHY MEN ARE BALD.

Doctor E. Vipont Brown recently lectured to a large audience of working men and women in the Town Hall on the subject of "Clothes." A large part of the lecture was founded on the text that one should always wear flannel next to the skin, with the scientific reason for it, and Doctor Vipont Brown had something to say in other details of costume. "It is your own fault," he told the men, "that you are bald. You wear hats of a hard, soft substance, so pressing on the head that the roots of the hair are impoverished for the want of a proper circulation of the blood. He himself would have joined the flannel brigade, but for the look of the thing and the need for a convenient place to carry his stethoscope. As for women, he told them that unless the waist measured twenty-five inches it was a case of deformity. Bootmakers were invariably determined to fit the boot to the foot, and the best way to circumvent these incorrigible men was to wear sandals, and to bring up children to wear sandals too.

CHILDREN'S BEDFELLOWS.

Having noticed from observation that children who sleep with either parent are apt to be frail, we take this occasion to call mothers' attention to the fact.

One case is in our mind at the present time. The little son was sturdy, sound-chested, and healthy. He slept with his papa. Of course, he was fun, and almost a man of him. As the summer advanced, however, he seemed to be losing his firmly-rounded limbs, his flesh became soft and flabby, sunken circles appeared about his eyes, and attacks of frequent headaches, and his appetite was poor.

The little fellow was allowed to visit grandma several weeks, and while there he slept alone. His cheeks pumped up, his flesh became solid, and he looked much better at the end of his visit.

On returning home the little boy began again sleeping with one of his parents. Soon it became evident that he was losing flesh as before. Being given a bed by himself, his parents soon had the satisfaction of seeing the child restored to his former health.

It should be the rule in every family that children are not to sleep with grown people.

A Mark of Respect.

A wealthy Scotsman was entertaining a Montenegrin Prince. The morning after the Prince's arrival, host and guest set out in a horse motor-car for a long run, and as they whizzed past an inn a couple of Highlanders rose from a bench outside and saluted them.

The Prince seemed amazed at the Highland dress. "Why," he asked, "do these men go bare-legged?"

CHILDREN AND MUSIC.

When Should They Begin?

It is not unusual to hear the question, "When should my children begin to study music?" asked by parents. The matter depends to a great extent upon the capacity and tastes of the individual child. Generally speaking, providing a child shows a natural aptitude for music, its training should commence early, when fingers and muscles are flexible. After the twelfth year, M. Armand de Seville informs us, there is an appreciable lack of digital dexterity, so that where a child evinces a liking for a particular instrument methodical instruction may safely commence at about the eighth year. Many parents commit an irreparable blunder at the outset by placing cheapness before efficiency in the important matter of the teacher. They might as well throw the fees in the gutter. An incompetent teacher places little value upon the child's progress, and, to say nothing of similar grave deficiencies, and from the very beginning the little musician's career may be hopelessly marred. Under a careful tutor the child's musical progress may seem slow, but it is solid, and while the student's repertoire, so far as "pieces" are concerned, is conspicuously meagre, scales and exercises are helping to build up a style and technique which will be valuable later on. For a young child, not more than an hour's daily practice is essential, although this period may be extended as the child grows, and the dry exercises which must enter largely into the student's lessons may be varied, as rewards for diligence, with pieces suitable to the child's ability.

Three or four years of instruction will discover what talent the child possesses; but if after a reasonable time, under a conscientious and capable teacher, child shows little ability in his studies, any accomplishment in this direction may be regarded as hopeless, and the expense of instruction should be at once terminated.

NON-POISONOUS GLAZING AT LAST.

At one time it was thought to be impossible to make matches without using materials which reacted in the most awful way upon the workers, but thanks to science on the one hand, and public opinion on the other, the old ways and means were substituted for those of an innocuous character. Not long ago, in the course of a debate on Socialism, reference was made to the loss of life resulting from the use of lead in pottery manufacture, and we now find that amended conditions may obtain in the pottery industry, as they did in connection with the matches. At Woolwich they have been holding a series of exhibitions, and on one stand was shown exhibits demonstrating how, by means of a leadless and harmless glaze, it was quite possible to produce those fine results in pottery manufacture which have until recently been believed to be responsible for leaded glaze work and its accompanying heavy mortality. Everyone will hope that the highest expectations of the new methods may be amply realised.

Getting His Own Back.

A certain farmer had in previous years been badly swindled at a local horse fair, but recently he managed to score at the expense of a gang of swindlers, who thought they had "real good things."

Farmer Giles sent up a horse in charge of a man, who was instructed to treat his employer as an utter stranger at the fair.

When, later, Farmer Giles strolled into the fair, he looked a certain buyer, and a gang was soon at his heels "to profit thereby."

"Ah!" said the farmer, pausing to inspect a horse—his own—"that's my sort. What's your price?"

"Thirty-five!" said his man.

Then Farmer Giles made a number of eager bids, ending up at thirty pounds, but without success.

With the remark that that was his price, "take it or leave it," he walked off.

"Within an hour the smart gang had secured the horse for twenty pounds, and at once proceeded to look for the man who wanted to give thirty for the animal."

They were not successful. Farmer Giles had obtained rather more than he expected for his horse, and he did not want to buy it back.

Criticised.

At a village weekly "penny reading" one of the items on the programme was a recitation of the well-known poem, "Excelsior," which was delivered with dramatic effect by a local eclectician, a pupil teacher at the village school, whose grandfather, an agriculturist, was present in the audience.

EMPIRE SUNDAY.

SERVICES AT THE CHURCHES.

Empire Sunday was the occasion of special celebrations at the local Protestant churches. In the morning the Town Brass Band and D. Co. Rangers paraded the streets en route to divine service. There was a muster of about 50 men. At the intersection of Neil and Lawrence streets the procession divided, the bandsmen attending a church parade at St. John's Church of England, and the Rangers a similar service at the Presbyterian church. Both the buildings were crowded. The congregations sang the National Anthem at the close of each service.

The service at the Church of England was conducted by the Rev. Chas. Reed, assisted by Mr. W. H. Macfarlane, of St. Aidan's. The chancel was draped with flags, and patriotic mottoes were affixed to the walls. The Rev. Chas. Reed chose as his text Isaiah XLII, 8-9:—"But thou, Israel, art my servant, Jacob whom I have chosen, the seed of Abraham my friend. Thou whom I have taken from the ends of the earth, and called thee from the chief men thereof, and said unto thee, Thou art my servant; I have chosen thee, and not cast thee away." Israel, said the preacher, was the people chosen by God from among all other races, by reason of her faith in Him, to be the guardian and custodian of His Word. She was not a great nation in a material sense. Numerically and territorially she was not of much importance; and in art she achieved little or nothing. But her piety and faith were such that her prophets were found worthy to speak in God's name; and it became His high and noble mission to receive His divine revelation, as embodied in the scriptures, and to preserve it for future generations. Such was her mission; and having fulfilled it, she ceased to be a nation. Her people were scattered all over the earth, and the work she began it was the privilege of another race to continue. It might seem very arrogant, nay, even profane, to assert that the British nation was in these modern times the chosen people of God; but in the light of that nation's history and character, her position in the world to-day, her glorious achievements in war and peace, and especially her pre-eminent genius for colonisation, such a conclusion was, he thought, fairly justified. There could be but little profanity or arrogance in that assertion, when it was realised what a burden of tremendous and crushing responsibility must be borne by the people chosen to carry out the vast plans of Almighty God. The aim of the nation thus called and privileged, and of all the individuals who composed that nation, should be to face those awful responsibilities in a lofty and courageous spirit, and endeavour to be worthy of the great trust reposed in them by the Most High. The speaker elaborated his thesis in an able and convincing manner. The band played, as an offertory piece, the selection, "Aberystwyth," the rendition being a very fine one. Appropriate hymns were sung during the service. The Rev. Chas. Reed courteously thanked Bandmaster Collins and the members of the band for their attendance.

The Rangers occupied the front pews at the Presbyterian church. Mr. Neville first addressed the children, but took as the subject of his sermon proper, "God's guiding hand in national history." For a text he chose the first verse of Psalm 44. In the national history of the world there was always to be found the guiding hand of God. The preacher showed how God had watched over His chosen people, the Jewish nation, during their captivity, and guided them through the wilderness into the promised land of Canaan. Afterwards they fell away from Him, and the nation was ruined. History bore out many prophecies in regard to the Jewish nation. That God had raised that nation up for a special mission was true, as it was of every nation He had so raised up. Especially was it true of our own nation. They could see God's handiwork in every page of British history. Every true and earnest student of history must see it. In the history of every nation in this world God's hand could be clearly seen. He believed He had raised the British nation for the special purpose of spreading the Gospel through all lands and carrying it to every people. Some nations had been cast down and others raised up. Heathen nations had to give way to Christian progress. The nations who had looked to God for guidance had been led forth on the path of progress. Always the most Christian countries were the most advanced in the arts of progress. He did not care what critics said about the disintegration of our nation. A God-led nation would not weaken, but would grow stronger and stronger in furthering His purpose. When Britain first shook herself free from the yoke of Rome she began to make rapid progress, such progress that the Pope sought to reclaim her. He sent forth the great Spanish Armada on which rose and wrecked those ships of Spain and saved Britain, was clearly the arm of the Omnipotent. They acknowledged the skill and bravery of their soldiers and sailors through history with gratitude to God; but behind all they must not forget His guiding hand. We British Australians must cherish and protect the great privileges and liberties we enjoyed, and be patriotic. The preacher then touched on the guiding hand of God in regard to the progress of the great American republic, the United States. Australia, as a portion of the Empire, might become

even as strong as that mighty republic. He impressed on his hearers the necessity of personal recognition of their great moral obligations and the duties of citizenship to the Empire. They did not boast of the Empire's history in any jingoistic spirit, but simply desired to foster the spirit of patriotism, without which there could be no Empire. Dealing with the great and grand privilege they enjoyed of possessing an open Bible, Mr. Neville urged them to defend it and their Empire with their latest breath.

The Rangers, with Captain D. F. Troy in command, and the Town Brass Band (under Bandmaster Collins) held a combined church parade at the Travalla church in the afternoon; many visitors from Beaufort accompanying them. The men formed up about half-a-mile from the building and marched to the gates; Sergeant Pedder, of the Rangers, leading the procession as drum-major of the band. The militia and bandsmen occupied the front seats of the church, the interior of which had been appropriately decorated with bunting and flowers. A scroll, bearing Nelson's last signal at Trafalgar—"England expects that every man this day will do his duty," occupied a prominent position. The pretty little building was crammed with people, and, in fact, so many were worshippers, that late comers had to content themselves with standing room in the porch.

Rear Admiral Bridges read the lessons, and addressed the congregation as follows:—"Mr. Neville has asked me to read the psalm, and to say a few words appropriate to Empire Day, but I will only say a very few words, as Mr. Neville can put all before you so much better than I can. I presume he has asked me to do this owing to the fact that in the course of my long career in the navy I had an unusual opportunity of seeing most parts of our grand Empire, and I can assure you it impresses me very much. This Empire Day, the 24th of May, our late great Queen's birthday, who set us such an example of patriotism, which I cannot help thinking is closely allied to godliness, and hence has the especially warm support of all ministers of religion. For myself, I feel that those devout, sturdy, self-denying, brave old Puritans and Covenanters set us a great example; and although we may not quite agree with all their views, we cannot but admire the men, and realise that they did much to build up this grand Empire. They relied on God, and lived hard, religious, Spartan-like lives, and I think it would be well if we could follow more in their footsteps, and cultivate and bring up our children to a more strenuous life, and one better fitting them for the stern conflicts of life. Our ancestors built up this grand, free Empire, and surely it would be worse than criminal to let it go from me. I would like to read you a few words from one of Lord Meath's speeches. He says:—"I would scarcely have labored as I have to promote the movement, had it not contained an inner spiritual meaning, of which I trust all who hear me to-day are conscious. This inner meaning it is difficult to express in a few words, but it may partially be translated as the subordination of selfish or class interests to those of the State and of the community, and the inculcation in the minds of all British subjects of the honourable obligation which rests upon each of preparing themselves, each in his or her own sphere, for the due fulfilment of duties and responsibilities attached to the high privilege of being subjects of the mightiest Empire the world has ever known." Not one of us can say what the future of our Empire may be, but that there are dark clouds ahead no one can deny. Our ancestors faced similar dark clouds and emerged triumphant, and in order that we may be likewise we must be godly, brave, patriotic, and prepared to make sacrifices for our nation. May each one of us, as a citizen of this great Empire, do his or her best to aid in elevating the British character and strengthening the Empire."

The Rev. Chas. Neville, as the subject of a forcible sermon, chose the text, "Blessed is that nation whose God is Jehovah." The preacher's remarks were along the same lines as his morning address at Beaufort. Empire Day, he said, taught two lessons—those of piety and patriotism. The land played a sacred selection, and Mrs. McPhee sweetly sang the solo, "O Rest in the Lord."

At the Beaufort Presbyterian Church in the evening, Mr. Neville again linked imperial matters with his sermon.

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THE DEMAND FOR LAND.

SKIPTON FARMERS WANT LANGI-WILLI ESTATE SUBDIVIDED. PROGRESS ASSOCIATION FORMED.

When the Railways Standing Committee had finished taking evidence at Skipton on Saturday night, a hurriedly convened meeting of farmers and other interested persons was held to discuss the question of closer settlement. About a score of men were present.

Mr. Chas. Cairns was voted to the chair, and said that as the Government was bringing in a Compulsory Purchase Bill shortly, it might be necessary for Skipton people to name estates suitable for closer settlement. He has been laboring with his hands all his life, and he never felt it as he did to-day, when he found that what should be his boys' birthright was denied them. (Hear, hear.) When landowners stood stationary, and refused to either work their land or allow others to do so, it was time for a people to do something.

Mr. M. Elder said that was considered a good opportunity to bring the matter forward. Only within the last week or two Mr. George Russell of Langi-Willi, was waiting on an asked to lease or sell part of his estate, but he refused. Personally he was opposed to compulsory purchase, but as Langi-Willi surrounded the township and was in its present state a draw to the welfare of Skipton, he thought they should take some steps to bring the matter before the Closer Settlement Board. If a petition were got up and liberally signed, it was more than likely that the Government would take some steps in the matter.

Mr. T. Liston suggested that a deputation be appointed to ask Mr. Russell to sell or lease farming blocks. If he would not do it, they might get the Government to take it over.

Mr. J. Liston supported the proposal. If Langi-Willi was not cultivated the town would never grow any bigger.

The Chairman suggested that the committee be formed of men who were willing to take up land. Otherwise Mr. Russell might regard it as a put-up job.

Mr. T. Liston—I would take 200 acres.

Mr. Madden thought that the whole available portion would quickly be taken if Mr. Russell were prepared to lease it.

Mr. Andrew Wilkie was then appointed secretary, and instructed to ascertain the names of those who were prepared to take up blocks; also to write to Mr. Russell and see if he would receive a deputation.

Mr. Wilkie suggested that a progress association be formed to watch over the interests of the town. The proposal was warmly received, and on the motion of Mr. Pay, Mr. Wilkie was appointed secretary pro tem., and asked to write to the Willaura Association for a copy of their rules.

The meeting then adjourned for a week.—Grenville Standard.

The men at Broken Hill, having decided on Sunday to return to work, a large number of them applied at the Proprietary and Block 10 mines on Monday morning to be taken on again. At Block 10 mine the registration commenced at 7.30, and by 9 o'clock nearly the full complement of men had been registered. The Proprietary Company made arrangements for registering applicants at the Hippodrome, where six ticket windows were cut in an iron fence facing Sulphide-street, behind which an equal number of clerks were stationed. The registration went on more slowly here. By 10 o'clock the street leading to the Proprietary mine and the Hippodrome corner was crowded with men, while another crowd of unionists assembled outside the Trades Hall. The desire to return to work was evidently very keen. Up to 12 o'clock 1454 men had registered at the Proprietary and 700 at the Block 10 mines.

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Chronic Indigestion.

AN IRISHMAN'S STORY.

The following story tells in plain Anglo-Saxon what results may be realised if the correct course is adopted in similar circumstances to those dealt with by Mr. John Murphy, of No. 10 Johnston-street, Fitzroy, who said to our reporter:—"Ever since I was a youngster in the good old county of Cork, Ireland, until a few years ago, when I was keeping a tobacconist shop in Swanston-street, I was a keen sufferer from liver trouble."

"Then you know what chronic indigestion is?" interrupted the reporter.

"I think I ought to," was the reply, "and by the same token I know what a lucky man I am to have got rid of my long-standing afflictions. Would you believe me now if I told you that until recent years I didn't realise the pleasure of feeling all right after taking food? Well, it's a fact. Beforehand I might take the smallest quantity of nourishment necessary to keep a man alive, and yet I'd feel as much upset as if I had been swallowing leather, or something equally hard to assimilate. My stomach would fill with wind so as to cause quite an explosion of that part, and I could feel the gases rising to the chest, and there lay a weightiness that was quite a nuisance. It is a strange thing, too, how the derangement of one's organs produces indigestion from time to time. Why, I've often fairly staggered when going along the street, and once actually fell down, from no other cause than giddiness. Had I been a drinker people would have put it down to something else very amply. So when I got to such a stage as that, the best thing I can do, says I, is to find out what this Clements Tonic is that folks talk so much about. I remember the day I got it, too. The same old headache was there to increase my misery, and I must confess to feeling so despondent that I didn't care who won the boat race, as the saying goes. Not only was my mind so depressed, but my memory was gone. No matter would I read a thing that it would be forgotten again, and when I wanted to recall anything to mind, you'd be surprised what a hard job it would be. Another thing, my nerves had gone. If you'd said, 'Here's a hundred pound note if you can keep your hand steady for ten seconds,' I'd have declined the rest. Nothing I was a beaten man to start with, and the fearsome notions I used to get were ridiculous when I come to think of them. There was always trouble brewing. Something was sure to occur to upset my apple cart, and I could find neither peace of mind nor happiness anywhere. My joints ached, my shoulders pained, and there was not an atom of energy in my body. Well, before I tried my luck with Clements Tonic I was so anxious about my condition that I relinquished my business, thinking that there was too much confinement attached to it, and that if I could only get out more it might be better for me."

"And did you find any improvement on leaving?"

"Faith, it was all the same what I did. All the medicines I had taken were about as much use as a sore finger would be to a typewriter, and I despaired of ever enjoying the same good health that other folks have. But thank God, the Clements Tonic I bought made a new man of me. In a month's time I was much better. I was more restful at night, and felt brighter in the mornings. One by one the aches vacated the various parts of my body, and I could move about with a degree of sprightliness that had hitherto been unknown to me, and what was the reason—because Clements Tonic was bracing my nerves and imparting vigour to all the wasted and weakened portions of my anatomy. You would hardly credit how I made my presence felt at meal times owing to the effect of Clements Tonic on my appetite. I used to make people look at me, and those who knew what my state of health was before this, were amazed to see me eat anything in sight, and never complain about after-effects, because there were not any. I tell you, and those who knew what truth I am telling when I say that Clements Tonic rid me of every one of my ailments, and built up my strength to perfection."

"And I can circulate your story?"

"Certainly."

STATUTORY DECLARATION. I, JOHN MURPHY, of 10 Johnston-street, Fitzroy, in the State of Victoria, do solemnly and sincerely declare that I have read the above document, and that it contains a true and faithful account of my illness and cure by Clements Tonic, and that it contains my full permission to publish my statements, which I give voluntarily, and without receiving any payment. And I make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing the same to be true, &c., &c.

John Murphy

Declared at Melbourne, in the State of Victoria, this 25th day of July, one thousand nine hundred and seven, before JOHN MEN. CAMPBELL, J.P.

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BEAUFORT RAINFALL.

We are indebted to Mr. Jas. McKeich for the following interesting information as to the rainfall at Beaufort since 1869.

Table with columns for years and rainfall amounts. Rows include 1869, 1870, 1871, 1872, 1873, 1874, 1875, 1876, 1877, 1878, 1879, 1880, 1881, 1882, 1883, 1884, 1885, 1886, 1887, 1888, 1889, 1890, 1891, 1892, 1893, 1894, 1895, 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899.

Average per year—1869, 26.92; 1901, 26.86; 1902, 25.62; 1903, 25.57; 1904, 27.76; 1905, 27.21; 1906, 27.80; 1907, 27.20; 1908, 26.91.

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