



# The Riponshire Advocate.

No. 1720.

Published on Thursday, Dec. 2, 1909.

BEAUFORT, THURSDAY, DEC. 2, 1909.

PRICE THREEPENCE

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

We ask that our efforts for the district's good shall be recognized. 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, and 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, Historical News, Poultry, Kermess, Agricultural Intelligence, Recipes, Gardening Items, &c., &c., &c.

**Plain and Ornamental Printing**

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

**BOOKBINDING**

ON REASONABLE TERMS. LITHOGRAPHY, CALLIGRAPHY, &c. Prepared on the Shortest Notice.

Advocate Office, Beaufort.

**CHAMBERLAIN'S COUGH REMEDY CURES COUGHS, COLDS AND INFLUENZA.**

The Riponshire Advocate. ONLY NEWSPAPER. Printed and Published within the boundaries of the Shire.

### BUY A GOOD ONE BY A GOOD MACHINE

**ROBERTSON & MOFFAT, LTD.**  
Sole Importers for the Colonies  
of the  
**SEWING MACHINES**  
of  
**ROBERTSON & MOFFAT, LTD.**  
Sole Importers for the Colonies  
of the  
**SEWING MACHINES**

### THE MAN WHO DOESN'T ADVERTISE

Do you ever see a man with a well-to-do house, a well-to-do car, a well-to-do horse, a well-to-do dog, a well-to-do wife, a well-to-do family, a well-to-do everything, and yet you never see him in the papers? Well, that is because he doesn't advertise. He is a man who does not know the value of a good advertisement. He is a man who does not know that a good advertisement is the best way to get the most for the least. He is a man who does not know that a good advertisement is the best way to get the most for the least. He is a man who does not know that a good advertisement is the best way to get the most for the least.

### Postal Intelligence.

LOCAL ARRANGEMENTS.  
MAIL TIME TABLE.

Daily.	Closing Time.
Melbourne	8.45 p.m.
Batavia	8.45 p.m.
London	8.45 p.m.
Adelaide	8.45 p.m.
Perth	8.45 p.m.
Wellington	8.45 p.m.
Christchurch	8.45 p.m.
Dunedin	8.45 p.m.
St. Pauli	8.45 p.m.
St. Petersburg	8.45 p.m.
Stockholm	8.45 p.m.
Copenhagen	8.45 p.m.
Berlin	8.45 p.m.
Paris	8.45 p.m.
Brussels	8.45 p.m.
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Christchurch	8.45 p.m.
Dunedin	8.45 p.m.

### FROOTOIDS

THE BEST  
Frootoids are a very economical medicine to take when any Congestion or Blood Poison is present, or when Constipation is troublesome. They are immediately more valuable than any other medicine; they remove from the blood, tissues, and internal organs, waste poisonous matter that is clogging them and choking the channels that lead to and from them. Frootoids are

### MEDICINE.

A dose taken once a week, at bed-time, is highly beneficial. They act splendidly on the Liver. A constipated habit of body will be completely cured if the patient will on each occasion, when suffering, take a dose of Frootoids instead of an ordinary aperient. The sufferer thus gradually becomes quite independent of aperient medicines.

### To our Readers and Patrons.

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

### Job Printing

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.  
PRINTED IN THE BEST GLASS STILL.

### Advocate Office

Beaufort, N.Z.

### CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE

It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatism, for Kidney and Bladder troubles, for all the ailments of the Blood and Bones.

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### BEAUFORT RAINFALL.

We are indebted to Mr. J. M. McLeod for the following interesting information as to the rainfall at Beaufort since 1880.

Year.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
1880	1.2	1.5	1.8	2.1	2.4	2.7	3.0	3.3	3.6	3.9	4.2	4.5	48.0
1881	1.3	1.6	1.9	2.2	2.5	2.8	3.1	3.4	3.7	4.0	4.3	4.6	49.0
1882	1.4	1.7	2.0	2.3	2.6	2.9	3.2	3.5	3.8	4.1	4.4	4.7	50.0
1883	1.5	1.8	2.1	2.4	2.7	3.0	3.3	3.6	3.9	4.2	4.5	4.8	51.0
1884	1.6	1.9	2.2	2.5	2.8	3.1	3.4	3.7	4.0	4.3	4.6	4.9	52.0
1885	1.7	2.0	2.3	2.6	2.9	3.2	3.5	3.8	4.1	4.4	4.7	5.0	53.0
1886	1.8	2.1	2.4	2.7	3.0	3.3	3.6	3.9	4.2	4.5	4.8	5.1	54.0
1887	1.9	2.2	2.5	2.8	3.1	3.4	3.7	4.0	4.3	4.6	4.9	5.2	55.0
1888	2.0	2.3	2.6	2.9	3.2	3.5	3.8	4.1	4.4	4.7	5.0	5.3	56.0
1889	2.1	2.4	2.7	3.0	3.3	3.6	3.9	4.2	4.5	4.8	5.1	5.4	57.0
1890	2.2	2.5	2.8	3.1	3.4	3.7	4.0	4.3	4.6	4.9	5.2	5.5	58.0
1891	2.3	2.6	2.9	3.2	3.5	3.8	4.1	4.4	4.7	5.0	5.3	5.6	59.0
1892	2.4	2.7	3.0	3.3	3.6	3.9	4.2	4.5	4.8	5.1	5.4	5.7	60.0
1893	2.5	2.8	3.1	3.4	3.7	4.0	4.3	4.6	4.9	5.2	5.5	5.8	61.0
1894	2.6	2.9	3.2	3.5	3.8	4.1	4.4	4.7	5.0	5.3	5.6	5.9	62.0
1895	2.7	3.0	3.3	3.6	3.9	4.2	4.5	4.8	5.1	5.4	5.7	6.0	63.0
1896	2.8	3.1	3.4	3.7	4.0	4.3	4.6	4.9	5.2	5.5	5.8	6.1	64.0
1897	2.9	3.2	3.5	3.8	4.1	4.4	4.7	5.0	5.3	5.6	5.9	6.2	65.0
1898	3.0	3.3	3.6	3.9	4.2	4.5	4.8	5.1	5.4	5.7	6.0	6.3	66.0
1899	3.1	3.4	3.7	4.0	4.3	4.6	4.9	5.2	5.5	5.8	6.1	6.4	67.0
1900	3.2	3.5	3.8	4.1	4.4	4.7	5.0	5.3	5.6	5.9	6.2	6.5	68.0
1901	3.3	3.6	3.9	4.2	4.5	4.8	5.1	5.4	5.7	6.0	6.3	6.6	69.0
1902	3.4	3.7	4.0	4.3	4.6	4.9	5.2	5.5	5.8	6.1	6.4	6.7	70.0
1903	3.5	3.8	4.1	4.4	4.7	5.0	5.3	5.6	5.9	6.2	6.5	6.8	71.0
1904	3.6	3.9	4.2	4.5	4.8	5.1	5.4	5.7	6.0	6.3	6.6	6.9	72.0
1905	3.7	4.0	4.3	4.6	4.9	5.2	5.5	5.8	6.1	6.4	6.7	7.0	73.0
1906	3.8	4.1	4.4	4.7	5.0	5.3	5.6	5.9	6.2	6.5	6.8	7.1	74.0
1907	3.9	4.2	4.5	4.8	5.1	5.4	5.7	6.0	6.3	6.6	6.9	7.2	75.0
1908	4.0	4.3	4.6	4.9	5.2	5.5	5.8	6.1	6.4	6.7	7.0	7.3	76.0
1909	4.1	4.4	4.7	5.0	5.3	5.6	5.9	6.2	6.5	6.8	7.1	7.4	77.0

### POSTAL RATES.

#### NEW SCHEDULE DETAILER.

The new postage rates, which came into force on 1st May, when penny postage operated throughout the Commonwealth, are as follows:—  
Letters, 1d per oz.  
Letter cards—Single, 1d each; reply, 1d each.  
Postcards—Single, 1d; reply, 1d each.  
Printed papers, as prescribed, 1d per 2 oz. or part of 2 oz.  
Books printed outside Australia, 1d per 4 oz. or part of 4 oz.  
Books printed in Australia, 1d per 8 oz. or part of 8 oz.  
Magazines, as follows:—  
(a) Magazines, reviews, serials, and other similar publications printed and published in Australia in numbers at intervals not exceeding three months, 1d per 8 oz. or part of 8 oz.  
(b) Magazines, reviews, serials, and other similar publications (including newspapers) printed and published outside Australia in numbers at intervals not exceeding three months, 1d per 4 oz. or part of 4 oz.  
(c) Magazines, reviews, serials, and other similar publications printed and published by the authority of the Commonwealth or State, 1d per 12 oz. or part of 12 oz.  
Commercial papers, patterns, samples, and merchandise, as prescribed, 1d per 2 oz. or part of 2 oz.

### THE CLOSE SEASON.

For the whole year—The wild turkey, emu, white cranes, fantails, moko, laughing jackass, ibis, kangaroo, larks (all species), lyre birds, magpie, larks, native bees, owls, platypus, robins, curlews, and swallows, wild pigeons and doves of all kinds, black swans.

### THE CLOSE SEASON.

From 1st August till 5.30 a.m. on 1st February.—Quail of all kinds, except Californian quail.

### THE CLOSE SEASON.

From 1st July till 5.30 a.m. on 1st February.—Wild ducks and teal of all kinds, wild geese of all kinds, coots, gangangy cockatoos, magpies, native companions or Australian cranes, land rail, plovers (except southern stone plover or curlew), honey eaters (except water birds and leather heads).

### THE CLOSE SEASON.

It has been decided that opossums shall be protected in all parts of the State throughout the year, instead of for the six months ending 31st October. The Game Department considers that it will be two or three years before there will be a break in the close season. Owing to the exceptionally high prices ruling for their skins last year, great numbers of opossums were shot, and, though the destruction was not so manifest this year, the protection which has been given was considered urgent.

### THE CLOSE SEASON FOR FISH.

From 1st October to 30th November (both days inclusive).—Murray Cod, Murray Perch, and Murray Bream.  
From 1st May to 31st August (both days inclusive).—English Trout.  
Minimum Weights.—Murray Cod, 1lb.; Murray Perch, 8oz.; Murray Bream, 5oz.; English Trout, 8oz.

### ADVANTAGEOUS BUYING.

You have heard of the man who buys his ice in winter time and his coal in the summer time—such a purchaser invariably saves money. The principle involved in it is that when the other fellow is most anxious to sell, and to sell when the other fellow is most eager to buy.

### ADVANTAGEOUS BUYING.

Those who would take full advantage of market conditions in the buying and selling of household necessities, live stock, machinery, etc., are constantly on the look-out for opportunities presented through the local advertising medium.

### ADVANTAGEOUS BUYING.

Are you alert to the opportunities which the advertising columns of the "Riponshire Advocate" present?

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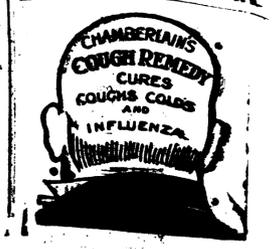
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encore number, "Hooligan's... Bill, "The... Miss Lila Whidburn; encore number...

BEAUFORT POLICE COURT.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 28TH, 1911. (Before Messrs W. S. Goldsmith, R.M., and M. Flynn, J.P.) A debt case in which a copy of the...

BEAUFORT FIRE BRIGADE.

The official opening of the new fire station at Beaufort (a commodious wooden structure) took place on Tuesday evening in the presence of some 40 firemen and visitors...

voir in Jonathan's gully at a cost of about £3000, was rejected. Others, again, advocated the flotation of a large loan for the more elaborate scheme of bringing the water in pipes from Mt. Cole...

The chairman, in expressing pleasure at seeing such a representative gathering, apologized for the absence of the Hon. Theo. Beggs, M.L.C., Cra. Stewart and Flynn, and Messrs J. R. Wether- spoon and A. E. Collins.

The toast of "The King" was loyally honored, and a toast drunk in silence to the memory of the late Captain Sinclair, in proposing the toast of "The Country Fire Brigades' Board," coupled with the name of Captain Chellev, dealt at length with the events which led up to the acquisition of the new station.

Other toasts honored were: "The old volunteers," (coupled with the names of ex-Captains H. M. Stuart and W. Humphries, ex-Hose-officers S. Baker and J. Driver, and ex-Brigadiers J. Jackson, D. D. Cameron, A. L. Stuart and W. H. Halpin) proposed by Brigadier W. R. Glover, and responded to by ex-Captains H. M. Stuart and W. Humphries; "Kindred Societies," proposed by Brigadier D. Robertson, and responded to by Messrs A. L. Stuart (on behalf of the Thistle Club), W. J. Stevenson (Athletic Club), H. Smith (Masonic Lodge), D. Lindsay (A.N.A.), H. B. Seager (Town Band), W. H. Halpin (Agricultural Society), D. D. Cameron (Bush Fire Brigade), J. Jackson (Mechanics' Institute), H. M. Stuart (Oddfellows' Lodge), L. Jaensch (Druids' Lodge), W. C. Jones (Model Band), and G. Topper (Rechabites' Lodge); "Beaufort Fire Brigade," (coupled with the name of Captain Sinclair), proposed by Captain Chellev, and responded to by Captain Sinclair; and "The Press."

Captain Sinclair thanked the builders and contractors (Messrs Stevenson Bros., of Beaufort) for the capable, satisfactory and honest way in which they had carried out the work. They had done it with credit to themselves and satisfaction to the Board. The building had cost £148, and was very cheap one, considering the present price of timber.

Before dispersing those present sang "Auld Lang Syne." The secretarial duties were capably discharged by Brigadier R. J. Dawtreay.

A youth named Martin had a nasty wound on his foot stitched at Dr. Eadie's Beaufort surgery during the week. He received the injury whilst using an axe.

BEAUFORT ATHLETIC CLUB.

A general meeting of the above club, presided over by Mr. D. Stevenson (president) and attended by 13 members, was held at the Mechanics' Institute on Thursday evening. A large amount of routine correspondence was received. The president and secretary were appointed to represent the club on the Charity Sunday committee.

The president, vice-president, and secretary were appointed as a committee to draw for logs. It was decided to sell the booth by public auction at Messrs Dixon Bros. and Halpin's office on Saturday, 9th December, at 5 p.m.

The president recommended the sale of two publican's booths. The meeting however, decided that only one booth should be sold, but that the proceeds should be applied to the purchase of a new building to be erected in the town.

It was also decided that a soft drink booth be sold for the night; the purchaser to have the right to take possession of the extended publican's booth at 6.45 p.m.

The president, secretary, and Mr. Sinclair were appointed as a sub-committee to fix reserves on booths. It was arranged that luncheon be provided for the committee at 2/6 per head, and for the public at 1/6.

Mr. W. Glover's offer on behalf of his brother, Mr. J. T. Glover, to pay £1 for the right to the luncheon booth was accepted; as good a luncheon as that provided at the agricultural show being guaranteed.

Mr. J. Fullerton was appointed ticket seller at 30 for the day; Mr. C. Lee second gatekeeper at £1; Mr. W. Chibnall bellman at 2/6; and Mr. W. Bennett look after the hot water tap. The secretary was instructed to engage a policeman.

Lighting arrangements were left in hands of president and secretary, as also the matter of fixing handstands, judge's tent, and quickstep track. The president, secretary, and Mr. Sinclair were appointed to draft sports programme.

The sum of £2 was passed for payment as petty cash. The following sports officials were appointed:—Judges—Messrs Congie, Baker, Seager, Halpin, George, and Dr. Eadie. Band stewards—Messrs J. H. Robertson, W. J. Stevenson, Gazzard, H. Troy, D. R. Hannah and W. Lynch. Referee—Mr. Sinclair. Lap scorer—Mr. Congie. Starter—Mr. Williams. Assistant starter—Mr. W. O'Sullivan. Timekeeper—Mr. McKeich. Timekeepers of heats and color stewards—Messrs J. George, P. Steverson, and W. Halpin. Protest committee—President, referee, and secretary.



nothing like buying good reliable stuffs, especially when we offer such inducements for exercising economy.

GLOVES advertisement featuring an illustration of a hand holding a glove and the text: 'Yesterday is dead—forget it! To-morrow does not exist—don't worry! To-day is here—use it!' and 'J.R. Wotherspoon & Co. BEAUFORT AND BUANGOR'.

NEW GOODS advertisement with the text: 'Direct from the Manufacturers. We Invite Inspection of our Dress Goods, which have just arrived from Bradford, England. Everything is New and Artistic, and each line bears the hall-mark of Style and Quality.'

GLOVES advertisement featuring an illustration of a hand holding a glove and the text: 'FINEST MAKES OF MAKERS'.

SHIRE OF RIPON.

TENDERS, addressed to the President of the Shire of Ripon, and enclosing five per cent. each deposit (minimum deposit, £1, in cash or marked cheque), will be received up till 11 a.m. on Monday, 4th December, 1911, for the following works: Contract No. 602, North Riding—Fencing; Main Lead. Contract No. 603, West Riding—Re-building Banon Bridge over Mt. East Creek; repairs to masonry and approaches; span, approximately 100 feet. Contract No. 604, West Riding—160 chains metalling, Skipton and Stratham road, approximately 2500 cub. yds. 5-inch metal, and 1000 cub. yds. 2 1/2 gauge metal required. Contract No. 605, West Riding—Supply of 200 cub. yds. 2 1/2-inch metal, Measdon's Lane. Contract No. 606, East and West Ridings—Supply of 100 cub. yds. 2 1/2-inch metal, Skipton township. Contract No. 607, East Riding—Supply of 200 cub. yds. of 2 1/2-inch metal on the Ballarat road. Plans and specifications may be inspected after Tuesday, November 28th, at the Mechanics' Institute, Skipton; Greyhound Hotel, Snake Valley; and Shire Hall, Beaufort; but particulars may be obtained from the shire engineer at once. Lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted. E. J. MUNTZ, B.C.E., Shire Engineer, Shire Office, Beaufort, 22nd Novr., 1911.

BEAUFORT ATHLETIC CLUB. GENERAL MEETING OF THE CHARITY SUNDAY COMMITTEE will be held in the MECHANICS' INSTITUTE on WEDNESDAY, 6th inst., at 8 p.m., to make final arrangements for a UNITED SERVICE in the Park on 23rd, 24th, 25th and 26th inst. Ladies especially invited. J. FULLETON, Hon. Secy.

MISS NICKOLS and her PUPPILS will hold an EXHIBITION OF OIL PAINTINGS at the GOLDEN AGE HALL on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, 6th and 7th inst., commencing at 3 p.m. All cordially invited.

BEAUFORT MODEL BAND. THE ANNUAL MEETING of the above (introduced with instrumental and Vocal items) will be held in the GOLDEN AGE HALL on MONDAY evening next, at 8 p.m. Business—To receive Auditor's Report on SATURDAY 6th inst., at 5 p.m.—Publican's (including soft drinks & Soda) Fruit (Day and Night separate) and Soft Drinks (night only). A. PARKER, Secretary.

BEAUFORT TENNIS CLUB. THE above Club will open the season with a match against St. Andrew's Club on Wednesday next, starting at 3 p.m. sharp. H. A. D. SINCLAIR, Acting Secy.

TO THE ELECTORS OF HAMPTON. ADDRESS TO GENTLEMEN—I beg to offer you my sincere THANKS for the honor you have conferred upon me in re-appointing me as your Representative by such a large majority. I am, Sir, your obedient servant. D. S. OMAN.

FURNITURE SALE. SATURDAY, 2nd DECEMBER, 1911. At 2.30 p.m., at DIXON BROS. & HALPIN'S AUCTION ROOMS, BEAUFORT. DIXON BROS. & HALPIN have been instructed by Mr. A. McLeod (who is leaving Beaufort) to sell, at their rooms, all his well-known Furniture and Effects, consisting of Bedsteads, Tables, Crockery, Washstands, etc. etc. W. K. HALPIN, Auctioneer.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE. CLEARING SALE, TRAWALLA. WEDNESDAY, 19th DECEMBER, 1911. At 2 p.m. DIXON BROS. & HALPIN (through their auctioneer, Mr. W. K. Halpin) have been instructed by Mrs. W. H. Forster to sell, on above date, all her Furniture and Effects; also double-seated Trap, Alderney Cows, 2-furrow Plough, Garden Plough, etc. For further particulars see next issue and poster.

STOCK AND SHARE BROKER. BEAUFORT. Liberal Terms and Special Conditions when required. FARM and PASTORAL PROGRESS for SALE.

Hawkes Bros., NEILL STREET, BEAUFORT.

CORNSACKS, New and Secondhand. OAT BAGS, HARVEST TOOLS, All Descriptions. FENCING WIRE, American & German. BARBED WIRE NETTING, All Sizes.

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THE GREAT ILLUSION.

HOW DISARMAMENT AND PEACE WILL EVENTUALLY COME.

By Norman Angell, in "Answers."

I start in this article to show why it is impossible for military conquest to secure the trade of a people; why the idea that a nation becomes richer when it annexes territory is a false one, and why it would be impossible for another nation to take our colonies from us, and, finally, what course we should take to give practical effect to these truths in solving this momentous problem of war and armaments.

CAN COMPETITION BE ELIMINATED?

A newspaper writer once said: "German competition may compel us to fight in order to confine that competition within reasonable limits." Supposing that we had destroyed the German Navy, and had Germany abandoned all her mercantile marine, how could we limit the way in which Germany's commercial competition? That competition arises from the fact that sixty-five millions of people are willing to work hard, efficiently, cheaply.

But even when we had conquered them they would still continue to work just as hard, just as efficiently, just as cheaply as before. We talk of annihilating them; but as a matter of fact, we could annihilate nothing which we conquered them; we have no intention of slaughtering sixty-five million men, women, and children in cold blood. Their work and their competition would go on just the same as ever, all our heroes notwithstanding and we should have to meet their competition just as we are to meet it now, even though Germany did not possess a single Dreadnought. What could we do to prevent it?

SELF-DEFENCE FACTS.

It is generally assumed that when a nation conquers an annexed territory, it has added to its wealth. That is true in addition—as much an illusion as to say that, if the London County Council were to annex the county of Hertfordshire, London would be the richer, or that the man who lives in a city is richer than the man who lives in a small one. The whole thing, of course, is due to a mental confusion. The Dutchman, who lives in a very small country, is just as rich as the Russian, in a larger still. Poverty may be greater in a big city than in a small one, as it very often is.

These things are really self-evident. It is one of the miracles of modern politics that confusions and illusions of this sort should grow up owing to the indiscriminate use of words and phrases.

NOTHING TO BE GAINED.

In the same way, when we talk of annexing our Colonies, or of our owning "possessions," we use words which are either false or meaningless. Englishmen do not "own" the Australian; if the Australian desires to buy a bale of wool, he has to pay for it, just as a foreigner would have to if he wants a Canadian to work for him he has to pay him, exactly as a foreigner would pay to Colonies no matter what tribute in any form to the Mother Country.

Colonies in our day manage their own affairs, in view of their own interests. They are in fact, independent nations, and even though a German Army might be planted in London, we could no more "transfer" Canada or Australia to Germany than we could Argentina. Germany would have to set about conquering these countries. And if it cost England 200 millions sterling and 400,000 men to conquer the Transvaal, what would it cost Germany in men and money to conquer Australia and Canada, with population and resources fifty to a hundred times greater? And, when she had conquered them, she would find that she would have to let them manage their own affairs in their own way; and she would find—as England found in the case of her American Colonies—that she could not dictate to them the matter of tariffs, language, or laws; that where England failed a hundred years ago with her own colonies, she would not be possible for Germany to succeed to-day with other peoples. In other words, she would not gain by conquest a single advantage which she has not now.

We talk of Germany needing elbow-room; but Germans can and do go to any part of the world, and they could be able to do no more even though Germany "owned" those countries. There is no adequate motive, therefore, in Germany attempting the distinctly costly task of conquering those distant countries, a conquest foredoomed to failure, and which would be useless, even if it could succeed.

VAIN DREAMS.

What is the practical outcome? Shall we dismiss our Army and Navy, and say to the invader, "Come in? Not the least." In the world, we should ask the invader what he hopes to gain by coming. And he sees that his dreams of conquest and the benefits to be derived from them are an illusion, he will stop the costly preparation for such invasion, and we shall then be able to meet it. I do not urge the Englishman to say, "Let them come!" I do "Let them come!" I do not mean leaving things as they are, but that we should go on with our preparations for defence. But it does not mean that these preparations are necessitated by the fact that general opposition in Europe

THE POWER OF PUBLIC OPINION.

Englishmen who know my views sometimes say to me: "You should preach your doctrine in Germany; it is no use preaching them here." But the Germans tell me that I must preach them in England, as she is the greatest naval Power. As a matter of fact, it does not matter much where these matters are discussed in the light of the real facts of the case. In these days of newspapers and telegrams and cheap travel, and international congresses and exchange of visits, it is impossible for ideas to be discussed in London without their being heard of in Berlin, in Vienna, in Paris.

Reform will come, therefore, through the improvement of general opinion in Europe, just as reform in America came through the education and enlightenment of the people. Men generally realising their mistakes in these matters; and such reform did not come in any one nation greatly in advance of any other.

HOW PEACE WILL COME.

It will come in these matters as it came in those, because you who read these lines will talk of this subject at the dinner and tea table, at the club and in debating societies, and you will affect that curious little thing called Public Opinion, and affect it not only in England, but in Germany; and one day both you and the German will realise that each has not the least intention of attacking, and that these millions spent on ironclads can be better spent otherwise—not profitlessly, but to your profit and advantage.

In the end you will most certainly spend them. And in this quiet, unromantic way will come not only peace, but disarmament.

A HAPPY ENDING.

I have just witnessed the culmination of a series of events which have now come to what seems to be a very happy ending. A few years ago, out of compassion I fed and clothed a, rather smart-looking young man, who appeared to be on the verge of starvation. A few weeks afterwards my house was burglariously entered and several articles of value were stolen. The matter was put in the hands of the police, and eventually the thief was captured while trying to dispose of the articles.

I was vexed and annoyed almost beyond belief to find that the burglar was the young man I had succoured such a short while before. When he saw me he seemed to feel his position keenly, hanging his head in shame at having repaid my kindness in so base a manner. I did not press the charge, and the police, having no previous offence recorded against him he was bound over for twelve months.

For over a year I saw nothing of him, then one day he walked into my house, well dressed, in a most sober, becoming style. He looked and carried himself like a perfect gentleman. First he apologised for all the annoyance he had previously caused me. For reasons not necessary to state here, he had left home and become a wanderer. However, all that was over; the breach had been closed, and he was now in a fairly prosperous position.

He then stated the object of his visit. For a long time he and my daughter had been meeting in secret. It had been a case of love at first sight. Now he wanted me to give my consent to their engagement. Had a bombshell fallen at my feet I could not have been more astonished. Words failed me.

DIPLOMACY EXTRAORDINARY.

The young lady's feelings were outraged. Her young man had actually been seen walking out with that heartless flirt, Gertie Green. It was not to be expected that she would take such a slight philosophically; and when next the fickle lover called on her she sent him about his business, and dramatically handed back the ring. A few days afterwards a little boy brought her a note from the wretched young man, which read as follows:—"Darling Fanny, My sufferings are greater than I can bear. I cannot live without your love. I have, therefore, just taken poison. The effects of which I am already beginning to feel. By the time you read these lines I will have joined the great majority. When I leave this mortal coil I trust you will shed a silent tear over my tomb in remembrance of happy days gone by.—Your Dying Lover."

After reading the note the young lady paled, and, turning to the boy, asked what he was waiting for. "The gentleman told me to wait for an answer," he replied.

Just a smile for a frown, and a knock at the door; And a bruised heart is soaring and singing once more.—J. S. Martin

THE DAIRY.

MAKING A SUCCESS OF DAIRY-ING.

Success in dairying depends largely upon the proper feeding of the dairy herd. There are two questions that the dairy farmer should ask himself (writes "Farm and Home"). First, am I feeding as cheaply as I can? Second, am I feeding the best rations for milk and butter produce? Of course, the cows can be kept alive and in fairly good milk flow upon many different rations, but in feeding, as well as in everything else, there is an ideal to be sought.

What, then, is an ideal ration for a dairy cow? It is a ration which without waste, gives both in weight and bulk of dry matter a sufficient amount of digestible and nutritious food. It is a ration in which the milk-forming element, protein, is rightly proportioned to the heat and fat-making carbohydrates and other elements. A badly-balanced ration does harm in two ways: First, by lessening the milk flow, and secondly, by giving the cow a ration which she cannot profitably use. It is no exaggeration to say that 80 farmers out of every 100 who keep cows are not good dairymen. They are not making as much money at the business as they ought to, for the simple reason that they are paying too little attention to the details connected with the proper management of the dairy. For the successful running of a dairy, good cows are needed.

In most cases farmers do not know what their cows are producing; they never weigh the milk from individual cows, neither do they test it for fat. That means poor management. The careful manager will get rid of his poor cows as soon as possible, and fill their places with others that are able to pay for the food they consume and leave a balance on the right side of the ledger. The cow that will produce from 200 to 250 lbs. of butter fat per year, is a valuable one, and it is important that the dairyman should know which of his cows are capable of producing that amount. Such cows, if bred to good dairy sires, are likely to produce calves which in turn will become producers of great value.

While it is imperative to know which cows are producing the most milk, and to know which are best able to transmit their milk-producing qualities, it is also important to feed them well. Cows that are capable of producing a large quantity of milk may be ruined by improper feeding. They must be well fed, and they must have the right kind of feed, or they cannot produce a large quantity of milk. Milk is a substance that is rich in protein, and protein cannot be manufactured by the cow from anything that does not contain protein. In other words, the cow cannot produce milk from carbohydrates and fats. She must be fed a comparatively narrow ration. She ought to receive sufficient feed during winter or she cannot produce a large quantity of milk, regardless of any predisposition for milk production she may have.

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A POOR BAG.

A chum of mine was responsible for a big laugh at my expense. Knowing I did not think it bad sport to shoot a rabbit standing still, he shot the chances were ten to one on the rabbit if you (the mouse), he one day, as we were out with our guns, called to me.

WASTE AND WAIST.

A motor-bus had collided with a heavily-laden milk van, and sent can after can splashing into the street. Of course, the world assembled to watch the great event. A small man, coming up late, had to stand on tiptoe, and keep dodging his head from side to side, in order to see past an enormously stout woman just in front of him.

"What is it? What is it?" he kept on asking. At last he caught a glimpse—the shattered cart and the fresh, white milk streaming through the streets. "Goodness!" he exclaimed; "what an awful waste!" The stout woman turned and glared at him fiercely. "Mind your own business!" she snapped. "Be off with your insults, yer under-sized little whelp, afore I wipe this scrotum yer, displaying a huge palm."

When the average boy insists on a spotless collar every day one may be sure that he is leaving his childhood behind him and that the responsibilities of life have begun.

PERSONAL EXPERIENCES.

A FRIGHT IN THE JUNGLE.

The worst fright I ever had was in India on New Year's Day, 188—, near a small fort standing on the banks of the Ganges, a few miles from Benares.

The day after we arrived my chum, a fine upstanding son of the Emerald Isle, six feet three inches, asked me to help him stalk a deer, of which there was a good number about three miles from the fort. Needless to say I jumped at the proposal, so taking my gun, a single-barrelled snaffle loader, I prepared to accompany him. He had a splendid Winchester, which his chum had presented to him when he left for England.

After crossing the river we walked for two or three miles, and on nearing a small belt of scrub or jungle we saw what we thought was a deer enter, so Dan skirted round to the far side and I advanced to where we had seen our quarry enter.

Just where we thought he had gone in there was a large tree standing, so I took up my position close to its trunk. After waiting for a little while to enable Dan to get to the far side, I was just going to climb up to see if I could see Dan, when I heard a rustle, and looking up I saw a sight that nearly froze my blood. A great tawny beast was just preparing to spring down on me, so without a moment's hesitation I let drive at him, but it takes more than duck shot to stop a panther, and with a great cry of rage he sprang at me.

HELD IN SUSPENSE.

As a youth I took part in an amateur theatrical entertainment. In one of the scenes one of the characters was supposed to attempt suicide by hanging himself.

The situation was a humorous one, as the wife of the would-be suicide had to run about looking for a book on medical advice as to strangulation. The "suicide" was supported by standing on a plank laid across two wooden blocks which were hidden beside his feet by some drapery. The "suicide's" part was given to me, and on the night of the first production I adjusted the rope round my neck, and took my place on the plank, when, horrors! my feet slipped. I felt the rope tighten with a sudden jerk, and the structural footrest collapsed. Fortunately for me, my toes just tipped the floor, and in this position I remained for fully three minutes, but even in that short time the strain on my legs and torso with the rope almost strangling me, and the audience laughed uproariously at the antics of my "wife," was like three hours. Even my fellow actors laughed at my efforts to attract their attention, and when I was released I didn't bless them.

AN EXPERIENCE WITH A MORAL.

The head of the firm for whom I first travelled was a rather strict disciplinarian. One day I had dined very early and was looking round the shop-windows afterwards, when who should come behind me but the chief himself on his way to lunch. We walked together in the direction of his favourite restaurant. He asked, "Are you dining at your usual place to-day?" And I, not wishing to let him know that I had dined so early and at a time when he would expect me to be working, replied, "I think so."

When we came to the corner where we should part company he said suddenly, "I'll come with you for a change." You can imagine my feelings. I had finished a good lunch about twenty minutes previously, but I had now gone too far to withdraw. During that second lunch every mouthful I took was a source of torture, both physical and mental. All the cases I had read of people dying from the effect of overeating flowed into my mind, and I found myself wondering what the jury's verdict would be if they had to hold an inquest over my remains.

Although I can now appreciate the amusing side of my experience, I should not care to have to repeat it. Riches may be dangerous to the man who possesses them, but we still meet with men of weak finances and of weak constitutions who are ready to undertake the risk. Nine times out of ten the woman who is worth her weight in gold marries a man who isn't worth his weight in soap iron. Courtesy is one of the good qualities of God Himself, who, of His courtesy, giving his sun and rain to the just and unjust.—Angelo Tancredi.

Creditor: "I ask you for the last time to pay me that five pounds you owe me." Debtor: "Thank goodness! There's an end to that silly question!"

MODERN TRAVEL.

ROUND THE WORLD IN THIRTY-FIVE DAYS.

It is no longer an achievement of any considerable note to have travelled round the globe. The great Trans-Siberian Railway has effectually linked together the Continents of Europe and Asia; and the seasoned traveller, who counts his journey in days rather than in miles, has ceased to regard the Far East as being far in the strict sense of the term.

As a matter of fact, in point of time Peking is to-day nearer to England than Pretoria, and Tokio is hardly more remote than Table Bay. So much has the Trans-Siberian been accelerated during the last few months that within fifteen days and twelve hours of leaving Charing Cross the tourist arrives in Tokio. He travels the six thousand miles that separate the extreme West from the extreme East, spending only forty-five hours on the sea. Moreover, his journey is made amid circumstances of elegant luxury; for in no country in the world has so much effort in railway travelling been brought to such a high state of perfection as in Russia.

To begin with, the gauge of the line broader than elsewhere; each compartment, therefore, is as spacious as the smaller rooms of a first-class hotel, and in the furnishing nothing that makes for comfort is omitted. Even the corridors are wide enough to permit of promenading. The restaurant cars are decorated with rare taste, and the cooking arrangements could not be excelled. In short, the Trans-Siberian train is a vast hotel on wheels.

Should the traveller, having arrived in Tokio within fifteen and a half days of leaving Charing Cross, wish to circle the globe in the quickest possible time, he may reach England again twenty-one days later by journeying, in one of the famous Express liners, over the Pacific mail route from Yokohama to Vancouver, and from thence across the "Rockies" to the Atlantic coast, where the Express boats are once more in waiting to carry him to the shores of his homeland.

THE SPORT OF THE SEA.

In the year 1894 I was appointed on board the ship Pedragon Castle, bound home from Calcutta with a cargo of linseed. At the time of the incident I am about to relate we were hoisted under storm canvas off Cape Agulhas, lying nice and easy on the starboard tack in the tremendous sea that was running.

At 4 p.m. the order was given "All hands wear ship." This evolution is performed by getting the ship off the wind on the other tack—in this case the port tack. During the manoeuvre the bolts in the starboard upper and lower topsail yards were drawn, and in consequence the races, runners, pennants, blocks and all, came tumbling down into the water, of which by now the decks were full, and lay washing about in the lee scuppers and generally fouling things up.

Obedient the mate's orders, I floundered into the scuppers to try and secure the ropes. At that moment the vessel shipped a heavy sea, rolled to leeward, and ropes, wires, and masts were washed over the side. I shall never forget the awful sensation as the ship rolled away from me, and I can vividly remember how big and waltised she appeared, and how she appeared to be going further and further away from me. Then after a pause she commenced to return and I gave myself up for lost, for she seemed to be bearing down on me to crush my life out, or to force me down into the angry sea.

WHEN KNIGHTS WERE BOLD.

"Can I go out to-night, to see my lass?" said Tom, who was in love with Bessie at a farm near by. "Yes, Tom, you may go," replied his mother. Tom was back again in half an hour. "Well, did you see your sweet-heart, Tom?" said his mother. "Yes, mother," said Tom, "an' she would have seen me, too, if I hadn't bobbed down behind the hedge." No woman is such a bad arithmetician that she can't tell in half a minute how much her husband would save if he gave up smoking cigars. The man of success is the man who gives careful thought to organization.—W. H. Lever.

WORLD-WIDE NOTES.

HINDOO WATER VAMPIRES.

A curious form of crime has been brought to light in Delhi. A gang of bad characters make a practice of hiding in the river Jumna, and pulling down into the water boys and women wearing gold and silver jewelry, who go to the river to bathe. Lately several boys and women have disappeared, and their bodies have not been recovered.

One day a Marwari woman, wearing heavy gold jewelry, while bathing was suddenly caught by somebody from below the water. She raised a cry, and two of her companions caught hold of her and prevented her from being dragged down. Help arrived, and a Mohammedan, an irresistible phalanx overbearing all opposition. On their flanks ride tireless drovers, lean as the cattle they tend, bestriding thin and sallow horses. The deep brood of maddened bull, the rife-track of the curling stock-whip, the gruff voice of centaur-like men, these sounds come to me of an evening as I stand in the green forest-clearing gazing down the darkening track. Or, beneath the stars, by the wayside fire, when the crackling logs hurl a myriad golden sparks upward, we foregather with the busy boys and drovers make their fragrant meal. Tough, indomitable fellows these, all wild-eyed and since, as full of resource as old Ulysses himself, the "man-counselled" warrier; noble men, who by reason of their constant communing with nature in her every mood seem to have drawn from her great store something of her own infinite strength in reserve-power lying latent, the quiet confidence which comes to those who dwell apart from crowded cities, who hear the call of the wild for ever ringing in their ears, and unquestioningly obey its imperative command.

CUTTING THROUGH A CONTINENT.

At last the biggest piece of engineering in the world is within eight of completion. In two years' time the Panama Canal will be open to traffic. All the figures about the Canal are record-breakers. The six locks are each 1,000ft. long, and 110ft. wide. The water will be 41ft. deep, as against 25ft. in the Suez Canal. It will, accordingly, hold steamers bigger than any yet afloat or planned. The Suez Canal cost £16,000,000 to cut. The new-comer will have cost nearly £100,000,000 before it is opened.

There were tremendous difficulties in the way. A hill over 300ft. high had to be cut through. A foaming torrent which in rainy weather sometimes rises 35ft. a day has been circumvented by being turned into a lake the size of London. Thirty of the forty miles steaming from Atlantic to Pacific will be along this lake. The huge dam which holds the lake in check is of the tremendous thickness of half a mile. The Panama Canal will revolutionise the world's great traffic routes. The stormy Cape Horn will cease to be the sailor's dread. The canal will make the Pacific much busier for New York's trade with the Orient will go across that ocean, as well as much of Britain's. Japan will be 4,000 miles nearer New York, and Australia the same.

A HOLIDAY IN THE ARCTIC.

Granted a month's holiday, the Jaded City man may now turn his attention to Arctic exploration as a rest for his tired nerves. From London he can take a ticket which will carry him, via Newcastle and the B. and N. Norwegian line, straight up to the pack ice at 81.1 deg. North, and bring him back again within 28 days.

At this latitude the ships, which cruise in pairs for safety, are far beyond the limits of land, and a little over 600 miles from the Pole itself. Northward, as far as the eye can reach, stretches the great northern ice wall, and the sun, at this time of the year, shines in the sky all day and all night. The cruise, which covers in all 5,225 nautical miles, traverses a most interesting itinerary, and includes excursions up and down all the most attractive fjords on the Norwegian coast, visits to Lapp encampments, whaling stations, and to the coal-mines at Spitzbergen.

A newspaper correspondent who made the trip states that Polar exploration is now as convenient and comfortable as a trip to the Isle of Wight. "I found representatives of all nationalities on the boats," he writes, "including a party of Americans, who had landed at Gibraltar and made their way steadily across Europe from south to north." "This is a wonderful holiday, for the mountains, the snow, the glaciers and the waterfalls combine to make a scene that few countries can offer."

FEASTING THE DEAD.

It is a custom in China to feed the spirits of departed Chinese, which must be done by male members of the family. The Feast of Universal Rescue is given from time to time in honour of such spirits as have no male relatives living to make offerings of food. A rough shed is built, divided into five rooms—one living and one bathroom for ladies, and one each for gentlemen, the fifth being for the crucified spirits, whose job is to stop people from quarrelling over the food provided. On the house a notice is put up, inviting the good ladies and gentlemen of the spirit-world to the feast. Among the many kinds of foods there is one consisting of a thick gruel or paste, which is intended for those who departed this world by having their heads cut off. These spirits having no mouth or teeth, it is supposed they can pour the mess down their throats. "The way to sleep," says a scientist, "is to think of nothing." Personally we have found the best way to get to sleep is to think it's time to get up. The man of success is the man who gives careful thought to organization.—W. H. Lever.

THE OPEN ROAD.

WEST AUSTRALIA.

Where the monotonous stock-roads cut through the vast virgin forest-lands and far-reaching scrub-lands of wild Western Australia, I am at one with the free companions of the ever-open road. Many hundred of leagues north and south stretches that rough and heavy track, and here, moving leisurely from camp to camp, from well to well, by day and night the big droves of lean horned cattle come with a thunderous tramp as of an army on the march. Huddled together, roan, red, black, and white wild-eyed, bellowing mobs, that, scenting water at the end of a long thirsty stage, suddenly stampede, an irresistible phalanx overbearing all opposition.

On their flanks ride tireless drovers, lean as the cattle they tend, bestriding thin and sallow horses. The deep brood of maddened bull, the rife-track of the curling stock-whip, the gruff voice of centaur-like men, these sounds come to me of an evening as I stand in the green forest-clearing gazing down the darkening track. Or, beneath the stars, by the wayside fire, when the crackling logs hurl a myriad golden sparks upward, we foregather with the busy boys and drovers make their fragrant meal. Tough, indomitable fellows these, all wild-eyed and since, as full of resource as old Ulysses himself, the "man-counselled" warrier; noble men, who by reason of their constant communing with nature in her every mood seem to have drawn from her great store something of her own infinite strength in reserve-power lying latent, the quiet confidence which comes to those who dwell apart from crowded cities, who hear the call of the wild for ever ringing in their ears, and unquestioningly obey its imperative command.

Quant legend and wise bush-lore, I have learnt from the bearded lips of these big-hearted, kindly folk, smiling together over the campfire of nights, when the moon rose big and yellow above the barren ranges, and the curlews cried eerily along the flooded flats. Occasionally a plodding swagman comes by, bent beneath the weight of his worldly possessions—saddles, uncommunicative vagrants for the most part, reminding me somewhat of the tramps on that old road of my boyhood's days twelve thousand miles away now. They beg a little flour or a stick of tobacco maybe, and then on again into the unknown.

I have never sighted one of these passing ships a second time; we had upon our several ways with a cheery "Bonne fortune, comrade!"—Chambers's Journal.

PALESTINE.

IN ITS SPACIOUS TIMES AND TO-DAY.

People rarely remember what a little place the Holy Land is. "The recorded life of Jesus," Prof. Huntington tells us in his "Palestine and Its Transformations," "was limited to a district scarcely larger than that which cities like Chicago reckon as suburban. In his whole life after infancy he never departed from home further than a few miles, and a Londoner whose journeys did not extend beyond Southampton on the one side and Ipswich on the other. Yet in that space how vastly greater the variety of the trafficking; Phoenicians of the coasts, the provincial Jews of Galilee, the Greek cities of the Decapolis, the despised Samaritans, and the exclusive Jews of Judea, and over all the Romans and his legions, criss-crossed the world. A man who travelled where Jesus did became cosmopolitan in spite of himself."

How disastrously Palestine has changed since those spacious days may be realised when one looks at the ruined sites and desert lands where once stood populous cities. Nowadays Tiberias is the only town on the shores of the lake of Geneva, for the squallid little haunt of Meidol, once Magdala, need not be reckoned. Yet "once the shores of the Galilee were lined with almost continuous cities, villages, and gardens," and instead of 2000 or 6000 inhabitants the population must have numbered from 100,000 to 150,000. "The Galilee of Christ's day," as Prof. Huntington remarks, "must have been a paradise compared with that of to-day."

The explanation is lack of water, and the same cause has operated all over Palestine to turn the smiling valleys into a desert and the highlands into an uncultivable wilderness. Not that there is too little rain everywhere, for the annual average at Jerusalem is 26in., much the same as London, but the rain comes at the wrong time. Of the 26in., 21in. fall in four winter months; and the "former" and the "latter" rains are insufficient or come a little too late or too early, respectively, the crops fall altogether. A very slight fall in average temperature and a small extension of the rainy period would make all the difference.—"Athenaeum."

HIS IGNORANCE.

In O'Connell Street, Dublin, there is a monument erected to the memory of Nelson. A gentleman happened to be standing close to the pillar the other day, when he saw a countryman, in the orthodox knee-breeches and tall hat, gazing at the monument in blank astonishment. Thinking to enlighten him as to its identity, the gentleman explained that it was Nelson. "Oh, begorra, sir," said the Irishman, "that shows me ignorance. I thought it was his monument!" A Hat.—The indicator of freedom.—Ebert. 1799.

Advertisement for 'S Cure' and 'The Vendor' with illustrations of a man and a woman.

Advertisement for 'S Cure' and 'The Vendor' with text describing the product and its benefits.

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BEAUFORT MODEL BAND. HALF-YEARLY MEETING.

The half-yearly meeting of the Beaufort Model Band was held at the Golden Age Hall on Monday evening...

The minutes of the previous half-yearly meeting were read and approved. Correspondence was read from E. Helling, Avoca, soliciting entry in the event of a band contest being held on Easter Monday...

The following accounts were passed for payment:—A. Parker, 17/; R. Corbett, 9/1. The president said it afforded him great pleasure to state that the band, despite the great difficulties and opposition it had to put up with, was a financial success...

The following officers were elected for the ensuing term:—President, Mr. W. C. Jones; vice-presidents, Messrs L. Jaensch and A. L. Wooterspoon; secretary, Mr. L. Bravo; assistant secretary, Mr. L. Bravo; treasurer, Mr. L. Bravo...

An enjoyable concert programme was subsequently presented, which was highly appreciated by an audience of about 80 supporters, mostly composed of ladies. Miss M. Jackson acted as accompanist. The items were contributed as follows:—Pianola solo, "Corolla," Mr. W. C. Jones; song, "Our Guards," Mr. Camm; song, "Nobody's waiting for me," Mr. A. W. Willmot and A. Chapman...

BEAUFORT ATHLETIC CLUB. Splendid entries have been received by the Beaufort Athletic Club for the Boxing Day sports and band contests, the total for the principal sports exceeding 140, as against 107 last year...

INCREASE IN SHIRE OFFICERS' SALARIES. CR. RODDIS' STUDY OPPOSITION.

In accordance with notice, Cr. Roddis moved at the monthly meeting of the Riponshire Council on Monday that the officers' salaries be increased. The motion was carried by a majority of 10 to 5...

Cr. Roddis said he was not speaking in reference to these matters, but in respect to the fact that no Government sanction could pass the extra motion. The Council are leading the lot. You started the whole thing. Cr. Roddis said he would not take the motion only wanted to see the motion properly moved...

THE FINEST THING ON EARTH. "Charabamb's" Cold, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy is absolutely the finest thing on earth for all ailments of the stomach and bowels...

SOCIETIES' HALL, BEAUFORT. THURSDAY, DECEMBER 14TH. WILLIAM ADAMS, who is booking a tour of Australasia for the Cream of Continental and Australasian Attractions, presents—THE GASCOIGNES. GASCOIGNE has earned for himself throughout the leading centres of Europe and America the title of—"NAPOLEON OF MAGIC"...

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NEW GOODS. Direct from the Manufacturers. We invite inspection of our Dress Goods, which have just arrived from Bradford, England. Everything is New and Artistic, and each line bears the hall-mark of Style and Quality.

GLOVES. Yestarday is dead—forget it! To-morrow does not exist—don't worry! To-day is here—use it! THE FINEST MAKES OF THE BEST MAKERS.

J. R. Wooterspoon & Co. BEAUFORT AND BUANGOR. CHRISTMAS GIFT, £10. OPEN HANDICAP SPARROW. CLEARING SALE, TRAWALLA. DIXON BROS. & HALPIN.

THEO. W. SCHLICHT, Auctioneer, Stock and Station, BEAUFORT & SKIPTON. Agent for GEORGE HAGUE & Co. Melbourne and Geelong.

JAS. H. ROBERTSON, PLUMBER, TINSMITH, AND GAS FITTER. Wishes to intimate that he has on hand a large stock of Tanks, Spouting, Ridging, and Down-Pipe, Water Pipes, and Fittings, Gas, Steam and Water Taps.

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AUSTRALIA TO-DAY.

By BARRY S. CULLETT, in the "Weekly Telegraph."

It is not easy to over-estimate the significance of the gold discoveries in Australia during the past few years. The significance of the gold discoveries is that it has had an awakening effect on the most important industries. The fields most richly endowed with gold have been discovered only in the past few years. The gold discoveries have had an awakening effect on the most important industries. The fields most richly endowed with gold have been discovered only in the past few years.

The majority of the hundreds of thousands of eager men who pour into Australia between turned their eyes to the gold fields. This was made attention to the gold. The huge stretches of land available on almost every side, and also by the fact that the gold fields were situated in the most fertile and fertile soil of the continent. This was made attention to the gold.

From the time of the gold discoveries down to today, the most remarkable development has been in the farming movement. Australia is essentially an agricultural country. All that was needed was a ready market, and this the producer on the soil had in the many years after the rush to the gold fields. The supply of farm produce was not equal to the demand, and the situation became reversed, and the supply threatened to overwhelm the consumption. Thus, again, Australia was faced with low prices for her output, and with a slow rate of development. At the critical moment, however, great strides in the over-sea carriage of fresh produce came to the country's assistance. The most important development was the introduction of the refrigerator, which meant at once that the Australian farmer could send his surplus beef and mutton and butter and fruit to the markets of London and other parts of the world. This innovation gave permanent security to the Australian farmer, and opened up to the country a boundless range of expansion.

It is interesting to observe the physical changes which accompanied the rural development. When Australia was discovered all the land which is today yielding farm and pastoral produce, and which is the home of the great majority of Australia's country population, was a wide green forest. The early graziers took up vast areas of this green forest, and without bothering about trees or other improvements, they shepherded their sheep and took a rate of profit from the scanty pastures. The grasses at that time, growing as they did in the shade of the trees, on land shaded and watered by the support of timber, were thin and not very nutritious. The country was beautiful, but not profitable.

By and by, however, it was discovered that by the removal of a strip of bark from the gum trees, the native grasses correspondingly flourished. This was no accident, for the grasses were able to grow from the trees standing on tens of millions of acres of Australian countryside. Where there had been beauty, there was desolation. Against that, however, the unprofitable lands began to yield substantial returns. Where there had been one sheep grazing unprofitably in the forest, there were now six or seven living in plenty. Each year, too, as the bark and the dying trees fell and decayed and the soil became more fertile, and the profits of the granger larger. The countryside took on a grey, monotonous appearance.

We are now, fortunately, emerging from this rural ugliness. The green forest has gone, true; but so has the shabby array of dead timber which followed. We are now building fields, they are cleared of various kinds, and shaded, and splashed with water, and the primitive bush is disappearing except on the rugged mountainous country and on the unsettled lands of the West and north, and in its place landscape which tells of the presence of the prosperous farmer.

There are two great branches of wealth—the pastoral and agricultural. The pastoral industry carried on by the squatter or grazier (we do not by the word "rancher" in Australia) presents a fine story of British achievement in a new land. We have been for the little livestock miscellany of the greatest animal possessions comes sheep. Easily first years ago Australia contained 7,000 stands at nearly 100,000,000. And of this advance has not merely been in numbers. One hundred years ago the average weight of the Australian sheep was about 30 lbs. To-day it is nearly 100 lbs. And the quality of the wool has improved by an even greater ratio. The annual fleece output now

means to Australia about £20,000,000. Last year the exports of wool alone had a value of £28,779,000. The total pastoral product is worth each year some £50,000,000. Pastoral profits are very high. Most of the country's livestock run out on the inland country where land is cheap and yet richly grassed. There is held on leases from the Government at rentals which are merely nominal. A grazing property of half a million acres will be worked by a score of hands, and hence the expenses are light. The only exception to this is at the great annual shearing. Nearly all our shearing is now done by steam or oil-driven hand clippers, which enable men to average a hundred sheep a day for some months in the year. The rate per 100 for flock sheep is fixed at 2/4, so that shearers, like nearly everybody else in the country, earn big wages.

The first aim of sheep raising in Australia is for wool, and hence the almost complete sway of the Spanish Merino breed, which is admirably adapted for the clear warm climate. In recent years, however, there has been a marked tendency to cross the Merino with the large British breeds, and so obtain a mutton-sheep suitable for export. This is due primarily to the success of the over-sea carriage of frozen mutton and lamb and beef amounting in value to £3,341,000. The greatest cattle runs are away up in the far North, where size stations graze as many as 70,000 and 80,000 beasts. The horse breeding industry is also a highly lucrative one. There is an always growing demand for Australian remounts for Army purposes. Up to the time of the South African war most of the horses exported went into His Majesty's Army in India. Since that time, however, large numbers have been sent to the Russian army in the Japanese war, and they are now eagerly bid for by a number of foreign Powers.

The pastoral industry shows no signs of falling, although owing to the great increase in the number of small holders and the rapid subdivision of the big estates suited for agriculture, there is a falling off in the numbers of colossal flock masters and an increase in the numbers of flocks and herds owned by the farmers. Last year the country established new records both in the value of its pastoral production and also in farm produce.

SOUTH AMERICA.

THE CONTINENT OF THE FUTURE.

The Republics of South America have now passed beyond the stage of an object-lesson for the world. They are now in the full stage of democratic institutions. No one who knows anything of South America can doubt to-day that it is the continent of the future. These immense territories, rich in metals, in vast forests, in pastures and waterways, have been held back partly by the greed of politicians thrown up by the revolution which broke the connection with Spain, and partly by the start gained upon them by the States of North America. Each State has lived as best it could through periods of bitter and useless strife within and endless frontier wars without. Most of the trouble was due to the attempt to fit democratic institutions on an illiterate and undisciplined population.

Government in South America has been corrupt and feather-headed, but a change in political conduct for the better has come with the sense of responsibility fostered by growing independence. The falling supply of meat and grain for export purposes in the United States will push the South American Republics rapidly forward. Already Great Britain obtains nearly three-quarters of her frozen meat from Argentina. The future of Argentina, Brazil, Chile, and Uruguay is assured. The development of their enormous resources is already far advanced. The lesser Republics—Colombia, Ecuador, Venezuela—are waking up industrially but politically conditions have yet to improve in these countries.

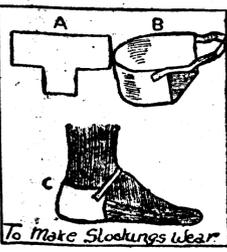
Hitherto Great Britain has led the way in encouraging this economic development. But American and German merchants are competing with energy; and it is necessary, if the Republics are to continue to look to Great Britain, that our own investors and manufacturers should make themselves more thoroughly acquainted with the customs and requirements of the people. One of the most encouraging signs for the future is the linking up of the country, not merely in industry, but in political feeling. The tunnel through the Andes is symbolic of a movement which may one day form up a United South America objecting to be treated as tutelary to the United States. There is no reason why South America should consider herself more bound to North America than to Europe. The ultimate loss to civilisation would be great if these young Republics ended as a southern replica of the United States.—"Saturday Review."

Reverend Gentleman: "Do you know, my friend, that half the cases of cancer are caused by people smoking those foul, dirty, short, black clay pipes?" Son of Toil: "And do you know, my friend, that half of the black eyes are caused by folks not mindin' their own business?" "Society," says a cynic, "is composed of two great classes—those who have more dinner than appetite, and those who have more appetite than dinner." Conventionalism kills all sense of humour; the two cannot exist side by side.—"Madame."

LADIES' COLUMN.

PREVENTS HOLES COMING.

Here is a little idea that will enable you to escape much of the labour of darning socks and stockings.



Cut from an old kid glove a piece of leather of the shape, A. Sew this together, as in B, and attach a piece of elastic to the shield thus formed. It shows how the shield is worn, the elastic coming over the lastest to keep the protector in position.

BURNS AND SCALDS.—Whatever is applied must be applied gently; to use a bandage of ordinary tightness will work harm and increase pain. The dressing must be used quickly; it is of the utmost importance to absolutely exclude air at the earliest possible moment; if there is a choice between a good remedy and a poor one, but only the latter is immediately to hand—use it. One of the best remedies is common bicarbonate of soda. Completely cover the part with it. Often surgeons recommend that a solution be applied, but this takes time to make. In the second and later dressings of a burn or scald keep in mind that it is permissible to remove only those things that are without any attachment to the injured skin. Equal parts of olive oil and lime water make a good dressing for burns. Danger from these is always in direct proportion to the surface injured, not to the depth of the burns.



New Summer Frock.

As soon as the meat is delivered in hot weather it should be washed over with vinegar and water, and protected from flies until it is used. Lids should be made for milk bowls by hemming fine muslin on to rings of wire. These lids, which will keep out both dust and flies, should be washed daily.

Choose jugs for household use which are wide enough at the top to allow of a thorough cleaning with the hand or a cloth.

If pieces of toasted bread are put into soups or gravies which are hot and taken out in a few minutes, it will be found that the bread has absorbed a good proportion of the salt.

Apples contain quite a large quantity of phosphorus, and are therefore very good for brain workers. They should not, however, be eaten between meals. Stewed or roasted apples taken at breakfast-time are good for those who suffer from constipation.

To extract a splinter, take a wide-mouthed bottle and nearly fill it with hot water, then hold the injured part over the mouth of the bottle and press down quite tightly. The suction will act as a poultice and draw the flesh down, and the splinter will come out quite painlessly.

"It was simply a question of veracity between us," said the oldest inhabitant. "He said I was a liar, and I said he was one." "Humph!" rejoined the village postmaster. "That's the first time I ever heard of either of you telling the truth."

"Benjamin!" cried Mrs. Toodies to her husband, who was going out of the gate, "bring me two penny-worth of snuff when you come home." "Snuff, Mrs. Toodies—snuff!" ejaculated Toodies pausing with his hand on the latch. "No, no, Mrs. Toodies; the times are too hard to admit of such extravagance. You must tinkle your nose with a straw."

COSTLY LOVE.

ROMANCE AND TRAGEDY.

It is not essential to delve beyond the mere thin outer crust of events to demonstrate to the least receptive that love is, past all argument, the costliest thing in which man and his mate engage.

Beginning in Russia, there is the case of the Grand Duke Paul, who dared love an actress. At the outset it is well to reflect that Russian grand duchies had the equipment of the theatrical dressing-rooms present a contrast vivid to painfulness. But this the Grand Duke could not see, nor could he be restrained by the consideration of his family or the thought that he was already burdened with a wife. Station, wealth, and country made no difference to him; nor did the threat of the Czar hold him back. He lives in Paris with his actress, an exile from his country, a poor man, and a man without a name.

Austria is famous for Vienna and its great crop of cases in point with this argument. There must come immediately to every recollection the strange case of the Crown Prince Rudolph, whose affair was not permitted to go to a decision—death, the supreme referee, intervening. Rudolph loved a woman far below his station, and refused again and still again to desert her in response to the parental veto and the responsibility of a little hunting lodge of Myerling, came the decision. One morning they found the heir to the throne of the Hapsburgs, the son of a hundred kings, dead by the side of his countess. The thing has remained a mystery for all the years that have fled since this tragedy, and no accepted solution has been offered even now. Yet, no matter what the truth may have been, the case remains one of the striking examples of a man's sacrifice to his love.

This is but one of Austria's cases. The world-famous mystery of the Archduke Johann Salvatoré—generally referred to as John Orth—hinged on a set of circumstances very similar to the foregoing. Salvatoré was one of the brilliant officers of the Austrian Army, a man whose succession to the throne was by no means impossible, and one of the wealthiest archdukes of the Austrian Empire. He fell in love with an actress, was reprimanded, wrote a bitter attack on the army, and then renounced all titles and Austrian property to elope with the woman he loved. They set sail for South America in a small steamer which was wrecked off the Brazilian coast, probably sending the exiled duke and his actress to their deaths. On the other hand, it was always hinted that they had escaped, and that he was in hiding in Argentina. At various times for thirty years he has been discovered in this place and that—discovered in the fancy of some dreamer. His great estates await his return to Austria, for even yet he has not been declared legally dead.

Much more recent in Austrian history is the case of Archduke Leopold, who, like Salvatoré, gave up rank, title, and fortune to marry Fraulein Adamovics, a not too fascinating Viennese actress. They left Austria in disgrace, the Duke calling himself Herr Woelging, and, after some years of butterfly living, joined an aesthetic colony, where the Duke began to practice upon himself and wife various eccentric cult ideas. She finally was forced to leave him, whereupon he also deserted the cult and married Maria Ritter, a girl who had once been a servant in his family.

With a mere mention of the fact that Ferdinand, the present heir-apparent of the Austrian imperial throne, married the poor Countess Chotek, and risked all his hopes at once in the marriage, the testimony from that end of the world may be dismissed.

Prince Oscar of Sweden did no less than the Austrians when he became enamoured of Ebba Munch, a beautiful but lowly lady-in-waiting on his royal mother. By the intercession of that mother he was finally permitted to marry the girl, after expressly renouncing all rights to the throne. Some years later his father so far relented as to create him Count of Wisborg. This was the Prince of Sweden abused to the trifling nobility by his love.

These are a few of the striking cases that stand out in the affairs of generation. Grand Duke Michael of Russia and the Countess Totto may likewise be mentioned in the same connection. And it is impossible to overlook the incorrigible Louise, Crown Princess of Saxony, who deserted her royal husband and her family of children to elope with the tutor Giron, who tired of her as readily as he had wearied of instructing her stupid diadem-wearing girls and boys.

Next in line, she divorced and quickly married an Italian violinist of considerable local repute. The sensation created by his marriage to the woman who might have been queen of a worthy kingdom made her violinist husband in demand among the European music-halls. Thus did her love for a pedagogic bring this royal woman down to the level of living on the harvest of gold men paid to gloat upon her misdeeds.—"Chicago Tribune."

PHRENOLOGIST (enthusiastically). "Why, sir, your bump of veneration is the greatest I have ever seen. Such a bump should make you a Bishop!" Delighted Subject: "Is that so?" Well, I'll get Paddy Nolan to give me another whack in the same place and I'll be an Archbishop at once!" Old Boy: "Poor little chap! Where did that crook hit you?" Tommy: "Bee-oo-oo!" We were 'avin' a naval battle, and 'e torpedoes me in the middle-front!"

THE SWAN AND THE LYNX.

A DESPERATE STRUGGLE.

Soon one of the baby cygnets, having divided the small into two halves by the ordinary strokes of its shrilly-tipped bill, thrust up the top portion as if it had been a lid, and sprawled forth all wet against its mother's hot and naked breast. The mother pushed one half of the shell within the other, that they might take up less room, and then, a little later, threw them out of the nest, lest they should get fitted on over the end of another egg and smother the occupant.

Presently two more eggs hatched almost simultaneously. The ecstatic mother was now half standing in the nest to give the damp sprawlers room. It was at this time that the old grey lynx, prowling down nearer to the water's edge than was his wont, observed the stopping stones, and decided to come over. He had wanted those great white birds for a long time.

Now, the most powerful of swans, under usual circumstances and conditions, is no match for the lynx, but the helpless mother, for that she was, and her helpless young, the wild creatures develop powers and heroisms undreamed of at other times. At such a period they become utterly reckless of odds; and such a temper may often accomplish the impossible. Moreover, it is one thing to hold a bridge, and another to fight in the open.

There was no uncertainty in the minds of the two swans as to the desirability of this peril. They knew all about lynxes. Their mother bird stood up among her eggs and young, and stepped delicately from the nest, hissing and beating her wings. Both birds knew better than to attack this foe by water or by land. With screams of hate they rose laboriously into the air.

The lynx had reached the second stepping stone, a sharp and narrow one, and was balancing himself with the caution of a house cat afraid of wetting her feet, before taking the next leap. Just as he gathered himself to spring, the male swan struck him heavily on the side of the head, almost throwing him from his foothold. His forepaws, indeed, and his whiskered muzzle went into the water but his great hind claws, firm based for the spring, maintained their hold on the rock. Spitting harshly in his amazement, he clawed back to his position. But in the next instant he was so ill-advised and over-confident as to rise upon his hind legs, striking at his assailant in the hope of bringing him down. At the very moment when his balance was least secure, the female, utterly reckless, launched her whole buffeting weight against him. Hurling him irresistibly from the ledge, she fell with him and upon him, driving him deep into the water.

For one bewildering second he clawed at her, ripping off the strong white feathers and inflicting cruel wounds on breast and thigh. But this was for a moment only. Dauntless and choking, he loosed his grip in haste, and pawed his way back to the surface. As he scrambled out upon the ledge, both birds were at him again instantly, but he had not an ounce of fight left in him. He was not at all hungry, and he did not like swans, and he wanted to get off to some quiet, sunny place and dry himself. Spitting loudly, head hunched down between his shoulders, ears flat, and stub of a tail pressed tight between his furry buttocks, he fled ignominiously through a pandemonium of wings and beaks and screams.

When he was quite beyond their reach, the two swans stretched their long, white, full height, spread their wings as wide as possible, and trumpeted a raucous warning to the nest which they knew so well how to guard.

The female, apparently unconscious of her wounds, resumed eagerly her brooding, with soft murmurs of the hatching young; while the male, as calm as if nothing out of the ordinary had happened, set himself to preening the ruffled snow of his plumage.—" Windsor Magazine."

The whole progress of the human race has indeed been due to individual members discovering means of concentrating energy, and of transforming one form into another. The carnivorous animals strike with their paws and crush with their teeth; the first man who aided his arm with a stick in striking a blow discovered how to concentrate his small supply of kinetic energy; the first man who used a spear found that its sharp point in motion represented a still more concentrated form. The preparation of oxygen by Priestley applied energy to oxide of mercury in the form of heat; Davy improved on this when he concentrated electrical energy into the tip of a thin wire by aid of a powerful battery, and isolated potassium and sodium.—Sir William Ramsey.

The Britisher's highest ambition is still just to work just hard enough to get just money enough to stop work altogether and be a gentleman.—"World's work."

"Young man," said the fond father, "in giving you my daughter I have entrusted you with the dearest treasure of my life." The young man was duly impressed. Then he looked at his watch. "Really," he remarked, "I had no idea it was so late. The last tram has gone. Could I borrow your bike and I'll be home in ten minutes." "Young man," I would not trust anybody on earth with that bicycle." After a man has been married for a couple of years he begins to skip the love passages in a novel.

THE SHARK.

IN FICTION AND FACT.

Old sailors never weary of enlarging upon the voracity and the digestion of sharks. When in the China Seas, as related by the late Captain Basil Hall, R.N., a large shark was caught by H.M.S. Alceste, which was found to contain, among other things, a buffalo hide that had been thrown overboard the preceding day. One of the sailors explained this in a way which seemed irresistibly logical in the opinion of his shipmates. "There, my lads," said Jack, "what d'ye think o' that? He swallowed the whole buffalo right enough, but he couldn't digest the hide." As a matter of fact, the carcass of the buffalo, unknown to these amateur makers of history, was still on board the Alceste.

The following canards are as reliable as many statements made by unrestrained seafaring observers with respect to the flora and fauna of old ocean. It is said that a Jew who had been to land overboard with a stool and a bag of lemons was subsequently found in the stomach of a shark, seated on the stool and offering the lemons for sale. Strange sounds being heard proceeding from a captured shark, he was opened without delay; and there were thus disclosed a man grinding an axe on a stone turned by a boy preparatory to having a way out of their living tomb. The man had been committed to the deep while in a state of suspended animation, sewn up in a canvas shroud, with the grindstone as a sinker. His son leaped after him, and both were swallowed by a waiting shark. There is a venerable story afloat of a shark that swallowed in one gulp a man in armour.

Another canard which went the round of the world's press in 1904 unites the supernatural with the voracious. Collies were bought in Scotland to serve as field-hospital aids during the war between Russia and Japan. Their instructor asserted that they would not help Japanese, differentiating them from Russians by the sense of smell, for "even the lowest animals can distinguish between Europeans and Asiatics. Sharks which will devour Europeans will not touch Chinese." Needless to say, this statement is absolutely untrue. At Chesfoo, for example, Chinamen who dive for "beche-de-mer" not infrequently suffer loss of limb or life by shark-bite, although armed with a sharp knife; and Asiatics engaged in the Ceylon pearl-fishery hire an astrologer to indicate the favourable days and to charm away the sharks ever eager to dine off a diver.

There are not wanting writers who would have us believe that men lose their lives owing to panic when in the presence of a shark in his native element, but probably the result is equally against the man did he have all his wits about him. Nevertheless, circumstantial accounts are in evidence of instances where the shark has been defeated by the man. At Jamaica, for example, a huge shark is said to have been a terror to frequenters of the harbour he affected. Once he overturned a boat carrying provisions to the shipping, and devoured the wife of the boatman. The maddened widower reached the nearest ship, seized a sharp knife, and the aid of his patron saved him from the water, gave battle to the shark despite the awful odds, and succeeded in avenging his wife by slaying her destroyer.

At Barbados, similarly, if we may accept the report as authentic, a sea-man fought with and killed a shark that had eaten a shipmate. Young Maoris, male and female, were once proficient in the slaying of sharks in open water. They would swim into the surf, armed with a knife, dive under the nearest shark, rip open their enemy, and return to the shore. During the past decade it is said that the sailmaker of the American warship Alliance, then at anchor at St. Thomas, West Indies, leaped overboard and killed with a knife a huge shark which was gaining upon some of the vessel's crew who had disobeyed orders by venturing on a swim. A dog which was with them was seized by the shark, but the latter did not get beyond this "hors-d'oeuvre."—"Chambers's Journal."

TONIC PROPERTIES OF THE ORANGE.

The rind of the orange was known to the ancient Arab physicians as an excellent stomachic tonic, and it is quite possible that the British custom of eating marmalade may have risen in the desire to get the benefit of the bitter rind in a more palatable way than by infusing it in water. The "Family Doctor" recommends marmalade as being possessed of tonic properties to all who suffer from constipation. A tablespoonful of marmalade eaten with breakfast is a slight laxative not to be confused with medicine, and pleasant to take. An orange may also be eaten in the morning before getting up with advantage.

A GREATLY RELIEVED EDITOR.

He gilded into the office and quietly approached the editor's desk. "I have written a poem—" he began. "Well," exclaimed the editor. He then went on. "I have written a poem on 'My Father's Barn,' an—" "Oh," interrupted the editor, "you don't know how greatly I am relieved. A poem written on your father's barn, eh? I was afraid it was written on paper, and that you wanted me to publish it. If I should ever happen to drive past your father's barn, I'll stop and read the poem."

Many a man gets a pretty bad fall by being thrown on his own resources. I should like to be a man. I know that I would be somebody, but with pigsticks, what do you expect me to do? I am not mad enough to claim that stupid equality which is an Utopian idea. . . . for there can be no equality between man and woman.—Mary Bashkirsteff. First New Woman: "Come, Julie, let's go and have a friendship lunch together." Second Ditto: "Friendship lunch! What's that?" First: "Why, you pay for mine and I'll pay for yours." The fellow who knows it all has lots to learn. 1800

BLACK DRIVER ANTS.

A FASCINATING WONDER OF THE AFRICAN BUSH.

One of the most fascinating wonders of Nature in the African bush are the mysterious black driver ants, or termites. The workers amongst these creatures are about a quarter of an inch in length, the soldiers half an inch, and the captains, or generals, nearly seven-eighths of an inch. I have continually watched these insects on the march, and on one occasion traced the same procession for over a mile in length, they form up in case formation with marvellous precision and regularity, forming a line about two inches wide. The workers, or carrier ants, march twelve abreast, and at regular intervals a small body of three or four rows of warrior ants are embedded in the procession; on either flank, at a distance of six inches apart, are the captains or guards, possessing formidable nippers, held high up from the ground, ready to give light on the slightest provocation.

The procession takes the form of a long straight line, and travels at the run, straight across the country, selecting cover as much as possible. If any obstacles are encountered, they climb over them in graceful undulations; but prior to making a march they send a pioneer force to spy out and construct a road; this force consists of soldiers as guard, excavators, and tunnel-making ants. Their road engineering is remarkable. It is marvellous how these tiny creatures surmount the obstacles, and construct tunnels under exposed portions of the road of march. I have seen a continuous tunnel a length of thirty-two feet, and a height and breadth of about one inch, with three air shafts, the earth excavated being carried to its approaches and forming a bank or causeway. This work has all been carried out in one night.—"Gold Coast Palaver."

THE BUSINESS OF A NOVELIST.

TOO MUCH DETAIL A HINDER-ANCE TO A STORY.

Two American papers recently discussed the value of detail in fiction. The "New-York Times" and the "Inter Ocean," of Chicago. Both agree that too much detailed description is fatal, and the "Times" gave as an illustration of how a thing should not be done, the following extract from a recently published book:—"They were at the foot of a little levee that ran to the bridge across Singing Water. . . . Everywhere flamed foxfire and cardinal flowers, thousands of wild tigerlilies lifted gorgeous orange-red trumpets beside pearl white turtle-head and moon daisies, while all the creek banks was a coral line with the first opening flower of pink mallows. Rank weed-blown poured gold from dainty convulscopias and lavender beard-tongues offered honey to million lumbago bees, water smart-weed sprang a glowing pink background and twinkling amber doddler topped the marsh in lacry mist with delicate white bloom. . . ."

Great detail, the "Inter Ocean" declares, is a hindrance always in a story. And besides, it always does the very contrary of that which it is meant to do by rendering the scene or person or event described in lavish detail vague, intangible, almost invisible, for us—because the quantity we are called upon to see is so extreme that we grow very soon quite tired of seeing and refuse to see any one part of the description. And conversely, a word-picture drawn with just a few apt strokes of words and without a lot of detail makes a clear and firm impression on the mind, and therefore, is high, true, and happy art.

Indeed, the foremost reason why we will not grant that writers such as Zola, for one instance, and our Henry James, or still another, are entitled to the title of "realist" lies in this same fact—that they smother the reality, the vital force that their tales might otherwise possess, beneath a mountain chain of details. You have not a vivid, bold, and clear conception at the Paris meat halls when you have waded through the forty odd long pages which Zola allots to a description of them. No, you are fatigued and indifferent before you have half read the chapter. And the same is true of Mr. James's psychology, which brings fatigue and lack of interest right soon through its absurd minuteness.

We do not resort to novels for the purpose of acquiring knowledge of the technical variety at all. The business of novels is to show us life in a way that keeps us interested either through emotion or amusement. Details of the sort that we have pointed out can't be said to carry out the novel's business. Wherefore they are bad art and do not make for anything like good reality.

I should like to be a man. I know that I would be somebody, but with pigsticks, what do you expect me to do? I am not mad enough to claim that stupid equality which is an Utopian idea. . . . for there can be no equality between man and woman.—Mary Bashkirsteff. First New Woman: "Come, Julie, let's go and have a friendship lunch together." Second Ditto: "Friendship lunch! What's that?" First: "Why, you pay for mine and I'll pay for yours." The fellow who knows it all has lots to learn. 1800

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KATE HOWARTH'S DEVOTION.

By the Author of "The Heroine of the Mill," Etc.

PART II. CHAPTER XXVII.

"MY SWEET FACTORY LASS." The disguised viscountess and her party were not a little amazed at the unaccountable explosion, and for a few moments were perfectly at a loss what to do. Her ladyship was, as usual, the first to regain her composure.

"Well, that was an accident anyway, and he has met with his just doom."

"Oh, mother! mother! You have killed my love!" cried Charlotte, frantically.

"What do you mean, girl?"

"I loved Frederick Howarth."

"Ah, I forgot there was something of that kind! Well, now he is beyond loving, and as this explosion has no doubt alarmed the whole country, it will be best for us to retire from the vicinity. Polson! Ah, there you are. Take your men round by the back. We must leave here silently."

"That poor girl—to die so young!" remarked Polson.

"Oh, that reminds me that you left your post without permission," proceeded the angry woman. "Such indignations should be punished."

"That was an unfortunate speech for the speaker."

At that moment Polson's heart was bitter against the woman he had so long unscrupulously served; for was it not plain that his life would have been sacrificed had he not, by what is called accident, deserted his post? He, however, marshalled his men, and left the spot in the wake of the nobleman's family party.

Now, the explosion that had amazed these people, and brought unconsciousness to poor Katey, had the opposite effect upon Uncle Dan, whom we left, we will remember, lying stunned from a cruel blow in the close vicinity of the mill. The mighty noise brought him back to his senses in time to see the black fragments of the old building flying through the air, and the superstructure itself tottering over.

Fragments of stone fell thickly around him, but luckily none of any great size; and so he had what is called a miraculous escape, and was thus enabled to rescue poor Fred, who was still bound to the wheel, and not very seriously injured either by the falling debris.

Dan's indignation and surprise were unequalled when he discovered the position of his nephew. In an instant he gained the young fellow's side, and although the great wheel was seriously shattered, he remained in a dangerous position until he had cut the cruel rope that secured the intended victim of the heartless viscountess and her followers.

Uncle Dan had a flask of brandy in his pocket, which he intended leaving with the living youth that night. It proved of great service now, reinvigorating their nearly numbed frames, and rousing the stagnant blood in their veins.

"Great Heavens! What has become of Katey?" cried Fred, looking round him in dismay.

"There came no answer save the howling of the wind and the moaning sound of the far-off thunder."

"She is dead! My sister—my more than sister!" was his next agonised cry, as he hurried blindly within the shattered walls of the old mill.

They were about to retreat again, when a little noise attracted their attention. Uncle Dan luckily had some matches, and striking one, they were attracted to a spot which they easily recognised as being over the private chamber. It was covered by a mass of stones and other broken materials. Some one was evidently endeavouring to press the flag up.

"She is there—alive," exclaimed the young man joyfully. "Come, uncle, let's clear the stuff away."

"They set to work with a will, and in a few minutes the stone was clear of obstruction. It was immediately raised, and the face and head of the old man already mentioned made its appearance. Holding up the lantern he cried:

"Safe—safe! Thank Heaven for all its goodness!"

"Katey!" was all that Fred could utter.

"She is here," returned the stranger. "Are you strong enough to come down?"

They silently followed the old man below, closing the trap after them.

The heroic girl was sitting there, pale and wan; the blood had been flowing from out of her brow, and the old gentleman had tied up with military skill.

Fred rushed to her side and kissed her lips and her hands in an ecstasy of joy.

"Now, my children, you must prepare yourselves for a series of surprises. The fulness of time has come. At the very moment that it seems the spirits of evil were engaged here upon the devil's work, the hand of justice was beginning to wrench their ill-gotten possessions from them. Come with me."

And he conducted them from the apartment by a door that appeared to lead round the lower walls of the mill to the waterside. This path, however suddenly turned off from the building, entering as it were, into the woods of the earth.

From the rush of cold air, and glimpses occasionally caught of the now partially-moonlit heavens, it became plain that this passage was formed from a natural kind of ravine the mouth of which was doubtless protected by shrubs and bushes of the evergreen kind.

After about ten minutes' walk the air became closer and the darkness more intense. The old man passed

and his companions saw a stone staircase, up which they followed him to a room where there stood a great chest, some tin boxes, and many papers on shelves. This apartment was almost dark. Across one side of it, however, there was a narrow strip of light, to which the new-comers turned. Looking through the opening from whence the light came, they saw that several people occupied this room which the reader will have recognised as the secret chamber of the library of Houghton Hall. This latter was now occupied by Mr. Page, a stern and elderly Manchester solicitor, his clerk and two other men.

"We are just in time," said the mysterious old gentleman to Fred and his companion.

Just then the Viscount Northenden and his son entered the library. They had evidently only just come from the mill.

"To what am I to attribute this intrusion?" cried the nobleman, sternly.

"I am here by the desire of Lord Northenden."

"Lord Northenden! I am Lord Northenden."

The old man who we have described here opened the secret doors and advanced into the library, closing the bookshelves behind him.

"You are wrong, sir," he said with dignity. "I am Viscount Northenden, the elder brother of your late father; but I do not intend to claim the title or estates, although I can prove my incontestible right to both."

"You are generous, uncle," began the sordid Stanhope Houghton.

"I am disposed to be generous to you; but you and yours have no place in future in this house or in these grounds."

"Who will supplant me?"

"Your brother George, the rightful heir, and his lawful wedded wife, my daughter, Catherine—or Renie Howarth."

"Howarth! Howarth! Curse the name! You must be the old sergeant fellow who was the illegitimate son of my grandfather."

"Your grandfather was legitimately married to my mother, whose name was Howarth. It suited the old man to repudiate his early marriage with a plebeian, but he secured the proofs within the week, and from the monument chest in that room where I also found the will of your father, suppressed by you, and in favour of his eldest son, George."

"He renounced his right to the peerage in my favour, and signed a deed, cancelling the entail with my father."

"He did not sign such a document."

"I can prove it," cried Stanhope.

"You cannot. However, we will finish this unseemly parley with an incendiary and would-be murderer. Come this way, George, and he opened the private door and a tall, dark, sunburnt gentleman entered, leading a pale-faced handsome woman."

"Ah, that face! The woman who has haunted me ever since that unhappy night when I rode her down in the darkness," screamed Stanhope Houghton, in an agony of terror.

"Let me go—I will fly—you have come to demand of me your own. Why did you not come earlier? Yesterday it would have been possible, but now he lies stark and dead."

"He does not," cried the old man.

"Heaven has saved you the responsibility of that crime. Your victim Frederick is alive, notwithstanding all your cruel machinations for his destruction."

Young Fred, more than amazed, was now brought in and presented to his parents. His beautiful first mother uttered a cry of joy, and threw herself into his stalwart arms.

"Hallo!" cried Uncle Dan, leading Katey forward. "It seems to me that you are my old father, sir. If that is so, this lady must be my sister Katey."

"Who became my wife in London against my father's consent," interposed George Houghton, the long-absent heir. "I did not know then, however, that we were cousins. I thought her dead—indeed he, my unnatural brother, informed me that she and her child perished on that terrible night. I had no desire to live or return to my native country. In Australia fortune favoured me—favoured me, I suppose, because I coveted no wealth. A desire for travel came upon me two years ago. Crossing from California to Peru I found General Howarth, my long-absent uncle here, commanding their land forces against Chili. Drawn together as Englishmen, we quickly discovered our relationship."

"But how came the woman saved? I rode her down that night!" cried Stanhope, with horror still in his bleared eyes.

"Hold your tongue, fool! You'll undo us all," cried Sophia, the deposed viscountess to her husband.

"All the evil is undone," he moaned, helplessly, "and we are beggared at last."

"No, not beggared," said the speaker's elder brother. "You shall have a liberal allowance from me as long as you live abroad."

"I will die rather than accept such a favour from you!" cried the Amazon.

And, quick as thought, she drew a pistol from the folds of her dress and placed the muzzle to her brow. Before she could pull the trigger, however, her son Ferdinand attempted to catch it. A short struggle ensued, during which the pistol went off, wounding Polson who had just entered the room attracted by the scene.

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and Dan had miserably known waddy m'owners, for their scientific and exact father had helped them to work the old mine which was pumped dry by the invention used by Mr. Crowcor, in Tasmania and re-constructed by young Fred, now the Honourable Frederick Houghton, and the well-beloved of the people.

The two mothers, Nelly and Renie, were seated by the fire, hand in hand. Sisters-in-law they loved each other better than women usually love, for the sake of the boy. It was a strange story, that of Fred's mother. Stunned by the horse ridden by her brother-in-law, she lay by the canal bridge until a passing showman picked her up. She was very beautiful, we have said, but she was also hopelessly injured in the head. Very quiet and inoffensive she would sit for hours silent in the humble living carriage.

"Length the man thought of 'showing' her, and so, with her hair hanging round her form and down to her feet, she was seen by the public and called the Golden-haired Siren of Syria.

The man proposed and went to America, where Renie's father happened to see and claim her. After years of attention a cure was effected, and, as her husband and wife became again united.

"Let us go into the grounds," whispered Fred to Katey.

Wrapping a shawl round her beautiful head, she moved at once in the direction indicated.

She was silent and happy. For was she not 'touched with love,' as Shakespeare hath it?

Touched with love? Yes. That was all. The placid affection, savouring of childhood, had nothing of the tragic pain in which for some period overcame some people in a lifetime. And yet something this night had come upon her that was mysterious, and made her uneasy, although the feeling was ecstatic; and now the whole earth seemed to whirl about her, as she found herself walking alone with him in the still solitudes of the home of her forefathers.

"My own Katey!" he cried, suddenly halting and looking down into her face. "What a fool I have been to-night! I thought I loved you."

A great cold hand seemed to close upon the heart that but a moment before was thrilled with a holy passion that amazed and frightened her.

"And now you feel you do not," she faltered, the moon having become blotted out, and her knees terribly inclined to bend beneath the load of grief that had come upon her. Next moment, after a seeming eternity of misery, she rose to the seventh heaven at delight, as Fred Houghton cried:

"Love you, my little cousin I love you better than anything else in the whole world, or better than man ever loved in life before. The extent and strength of my love almost appals me, and I see what a fool I was before. To-night I understand for the first time, the feeling that made men fight unto the death for the fairest white hand which had pinned the colours of its owner on the doubtful, and in the casque of the knight. When we were children together I loved you as brother loves sister. When I was away from you I mourned, but the wound healed in time. Now if I were to lose this hand whose touch thrills me I would go mad."

"Oh, do not speak like this!" she cried, trying to draw her hand from his impassioned grasp.

"Listen to me, my love, my love. To-night, just now, when your heart lay upon mine the thought—the new blessed thought—dawned upon me at once, and my joy was so great, as the sweet breath from your lips fanned my cheek, that I could have cried out from very exultation. Oh, my love—Katey, my wife—for you are my wife in all but form—I love you! The beginning and the end of all I can say or feel is I love you, and again I love you, and I shall love you until the sun ceases to shine on us."

"Fred!"

"Hush! Don't speak yet, darling, light of my eyes. Do not try to release yourself. It is love that binds us together—newly found love makes us one now and henceforth. Come





R. SUPPLY. ASKED FOR SCHEME. SOCIATION. D. fort ratapayers. Halpin, was held. onday night for the present. it water supply. organizers of the ill all the evening. n convinced that e thereby met. e put in an ap- voted to the appointed at not. ance, but it was a. ne. There was. that the objec. ce as good as it. g the source at. were not here. any way. He. might thank them. ply better than. suggest that a. the council and. in regard to a. was absolutely. to recent firm. said J. George's. said the firmen. those pipes. ad a better supply. had been saved. was running in. Some people. e and had. he better. id had. s not an. n that. town w. he volun. townsm. let alone. in their. mers to. way or. y. Gentl. is to put. leased to. o see G. ked if the. to go in. engineer. ere 40 m. could not. he knew. shire paid. is as pro. Laughter. the only. and charg. ere was. believed. was taken. to his end. there was. e had been. being wa. ch. He. rt wanted. sonally he. being a. had a ve. and were. ratapayers. and had. is offic. The po. g to bette. Any re. ill would. prator. r Thomas. amount. that. The. ouseholder. could not. the winte. they want. hat was be. supply to. Cr. Fly. d get the. uch water. being. A. his notice. pipes from. a brick. e water. ould be. id not get. A schem. e ago by. out. To. to bring. pes. As t. 12,000, it. d to bor. but how t. They could. They tried. reason sug. present give. personal su. f. said al. her was. water in the. m. till 10. ely dry bet. seemed to. ere are qui. like you. 4 years ago. entative me. ed to the. p. almost un. et that a. he ratapayers. would not. e water in. rgyle. Gully. not about. r. Muntz. to bring the. unt, but if. 2,000, that. There had. it from that day. officers of the. ng. It had never. years to say. the Argyle. tes at all. Not a. against it. ible was getting. through corrosion. n. He believed. any water at all. He was about. any. but surely some. ll said in his. r. one tap. another was. at they could. s. He sup. e a. (Laughter). e at Mt. bare. ter supply. had. was. went away for a. the tap turned on.

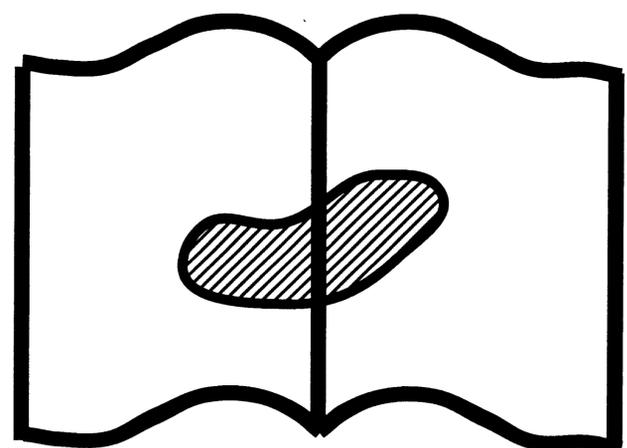
...carelessness on the part of someone. No water should be wasted. Mr Seager said the same thing applied to the race. When the reservoir was filled, the water now allowed to run to waste might be saved. Mr Robertson said that was the object of Mr Muntz's Argyle Gully scheme. The reservoir water was not as clean as that from the park. In regard to people bathing in the park, that was a matter that could easily be guarded against if it was made the town supply. People could also be prevented from allowing dogs to swim there. Dead dogs being in the race was worse than that. Cr. Sinclair said last year just as they were going to start pumping, a man drowned himself in the park. (Laughter.) He would suggest adjourning this meeting for a week, and by that time he would be able to make arrangements for the other councillors to be here, and also Mr Muntz, who would place something definite before them. Mr Robertson said this was practically a ratapayers' meeting, called to discuss the matter among themselves. They thought of sending a deputation, and passing a resolution; but if the council recognised them as Cr. Sinclair had indicated, it would not be necessary to do that. They could not get a better service without paying more for it. Probably that held the council's hand. Cr. Sinclair said it would not hold the council's hand if the ratapayers wanted it. If they wanted it they would have to pay for it. The water rate was paid on the valuation of property. For his house and garden he paid 30/, whilst the firm he was connected with paid 15/, and they only used the service for watering horses and washing bottles. The only alternative was the motor system, by which every man paid for what he got. In answer to Mr Thomas, Cr. Sinclair

Mr Stevenson said in summer time if one tap was running on the premises it took 20 minutes to fill a quart billy-can out of any of the others. Cr. Sinclair said he always heard the fire-bell with a shudder, and wondered where it was going to end. If the firemen had a fair supply of water, they had a chance of fighting a fire. If half the town were burned down, people would say a better water supply should have been procured years ago. As a member of the council he wanted to do something; the present supply was not enough for the township. He was only a layman, but as some of the pipes had been down for 40 years, he considered that some of them must be corroded. A £12,000 scheme on a population of 1200 was, he thought, too big. He believed a 3d rate would clear the £3,000 scheme. In answer to Mr Thomas, Cr. Sinclair said that Mr Muntz had said that a 12-inch pipe would empty the reservoir in a fortnight. His idea with the storage reservoir at Argyle Gully was to have 8-inch or 10-inch mains, and he believed the supply would be a good one. In answer to Mr Stuart, Cr. Sinclair said he was not too clear on the point, but he did not think the request for a referendum came before the council. Mr Robertson said the council called that meeting. Cr. Sinclair again advocated that this meeting be postponed. The chairman said he was somewhat surprised by Cr. Sinclair, as captain of the fire brigade and the ratapayers' representative in the council as far as the water supply was concerned, expressing himself in the way he had. He considered Cr. Sinclair should have called a meeting of ratapayers in regard to this matter, immediately after the disastrous fire at Mr George's. This was a representative meeting, and he felt it

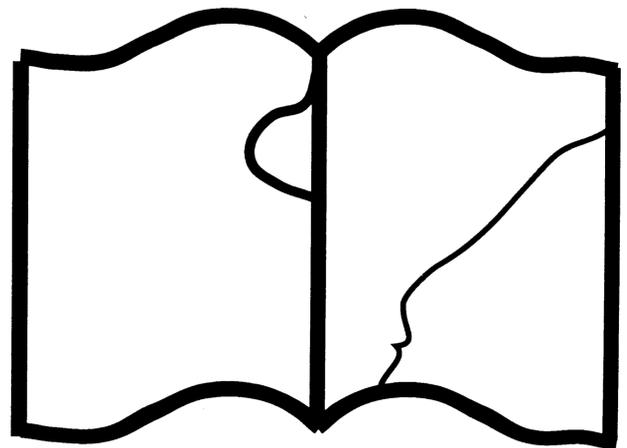


### CHRISTMAS NOVELTIES in Great Profusion.

- Tea that Teases - Till you get it.
- Coffee that Cheers - Night and Morning.
- Cheese that You Choose - When you have the opportunity.
- Butter that's Better - Just a little.
- Eggs that are Examined - Stale ones rejected.
- Sauces that are Savoury - Assist tired appetites.
- Tinned Goods that are Tempting - Make your mouth water.
- Nickles that are Palatable - Wholesome and appetising.
- Soap that is All Soap - Not half water.
- Tobacco that is a Treat - Keeps him contented.
- Kollies that are Lucious - Wholesome and fattening.
- Seeds that are Sure - Always come up.
- Blankets that are Bright - Not dull and greasy.
- Underwear that Wears - Suit every season.
- Carpets that are Cheery - Not those dull colours.
- Corsets that are Comfortable - Health should be considered.
- Dresses that are Dreams - Do for the dance.
- Flannel that is Fine - Will wash well.
- Shirts that are Smart - Suit one and all.
- Slippers that are Sure - Don't slip off.
- Gloves that are Graceful - Glide on the hands.
- Hardware that is Honest - Doesn't bend or chip.
- Dishes that are Dainty - Not thick and clumsy.



Difficult to read



Damaged text/ wrong binding

...that it should have been done years ago. Personally he would be afraid to go away and leave his house in the summer time with the present supply. There were a good many others who felt the same way. A lot of people talked, and as soon as there was a little rain forgot all about it. To-night was a bad night for a water-supply meeting. (Laughter.) As Avoca had borrowed £10,000 he did not see why Beaufort could not do so, as it was equally as important as Avoca. He thought the council should go into it with their parliamentary representatives and bring some pressure to bear to try and get the money. The chairman—I presume that your pipes are new. It has been suggested that the pipes want cleaning. Mr Stevenson said he had new pipes to within 12 feet of the main. Mr Robertson said that 12 feet might be causing the trouble. A householder had the right to clean these out providing he did not interfere with the stopcock. He certainly thought the main must be corroded. Captain Chelwell said if they were going in for water works by all means lay large mains first go off. If it came to a legal point he did not think the council could get the water off, because they were not getting what they paid for. A. PARKER, Secretary.

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**FORAGE.**  
TENDERS will be received until Eleven o'clock a.m. on Thursday, 4th January next, for the supply of Forage at the various Police and other Stations in Victoria from the 1st March, 1912, to the 29th February, 1913.  
Full details as published in the Victoria Government Gazette of 12th December, 1911, copies of which, with tender forms, conditions, &c., may be obtained at the stations or from the Secretary, Tender Board, Treasury, Melbourne.  
W.A. WATT,  
Treasurer.  
Melbourne, 30th November, 1911.

**BEAUFORT ATHLETIC CLUB.**  
A GENERAL MEETING of the above Club will be held at the Mechanics' Institute next TUESDAY evening, 19th inst., at 8 o'clock, to consider the advisability of running a special train from Stawell on Boxing Day.  
A. PARKER, Secretary.

**Auctioneer,**  
**Stock and Station and Financial Agent,**  
**BEAUFORT & SKIPTON.**  
Agent for GEORGE HAGUE & Co.  
Melbourne and Geelong.  
**JAS. H. ROBERTSON,**  
PLUMBER, TINSMITH, AND GAS FITTER.  
Wishes to intimate that he has on hand a large stock of  
**Tanks, Spouting, Ridging, and Down-Pipe, Water Pipes, and Fittings, Gas, Steam and Water Taps.**  
And every Requisite necessary for the trade.  
AGENT for various makes of WIND-MILLS and STOVES.  
A large and varied country experience.  
MELL STREET (opposite Bank of Victoria).

**Ornaments,**  
**Glass and Crockery Ware,**  
**&c., &c.**  
Inspection Invited, when Range, Quality, and Reasonable Prices will do the rest.

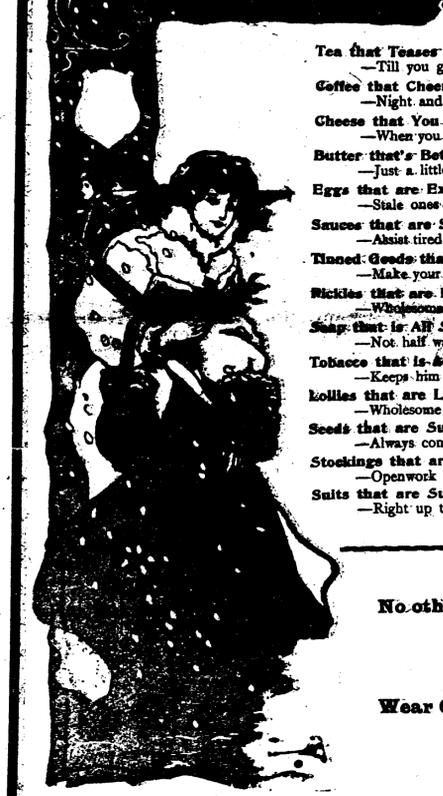


WATER SUPPLY. ASKED FOR SCHEME. SOCIATION. Mr. Robertson said that only about one inch of water was to be left in the tank...

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CHRISTMAS NOVELTIES in Great Profusion.



- Tea that Teases - Till you get it. Coffee that Cheers - Night and Morning. Cheese that You Choose - When you have the opportunity...

No other Store shows a Nicer Variety of up-to-date Goods. for summer, than our Store.

Wear Cool, Light, Comfortable Clothing during Summer. and you'll feel buoyant in spirits.

J. R. Wotherspoon & Co. BEAUFORT AND BUANGOR

VICTORIAN RAILWAYS. EXTRA TRAINS.

From 19th December to 8th January inclusive (Sunday, 7th January, and Monday, 26th December, and Tuesday, 27th January, are exceptions) a special train will leave Stawell for Melbourne at 4.30 a.m. on 30th December...

SCHEDULE A. (CLAUSE 4 (b)). NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR A MINING LEASE.

I, the undersigned, hereby give notice that, within ten days of the date hereof, I will leave with the Warden at Beaufort an application for a lease, the particulars whereof are hereunder set forth...

STOCKYARD HILL AND LAKE GOLD SMITH BUSH FIRE BRIGADE.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the above Brigade will be held at Miss Kirkpatrick's Rooms on TUESDAY evening, December 19th, at 8 p.m.

THERE will be no delivery of Bread on Xmas Day, nor on Wednesday, 27th December, and Tuesday, 28th January, 1912.

TO BOTTLE DEALERS & OTHERS.

ALL BOTTLES with the trade mark and brand, namely, M.B. over C.V. in a spade moulded thereon, are the sole property of the MANUFACTURERS' BOTTLE COMPANY OF VICTORIA PROPRIETARY LIMITED...

THEO. W. SCHLICHT, Auctioneer, Stock and Station and Financial Agent.

BEAUFORT & SKIPTON. Agent for GEORGE HAGUE & Co. Melbourne and Geelong.

JAS. H. ROBERTSON, PLUMBER, TINSMITH, AND GAS FITTER.

Wishes to intimate that he has on hand Tanks, Spouting, Riddling, and Down-Pipe, Water Pipes, and Fittings, Gas, Steam and Water Taps.

OFFICER & SMITH, ACCOUNTANTS, FINANCE AND ESTATE AGENTS.

Loans arranged from Four per cent. Liberal Terms and Special Conditions when required.

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Hawkes Bros., BEAUFORT

FOR CHRISTMAS PRESENTS AND NEW YEAR GIFTS.

We have this season an exceptionally Fine Assortment of E. P. Ware, Photo Frames, Ladies' Hand Bags, Ornaments, Glass and Crockery Ware, &c., &c.

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PUBLIC MEETING.

SHIRE COUNCILLORS' ADDRESSES.

[Continued.]

[Owing to pressure on our space this report has been crowded out of two issues.]

A meeting of West Riding ratepayers was held at Mr. W. Cobden's residence, Carranballac, on Tuesday evening 28th ult. Between 30 and 40 ratepayers were present, representing all parts of the riding.

Mr. D. McDonald, who was voted to be the chairman of the meeting for the evening. He remarked that the meeting had been called by Cr. Stewart at the suggestion of a previous meeting, which had accepted an offer by Cr. Stewart to address a meeting of ratepayers at Carranballac. All were glad to see the other two West Riding councillors present, and themselves strictly on the business of the shire council.

The previous meeting, while expressing entire confidence in Cr. Stewart, at the same time expressed a wish to hear him on shire matters. They were a long way from the seat of government and in many matters they were rather in the dark, and no doubt the councillors present would be able to help them make all dark points clear.

Cr. Stewart, who was received with applause, said he wished to thank them all for the opportunity of speaking and was glad to see so many ratepayers present. He was glad to hear from all parts of the riding. He had been a councillor for 15 years, and this was the first time he had been called on to address a meeting of ratepayers. He had done so in other conditions in the shire. Settlement had so altered things in the riding that it was now necessary to address ratepayers collectively. During his 15 years, he had always done his best to suit the ratepayers in the matter of works, and he could honestly say that every request for work had been considered by the council, and in every case he, as well as the other councillors, had done their best to carry out all reasonable requests. He had always been in favor of keeping up with other councils in the matter of wages and salaries as in other things. He had voted so on this occasion. One of the many ridiculous statements made in Beaufort had been that the proposed increase would cost the North Riding £300. The actual cost to the West Riding was £436 and much less than this to the other two ridings, and was altogether too small to warrant the fuss being made. The matter had been very fully gone into. The actual cost to the West Riding was £436 and much less than this to the other two ridings, and was altogether too small to warrant the fuss being made.

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regularly increases with their length of service. Wages—It is unnecessary to refer to the increase in the demand for men, and the general all-round rise, is a sufficient answer to this.

A number of references had been made to the boy in the office. The boy was practically a young man, being 12 years of age. He had been educated at one of the best colleges, and also at a business college. The council was guaranteed against loss by any fault of the boy, so that the ratepayers ran absolutely no risk. The secretary had been away a number of week-ends, accounted for by the fact that he was not working on a Saturday. He was very sorry Mr. Boyle was away, more particularly on account of the cause, and hoped he would soon be restored to health. He would read the following statement by the shire secretary, which would explain several matters that had been commented on.

The "boy" at Shire office—The "boy" complained of by Mr. Boyle is a youth—almost a man, for that matter. At the request of his father, I took him into my office, with the consent of the council, as his father wished him to gain experience as to business methods, etc. The "boy" was with me as pupil for 12 months, and I found him to be thoroughly honest and trustworthy. He took a great interest in the work, and I have implicit faith in him. He left me early in January. The day Mr. Mulcahey refers to was 4th January, 1911. The office re-opened after vacation on the 10th, and I received the letter from Mr. Mulcahey stating that the "boy" had had so much money that he didn't know what to do with it. This is absolutely untrue. The boy informs me he did not receive a shilling and a penny from any of the council members. The statement corresponds with the majority of those being made at the present time. The "boy" has never been in complete charge of the shire office. He has been employed by the office under the supervision of the treasurer of the shire, when I have been away on official business, but has never been required to carry out any of the other duties of the office, although entrusted with the work. During the past two months he has been left by the office occasionally on Monday mornings, but he has not been in the secretary's hours, though the office is open to the public from 10 to 3. I have for the last three months averaged nine or ten hours per day in the office, especially on Monday mornings, but he has not been in the secretary's hours, though the office is open to the public from 10 to 3. I have for the last three months averaged nine or ten hours per day in the office, especially on Monday mornings, but he has not been in the secretary's hours, though the office is open to the public from 10 to 3.

Coming to the proposed purchase of machinery, Cr. Stewart gave the following statement showing what had been done with road-making machinery already owned by the shire.

Road-making Machinery.—The proposal to purchase this was strongly opposed by councillors and engineers concerned before any reports, figures, or information of any description had been placed before the public. Dealing first with the road-machine already purchased by the council, the following was the price for works (not accepted), £664; cost of execution with machine, £472; saving of £192. Other work—Estimated cost by tender, £30; cost of execution with machine, £46; saving of £14. Total saving in West Riding alone for one year, £236. On a small piece of work carried out in the North Riding, a saving of about £12 was effected. One man drew a sum of £280 for the hire of teams for road-making plant. If the shire owned a traction engine (as is proposed if a stone-crushing plant is obtained) it would be used for this work; so it is easily understood why this man is one of the strongest opponents to the purchase of the plant, and incidentally, the shire officials. It is estimated that a saving of £80 would be made if a traction engine owned by the shire had been used last year. The reason for the strong opposition to the officers by one of the strongest opponents to the purchase of the plant, and incidentally, the shire officials. It is estimated that a saving of £80 would be made if a traction engine owned by the shire had been used last year.

The stone-crusher he would leave to Cr. Slater, who could be looked upon as an expert in this line. He would place the following points before them as he had them noted:—

Stone crushing Machinery.—It is hoped that a full copy of the engineer's report with all the particulars published, the council has this matter under consideration, and it is unlikely that a decision will be come for a few months. The following are the main points to be considered in favor of the purchase of a plant:—1. Judging by the experience of other shires, there will be a saving of between £200 and £300 per annum in breaking metal. 2. Traction engine can be used for drawing gravels and rollers at a saving of from 10 to 20 per day. 3. If wagons are purchased, the cost of long-distance carting will be reduced by more than one-half, thus enabling the council to use metal where at present a poor quality of gravel is used. This applies more particularly to the North and East Ridings. 4. It will be the means of saving large quantities of manure, which is at present lying about the roads in portions of the West Riding, and converting them to use at small cost. Against the above, a large expenditure is involved, which will be very carefully considered by the council. Other points against the purchase of a plant are brought out in the engineer's report. The council at present is in reference to works previous to settlement. Cr. Stewart said not much work had been carried out on Carranballac, as the roads were not much required by their ratepayers. He would read a statement showing what had been done during the past two years, and what was proposed for the coming year.

Works.—In addition to the works already carried out, the following contracts have been let:—1. Draining near Eldor's swamp, £45; forming across swamp near Linton, £41.10.0.

forming across small swamp, north of G. Walls, £22.12.0; construction of drains in Carranballac, £30.10.0; metal, Skipton—Stratford, road, £31.17.6; total of work already carried out last year, £194.2.0; total estimated for the coming year, £194.2.0. During last two years, £162.12.0. During the coming year, it is proposed to carry out the following works:—Skipton—Stratford, road, £31.17.6; metal, Skipton—Stratford, road, £31.17.6; total of work already carried out last year, £194.2.0; total estimated for the coming year, £194.2.0.

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unpleasant, unsightly, and a harbour for rabbits, and was much better away. Near Stratford, he had quarried, carted, crushed and spread metal for the road, and had done a great deal of other work. He had done the same (only the quarrying required blasting for 2 1/2 per c. yd., and the carting and spreading for 1 1/2 per c. yd., per cub. yd.—perhaps more). He would have moved for the purchase of the crusher two or more months ago, but the result of the report had been that the engineer had been instructed to inspect plants and to report to the council. It would take two or three months to get delivery, and all other things considered, it would be better to wait till next year and arrange to get delivery of plant a little earlier than this. They would then have ample time to fully consider the matter and get all the additional information required. If the other ridings would not join in, he would be in favor of the West Riding alone obtaining the crusher, which would cost about £1400. £2000 had been quoted for the Beaufort meeting, whereas the idea apparently had been to make everything as large as possible. £2000 included waggon, &c., which would not be necessary. In the statements made at the Beaufort meeting, but did not know exactly what was said about him personally. Judging by what was published, it was not clear that the resolution was very well, and was sure they had not been in the way; but it looks very much like it. If they had known he had known an ordinary stone-crusher knock that down very quickly, in one cheque.

A number of questions having been satisfactorily answered, Cr. Stewart read the letter received from the North Riding meeting and his reply to same.

Mr. Grano moved that Cr. Stewart express entire confidence in the ratepayers, and that he be requested not to resign his seat. Seconded by Mr. Linton, supported by several ratepayers, and carried with one dissentient.

Cr. Stewart thanked the meeting for the vote of confidence. He had stated that this was going to be his last term, but in view of all recent events, he had determined to again contest the seat at the close of his term.

PHILES.—The only permanent relief from piles is relief from constipation so as to relieve the blood pressure and irritation of the piles. Chamberlain's Tablets will certainly cure your constipation. Sold by J. B. Wetherston & Co., Beaufort.

BEAUFORT ATHLETIC CLUB. GRAND ATHLETIC SPORTS MEETING! AND BRASS BAND CONTESTS! Under Patronage of Victorian Athletic League and Victorian Band Association.

REGISTERED OR UNREGISTERED BICYCLE RACES TO BE HELD IN THE BEAUFORT RECREATION RESERVE, ON TUESDAY, DECEMBER 20th, 1911. £120 IN PRIZES. £120 IN PRIZES.

Registered V.A.L. Handicapper of Footraces—Mr. W. H. Treacy, of Beaufort. Wheelchairing—Mr. H. H. Boyle, of Beaufort. Cycle Handicappers—Messrs W. H. Glover and R. A. D. Sinclair, Judges of Band Contests—Mr. W. Ryder, late of Beaufort, and Mr. J. C. Williams, of Beaufort.

Entries (with last two years' performances) close 6th December, 1911. Entries not taken without previous notice.

PROGRAMME. Boys' District Schools' Championship Footrace, 100 yds. Under 14 years; within a radius of 20 miles. Competitors must be attending school and certified by head teacher. Prize, Gold Medal, valued at 10s. 6d., inscribed "Schools' Championship Footrace." Entry, 1/6.

Girls' District Schools' Championship Footrace, 80 yds. Under 14 years; within a radius of 20 miles. Competitors must be attending school and certified by head teacher. Prize, Gold Brooch, valued at 10s. 6d., inscribed "Schools' Championship Footrace." Entry, 1/6.

Beaufort Sheffield Handicap, 130 yds., 2/5. 1st, 2nd, 10/; 2nd, 24; 3rd, 30/; Nomination, 3/; acceptance, 3/; Sprint, 100 yds., 2/5. 1st, 25; 2nd, 2d. Nom., 1/6; accept., 1/6. Fiery Creek Plate (handicap), 220 yds., 2/5. 1st, 22; 2nd, 22; 3rd, 12. Nom., 1/6; accept., 1/6. 40 yds. Handicap, 1/6. 1st, 22; 2nd, 22; 3rd, 12. Nom., 1/6; accept., 1/6. Handicap Underhand Woodchopping Contest (18-inch green logs), 2/5. 1st, 22; 2nd, 22; 3rd, 12. Nom., 1/6; accept., 1/6.

District Championship Sheaf-throwing Contest, 1st, Trophy, valued at 10/; 2nd, 2/5; 3rd, 10/; Post entry, 1/6. Omelette Bicycles Race, 57 1/2. 1st, 25; 2nd, 22; 3rd, 10/; Nom., 2/6; accept., 1/6. Half-mile Bicycle Race, 57 1/2. 1st, 25; 2nd, 22; 3rd, 10/; Nom., 2/6; accept., 1/6. £35 GRAND BAND CONTEST! C Grade. 1st prize, 25; 2nd, 10/; 3rd, 5/; 4th, 2/6. Bands to consist of not less than 16 nor more than 24. Bands must be of C Grade and a Selection of their own choice.

Contest to take place during day and evening. Competing Bands to meet at Rotunda at 10 a.m. and 7 p.m., and march to Park at 11 a.m. and 8 p.m. respectively. Entrance fee, 1/6. Three competing bands or no competition.

QUICKSTEP CONTEST. For C Grade. Own Choice. 1st prize, 2/5; 2nd, 10/; 3rd, 5/; 4th, 2/6. Scores made in the hands of the judge's fortnight beforehand.

NOTES AND CONDITIONS.—The committee reserves the right of increasing any of the above amounts from the proceeds of the above events. The committee will not be responsible for any loss or damage to property of competitors. The committee will not be responsible for any loss or damage to property of competitors.

THE BAND CONTESTS WILL BE CONTINUED ON THE PARK AT NIGHT. PATRICK FREE'S "MAGNIFICENT" ORGANOGRAPHY. Mr. W. Ryder (late Beaufort) contest player at the Beaufort meeting, and one of the best of the Band Contests, will play a Selected Concert Solo at night.

A March entitled "Inverness" will be played by the Beaufort Band at the Beaufort meeting. Grounds to be cleared at 6.30 p.m., and re-opening will be at 7.30 p.m.

WARD BROS. SEWING MACHINES. A Good Sewing Machine Pays for Itself! Don't pay a fancy price for your machine! WARD BROS. sell direct to you at the lowest possible price—pay freight to your station and absolutely guarantee their machines for 25 years. You can't do better than that—and you can't get a better machine for love or money. Write for illustrated Catalogue—Free.

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36-38 ERROL STREET, NORTH MELBOURNE. And 30, STURT STREET, BALLARAT.

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DIRECTORS: John Macleod, Chairman, Hon. J. W. McEwan, M.L.C., Frank Herman, J. D. Woolcott, J.P., Dr. Robert Scott, George Lewis, John Giamson, Manager.

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Under the Sanction of the U.S.W. Attorney-General. 190 Years. This great Charitable Institution is making an appeal to the public to celebrate the "Centenary Year of its existence, with good-will and a hearty response will be made in recognition of its far-reaching and valuable services in the cause of suffering humanity.

Prizes will be delivered to winners free of all charges. A list of winning names will be posted to any person sending an addressed envelope to the representative, with stamp and post.

Buy To-day, Lest You Forget. Local Agent—J. B. Cochran, Bookseller. H.B.M. W. HEIDE, Representative. 231 Flinders Lane, Melbourne.

TO THE CYCLIST. EVERY day I am building Reliable Bicycles at Reasonable Prices. Can sell you a "LLOYD" fitted with H.S.A. parts for £12 10/0, or a Pattern Machine at £10 10/0. Dozens are in use locally, and every user is satisfied. That is sufficient guarantee. All Repairs effected. Agent for Michelin Motor Car Tyres, and A.S.A. Sewing Machines.

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Full supply of Cornsacks, New and Secondhand, including Full Size New, on hand. Oats at Lowest Rates.

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Australian Natives' Association THE Fortnightly MEETING of the Beaufort Branch, N.A.A., to have been held in the MECHANICS' INSTITUTE on TUESDAY Evening next, will begin. Members are respectfully requested to assemble at the Rotunda next Sunday afternoon, at 8 p.m., to take part in the proceedings.

Telephone 12. J. W. HARRIS, CHEMIST & DENTIST.

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RICHARDS & CO., 21 Sturt Street, BALLARAT.

CAMP HOTEL, BEAUFORT.

The above Hotel having changed hands, the present Proprietors wish 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. Meals a Specialty, at any hour, 1/-.

OFFICER & SMITH, 454 COLLINS STREET, MELBOURNE, ACCOUNTANTS, FINANCE AND ESTATE AGENTS.

Loans arranged from Four per cent. Liberal Terms and Special Conditions when required. FARMS and PASTORAL PROPERTIES for SALE.

BEAUFORT AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The President (Mr H. B. Seager) presided over a general meeting of the Beaufort Agricultural Society at the Shire Hall, on Thursday night. Owing to the inclemency of the weather there was a very meagre attendance.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed. A great deal of routine correspondence was read by the secretary.

From Chamber of Agriculture, drawing attention to necessity for farmers organising to combat the demands of the Rural Workers' Union, and asking that a representative from any local association that might be formed be appointed to attend a conference in regard to the matter, in the metropolis on 11th Jan., 1912.—Received. Mr D. R. Hannah moved that Ex-president W. Lynch be requested to endeavour to attend the conference. The matter was one of great urgency to the farming community. They had no union here, but he had no doubt that if a representative of this society attended the meeting he could bring back a lot of information that would be useful in the formation of a union later on. Seconded by Mr A. Kelly, and carried.

From Department of Agriculture, asking that as no departmental judge was available, a local judge be appointed to judge the crop competition.—Received. The secretary stated that as the appointment of a local judge was not considered to be satisfactory, he had informed the department to that effect. Since then Mr Temple Smith had been sent out from Melbourne, and had now completed the judging.

From Mr Philip Lewis, Blythvale, forwarding donation of £5 5.—Received.

From Hon. J. Drysdale Brown, M.L.C., enclosing donation of £1 1/2.—Received.

From Pearce Bros., stating that they thought the society would have made arrangements for carting poultry exhibits to show ground, and asking that the expense thus incurred be refunded.—Received; the opinion being expressed that it was hardly reasonable to expect the society to do that, as it would become a general thing.

From Beaufort Charity Sunday committee, asking for re-appointment of the society, and stating that the president and secretary had been appointed on the committee.—Received.

On the motion of Messrs D. R. Hannah and E. Kelly, the following accounts were passed for payment, and the secretary was empowered to settle any further accounts:—'Austrian Farm and Home,' 10/-; 'Judges' expenses,' £1 15/-; 'J. R. Wotherspoon & Co.,' 8/-; 'J. T. Glover,' 15 17/-; 'A. Parker,' £19 2/-; prize money, £120.

The matter of paying a prize for poultry was discussed, it being pointed out that the money would be paid when the mare was proved to be in foal. Mr D. R. Hannah considered that it would be better in future to give the prize for mare with foal at foot; Mr Kelly suggesting that the section be amended to read, 'visibly in foal.'

GENERAL BUSINESS. The secretary said Mr Thos. Hannah had informed him that he would give a special prize of £1 for the best collection of sparrows' eggs. He announced this so that the boys would prepare to compete.

Mr D. R. Hannah promised to give a second prize of 10/-, and thought the society should add £1 to the first prize, making it £2.

Upon the suggestion of Mr Kelly, the secretary was instructed to advertise the competition. Mr Halpin stating that he would take a note of the matter and the prize-money could be settled later on.

Mr Halpin said there were numerous outstanding subscriptions he would be glad to receive. The balance this year would come out nearly square. They had lost a little over £20 on the dog trial, but the Government subsidy would bring that out pretty well right. They might not lose the £10 he had anticipated yet, as he would yet get a number of promised donations. Considering that they had had a show in March and had clashed with another at Daylesford, the spring show had turned out very satisfactorily. It was a pronounced success as far as the exhibitors were concerned, and the fact that they had a record entry proved its popularity. He thought it would be unwise to change the spring show, as it had not yet had a fair trial. If they held their show in October, as close to the Ballarat show as they could get without clashing with any other district shows, they would have the best show in the Ballarat district. Had the weather favored them they would have had a record attendance. As to the con-

BEAUFORT ATHLETIC CLUB.

The Beaufort Athletic Club provides an excellent programme of sports and band contests during Boxing Day (Tuesday) in the forenoon, and given fine weather there are 48 events, commencing at 10.30 a.m. and ending at 4.30 p.m. Nine boys are selected for the district schools championship, and five girls for a school race for females. A fine race for the Sheffield Handicap will be held at 11.15 a.m. There are also 19 for the Handicap, 20 for the 100 Yards Plate, and 16 for the 100 Yards Race. Fifteen cyclists are accepted for each of the popular events, these being fortunate in securing brass bands for the bandstand—Ararat Citizens, Ararat, Murtoa Town, Beaufort, Beaufort Model, and Beaufort.

The band will be in the forenoon, and then march to the parade in conjunction with the next sheep-dog trial, which was ably commented upon, it being pointed out that the matter could be definitely arranged at the next general meeting of the society, which the secretary was empowered to call on a suitable date in March.

Mr Halpin expressed pleasure at seeing three country members (Messrs Kelly, Jess, and Bailey) present. As to Mr D. R. Hannah he came in in all weathers, and rarely missed a meeting.

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

CHILDREN'S CONCERT.

There was a large and appreciative audience at St. John's Parish Hall, Beaufort, on Tuesday night, when a highly successful concert was given in connection with the Anglican Church. The vicar (Rev. F. Stillwell) presided.

The programme, which was conducted by the children, was most enjoyable, and reflected the highest credit on the ladies who had discharged the arduous preparatory work. Miss Trevett acted as accompanist. All the items, and especially the choruses, were enthusiastically applauded. The programme was as follows:—Recitation, 'Helpers,' 7 boys; duet, 'I'll be a Little Sower,' Gerrie Wright and the company; dialogue, 'The Missionary Box,' by members of the Sowers' Band; song, 'The Missionary May Queen,' Alma Harris and 6 girls; duet, 'Sing for Him,' Connie Camm and Dorothy Sands; duet, 'I'm a Little Prayerer,' Roy Camm and Georgie Norman; 'Indian Widow,' Elsie Perry and Lucy Perera; dialogue, 'The Light of the World,' by members of the Sowers' Band. On the motion of Messrs J. Hunt and A. H. Sands a hearty vote of thanks was accorded Mrs Camm and Miss Troy for the energetic manner in which they had worked to prepare the programme. During the evening the Sowers' Band prizes were presented to a number of successful competitors by the vicar.

The rainfall for the week at Beaufort amounted to 7.0 points. The local mining yield is available for the week ended Friday, 22nd Dec., viz., Beaufort Deep Leads, 3022, 2dwt. 6gr.

The Beaufort Cricket Club will visit Middle Creek on Monday (Christmas Day) to try conclusions with the locals. The Beaufort team is to be picked on the ground, and all members are requested to attend.

The annual meeting of the Stockyard Hill and Lake Goldsmith Bush Fire Brigade was held at Stockyard Hill on Tuesday evening. The secretary and treasurer (Mr W. Lynch) produced financial statement showing a credit balance of £2 10 5. As the sprinkler and equipment were in good order, it was decided to forego any subscription for the current year, the members present being of the opinion that any unforeseen expenditure arose, the necessary funds would be readily subscribed.

Mr F. Beggs has received the following letter from the Acting-secretary of the Railways in answer to a petition from the residents of Beaufort:—'I am directed to intimate that the siding at Eurambeen was provided for the purpose of enabling trains to cross there during the busy season, and if the place were made available for the conduct of goods traffic, as desired, an additional siding, with the necessary approach road, would require to be constructed. As the prospective business would not justify the expenditure that would thereby be involved, the Commissioners regret that they cannot see their way to accede to the request.'

The next ordinary meeting of the Riponshire Council is to be held on Monday, 31st January, at 11 a.m.

Applications are invited from persons qualified for appointment as assessors under the Land Tax Act for one or more of the ridings of the Shire of Ripon. Particulars are advertised.

The Ararat Athletic Club is holding a grand sports carnival on New Year's Day, which will no doubt be patronised by a good many from this district. A grand programme of cycling, polo, football, and Highland events, for which record entries have been received, is announced. A grand electric light show will be held in the Town Hall and Alexandra Park during the evening. The Hamilton Pipe Band has been specially engaged for the occasion, and with a 1000-gallon tank and cover, with strainer and large tap, 'Orb' iron, double riveted and soldered, workshopmanship guaranteed, £4 15/- delivered. JAS. H. ROBERTSON, opposite Bank of Victoria.—Advt.

STONE-CRUSHING

Mr E. J. Muntz, B. Riponshire, reports as follows: In reference to the following use in different shires, metal one or other was adopted.

Shire owns crusher at a cost of 30/- per day, carries out work by contract, about 1 1/2 days. Shire owns portable engine, cost of 2/- per day. Shire owns portable engine, cost of 2/- per day.

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WHY IS THE SKY BLUE?

Why is the sky blue? That question would have been answered with more confidence ten years ago than it can be today.

IDEAL HUSBANDS AND WIVES.

It is not given to all men to be instinctively good to act to beat pick the girl with whom they have suddenly fallen in love.

Public Nuisance.

Tommy's new nurse was a "bear" she made him keep off the grass and out of the garden and would not let him leave her for an instant.

Hush! He Tried It.

It was at an orchestral concert in the Queen's Hall. A young man who persisted in whispering loudly to the lady who accompanied him, telling her what the music "meant," what sort of a passage was coming next, and on, caused serious annoyance to every one of his immediate neighbors.

The Only Thrill.

At a small railway station in the Highlands there arrived a London man, to whom the simple attraction of the place failed to exert any influence.

She: What is the use of searching for the North Pole?

Me: Why, it would result in a great saving of money if found.

An American school-teacher was discussing to her class on the subject of Washington's birthday.

"This morning," she said, "when I arose this morning the street was draped in bunting. Tell me what was the reason?"

An Edinburgh clergyman says: "Every family should have a dog. It is like a perpetual baby; it betrays no secrets, never sulks, asks no troublesome questions, never gets into debt, never comes down late to breakfast and is always ready for a bit of fun."

The boy's mother had him by the ear, and in her upraised hand there was a menacing stick.

"I'll learn you to tie the kettle to the cat's tail!" she yelled in wrath.

He had gone to ask her father for her hand in marriage.

"Well, sir, what is it?" snapped out the old man. "Remember, I am a man of few words."

GET RID OF THAT COUGH.

Right today is the time to get rid of that cough and nothing is so settled, deep seated and hard to cure.

WOMAN'S WOOD SUPPLY.

When will the world's supply of wood become exhausted? This is becoming one of the questions of the day.

A USEFUL TABLE.

The weights and measures given in the table below are correct. All are measured level—

IRONING A MUSLIN DRESS.

Embroidered muslin should be ironed on the wrong side to raise the pattern. Spotted muslin should also be ironed on the wrong side, unless the spots are pretty far apart, when it may look better ironed flat on the right side, to give the muslin a gloss, and afterwards ironed over on the wrong to press out the spots.

MANNERS OF GOOD MEN.

Goodness in itself should be attractive, and yet we all know the good man whose respect rather than love, too often he is lacking in the door graces that make so strong an impression upon the hearts of women.

Tit for Tat.

The following is a good story connected with the American Civil War. Seth Anderson was a tall Yankee private. On one occasion he was taken prisoner in a thick fog. It was his habit to carry a small hatchet in his belt, and one of the first things his captors said to him was: "Well, Yank, I reckon we'll take that hatchet."

She Asked Them.

The lady, was giving instruction to her new maid: "Before removing the soap plates, Mary, always ask each person if he or she would like any more."

The longest bridge in the world is the Lion Bridge, near Saungou, China.

Life consists of doors opening outwards to a world of new activities, and interests; the more of them, the wider they open the fuller is the life.

FIVE BOYS ESCAPE CRUFT.

"During the winter months, five boys were constantly annoyed with crabs and crabs."

MIDDLE CREEK.

The half-yearly meeting of the Middle Creek branch, A.N.A., was held in the Public Hall on Friday evening, 24th ult.

RAILWAY EXTENSION.

The Railway Standing Committee recommends the construction of a 5 ft. 3 in. railway from Linton along the northern route to Skipton, a length of 12 miles 54 chains, at an estimated cost of £63,220, with £2100 added for rolling stock.

ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATIONS.

The anniversary of the Raglan Methodist Church was celebrated on Sunday, 3rd inst., when the Rev. J. Baringham preached in the afternoon and evening to large congregations.

BALLARAT LEGAL LAND BOARD.

The local lands officer (Mr. C. J. Joy) has dealt with the following applications:—

ENNIS.

The Ennis Tennis Club visited Beaufort on Saturday, 24th inst., and played a match against St. Andrew's Club. The local club had its strongest team engaged, and proved too good for the visitors.

RAGLAN METHODIST CHURCH.

The anniversary of the Raglan Methodist Church was celebrated on Sunday, 3rd inst., when the Rev. J. Baringham preached in the afternoon and evening to large congregations.

ended by death. Additional expenses had been incurred during the year, but the treasurer's (Mr. E. Stevens) report showed a debit balance of only £1 9s. The debt on the property has been reduced to £80, and it is sanguinely expected that it will soon be wiped off, thus freeing an excellent property of debt.

WARD BROS. SEWING MACHINES.

When you are not sewing the "Dropsical" Machine makes a splendid table, and the machine itself it shut away out of the reach of the dust and the children.

FOR ELEVEN YEARS PASTOR.

of the Woolongabba Congregational Church, Brisbane, and Principal of the Theological School founded therewith, the Revd. John Williams, a strong, intellectual thinker and a fine and forceful preacher.

CLEMENTS TONIC CURED.

"Prompted by a spirit of gratitude, I write to let you know that Clements Tonic did for me what I have learnt from several sources it has done so effectively for others."

CLEMENTS TONIC LTD.

"I am, yours faithfully, REV. J. WILLIAMS."

THE BALLARAT TRUSTEES, EXECUTORS AND AGENCY COMPANY, LIMITED.

Office—Camp Street, Ballarat. Directors: John Macgregor, Chairman; Wm. J. Y. Macdonald, M.L.C.; Frank Herman; J. D. Wroughton, J.P.; G. H. Scott; George Lewis.

DOEPEL AND CHANDLER.

Auctioneers, Accountants, House, Land, Insurance and Financial Agents, NATIONAL MUTUAL BUILDINGS, 34-36, R. A. ST.

BARWON.

BARWON is a beautiful rich bay horse, 15 1/2 hands high, with plenty of bone of the finest quality.

owing to the fact that the area under pasture in the Warran considerably more than prepared for the further success of local and export fruit.

HEARNE'S BRONCHITIS CURE.

The Grandest Remedy for COUGHS and COLDS. A dose or two is generally sufficient. KEEP A BOTTLE IN THE HOUSE. SOLD BY all CHEMISTS and STORES.

EVERY WEEK \$20 FREE.

EVERY WEEK we give away Cash Order Prizes that average over £100 a year to the least high-class Jewellery to persons who are willing to use their brains and talents.

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

Estimates submitted for all work building line. W. R. GLOVER (Late F. F. Prince), BUTCHER HAVELOCK ST., BEAUFORT. ONLY PRIME MEAT KEPT. SMALL GOODS A SPECIALTY.

J. A. HARRIS, CARRIER, BEAUFORT.

Agent B. & Co. and W. McC & Co. WISHES to notify graziers and farmers that he will purchase Wool at Beaufort Railway Station.

J. H. GAZZARD.

Has pleasure in notifying you that he has purchased the business so long carried on by Mr. W. C. E. D. R. and trusts by personal attention to your requirements to secure a continuance of the favours you have bestowed upon Mr. Pedder.

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

A well-assorted stock of Picture Frames, Tapestries, and Window Glass kept on hand.

DOEPEL AND CHANDLER.

Auctioneers, Accountants, House, Land, Insurance and Financial Agents, NATIONAL MUTUAL BUILDINGS, 34-36, R. A. ST.

PRUNING. The vines should not be pruned until the frosts have set in.

PLANTING.

The young plants should be planted out when the ground is not too dry, and usually in the early part of the season.

CULTIVATION AND PLANTING.

The soil around the plants should be well worked, so as to be copiously moistened during dry weather.

CLIPPING.

Dark chestnut horse, 15 1/2 hands high, with plenty of bone of the finest quality.

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PASSION FRUIT.

owing to the fact that the area under pasture in the Warran considerably more than prepared for the further success of local and export fruit.

PREPARATION.

Soil of a deep, fertile nature is the best for the culture of passion plants.

PLANTING.

The young plants should be planted out when the ground is not too dry, and usually in the early part of the season.

CULTIVATION AND PLANTING.

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PASSION FRUIT CULTURE.

By J. Farrell, Orchard Supervisor, in the "Victorian Journal of Agriculture."

REPAIRATION OF SOIL.

Soil of a deep loose chocolate nature is the most suitable. The Wadding district is particularly adapted for passion fruit culture.

RAISING YOUNG PLANTS.

Young plants are raised from seeds which should be saved from fruit which ripen during May and June.

PLANTING OUT.

The young vines are generally started out when one or two years old and usually towards the end of September or early in October.

THE TRELLIS.

After giving due consideration to the various methods of planting out, the following is recommended.

CULTIVATION AND MANURING.

The soil around the young plants, after planting out, should be kept well worked, so as to destroy weeds and conserve moisture.

MODERN SMUGGLERS.

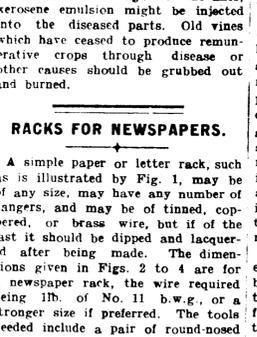
There is hardly a topic which is more eagerly discussed by the home-spoiling American tourist than the Customs tariff.

DISEASES.

Old Passion vines are very subject to Collar Rot (Fusarium). This disease is more easily contracted, and is more difficult to deal with, when the plants are allowed to establish themselves by throwing up a number of leaders from or below the surface of the ground.

RACKS FOR NEWSPAPERS.

A simple paper or letter rack, such as is illustrated by Fig. 1, may be of any size, may have any number of hangers, and may be of tinned, coppered, or brass wire, but if of the last it should be dipped and lacquered after being made.



Cut of three pieces of wire, each 2ft. 6in. long, and turn an eye on each end, as at Fig. 5. Then bend the wire to the form shown in Fig. 2, and again bend on a wooden roller about 2in. in diameter, so that the eyes stand well above the front portion, as in Fig. 3.

One of the improved hospital appliances of the British Army is shown in the accompanying illustrations in a partially folded and an extended position. It is a telescopic stretcher, which folds up into a very compact bundle, yet is very substantial when extended.



Telescopio Army-Stretcher.

When you hear a man saying that every man has his price you are generally safe in concluding that the speaker is one who is marked down below cost.

A GOLF STORY.

Tommy returning home the other night showed his papa a golf ball that he had found.

FEAR AS A DISEASE.

Physicians recognise many and strange phobias. Fear as a disease had not received serious attention until recent years.

THE PEREGRINE.

From among the raptorial birds of the British Isles the peregrine falcon stands out pre-eminently as the most venturesome, the most dashing, and finest in courage.

AT A DANCE.

At public balls, and occasionally at dances given in private houses in the country, the guests are supplied with programmes, to each of which is attached a small pencil with no lead in it.

BURYING THE GENERAL.

"Stop making your graves, you eight men, get your picks and shovels and go and bury the General!" shouts the orderly-sergeant.

HOW TO IMPROVE THE EYE.

Most men's eyesight can stand improvement at any age, and for our day work there are few who can not with practice increase their range of vision and power of easily defining distant objects.

JUSTICE IN JAPAN.

Yang Ki-Tak has discovered that it is an expensive matter to defend a Britisher. It has cost him three years of consistent persecution, and now a sentence of two years' penal servitude.

ONE FOR HIS CHEEK.

"Try our patent razors! Best value in the world! Two shillings and sixpence, post free from Strop and Company, Sheffield."

BOTTLED APPAREL.

"See here," exclaimed the Customs Officer angrily, "you said that these trunks contained nothing but wearing apparel. What do you call these bottles of whisky?"

STARTLING.

"Mother, turn the horse on me," said little Willie, as his mamma was dressing him in the morning.

PHYSICIANS RECOGNISE MANY AND STRANGE PHOBIAS.

Fear as a disease had not received serious attention until recent years. Now it is recognised by the medical profession that there is a whole list of phobias, as they are called, which are quite distinct from a normal and legitimate condition of fear due to some natural cause.

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PHYSICIANS RECOGNISE MANY AND STRANGE PHOBIAS.

Fear as a disease had not received serious attention until recent years. Now it is recognised by the medical profession that there is a whole list of phobias, as they are called, which are quite distinct from a normal and legitimate condition of fear due to some natural cause.

THE PEREGRINE.

From among the raptorial birds of the British Isles the peregrine falcon stands out pre-eminently as the most venturesome, the most dashing, and finest in courage.

AT A DANCE.

At public balls, and occasionally at dances given in private houses in the country, the guests are supplied with programmes, to each of which is attached a small pencil with no lead in it.

BURYING THE GENERAL.

"Stop making your graves, you eight men, get your picks and shovels and go and bury the General!" shouts the orderly-sergeant.

HOW TO IMPROVE THE EYE.

Most men's eyesight can stand improvement at any age, and for our day work there are few who can not with practice increase their range of vision and power of easily defining distant objects.

JUSTICE IN JAPAN.

Yang Ki-Tak has discovered that it is an expensive matter to defend a Britisher. It has cost him three years of consistent persecution, and now a sentence of two years' penal servitude.

ONE FOR HIS CHEEK.

"Try our patent razors! Best value in the world! Two shillings and sixpence, post free from Strop and Company, Sheffield."

BOTTLED APPAREL.

"See here," exclaimed the Customs Officer angrily, "you said that these trunks contained nothing but wearing apparel. What do you call these bottles of whisky?"

STARTLING.

"Mother, turn the horse on me," said little Willie, as his mamma was dressing him in the morning.



# The Riponshire Advocate.

No. 1784

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

BEAUFORT, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 30 1911.

PRICE THREEPENCE

**SUPPORT LOCAL INDUSTRY AND SUBSCRIBE TO THE LOCAL PAPER.**

**THE RIPONSHIRE ADVOCATE**

**3 per Quarter.**

**Plain and Ornamental JOB PRINTING**

**ADVERTISING ALWAYS PAYS.**

**SUPPLEMENT**

**BOOKBINDING**

**CHAMBERLAIN'S COUGH REMEDY**

**USEFUL HINTS.**

**BEAUFORT RAINFALL.**

**POSTAL RATES.**

**NEW SCHEDULE DETAILED.**

**THE CLOSE SEASON.**

**CLOSE SEASON FOR FISH.**

**ADVANTAGEOUS BUYING.**

**POSTAL NOTES.**

**Make your District Known.**

**A Safe Ready for all Sicknesses.**

**CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE**

**THE MAN WHO DOESN'T ADVERTISE**

**POSTAL INTELLIGENCE.**

**RAILWAY TIME-TABLE.**

**THE MAN WHO DOESN'T ADVERTISE**

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**PAY CASH WHEN YOU BUY A SEWING MACHINE AND SAVE POUNDS.**

**FRISTER & ROSSMANN'S**

**SEWING MACHINES**

**ROBERTSON & MOFFAT Pty. Ltd.**

**SOLE AGENTS FOR VICTORIA**

**BOURKE ST., MELBOURNE.**

**CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE**

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**POSTAL INTELLIGENCE.**

**LOCAL ARRANGEMENTS.**

**MAIL TIME TABLE.**

**RAILWAY TIME-TABLE.**

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

We ask that our efforts for the betterment of our district should be recognized. An increased circulation means still greater benefits to our part. When a neighbour or friend asks for the local paper, tell him or her that the small sum of 3- per Quarter.

It is obtainable direct from the office regularly.

**ORDERS FOR Plain and Ornamental JOB PRINTING**

**ADVERTISING ALWAYS PAYS.**

## USEFUL HINTS.

**To Wash Colours in Rainwater.**—Cut down the paraffin lamp and put it into a boiler of water to make. Rub the clothes well out of the soap water, so which they have been previously soaked, put them into the boiler and let them boil for half an hour. Then put them into a soft white flannel of water; wash them thoroughly, then rinse in blue water and dry.

**To Clean Brasswork.**—Gold and silver fancy work of this description may be most easily cleaned with spirits of wine, either pure, or diluted with an equal weight of water. The common practice of using alkaline or acidulous liquors is very injurious, and frequently destroys the beauty of the articles.

**To Remove Greasy Stains.**—Ingreasy stains on white soap. Saw of fuller's earth, half a pint of vinegar. Moisten the surface of the stain with water, and then apply the vinegar. The common practice of using alkaline or acidulous liquors is very injurious, and frequently destroys the beauty of the articles.

**How to Wash Carpets.**—Some inexperienced persons practice of ordering the floors of bedrooms to be frequently washed. I wish to guard both mistress and servants against this practice. It is injurious to the health of the person who occupies the bed-room, to wash it or scour it, unless the weather be very fine or warm, in order to allow the window to be opened for thoroughly drying the room before night. The utmost that should be done, except in favourable circumstances, is to pass a damp cloth lightly over the floor.

**How to Clean Brassware and Cutlery.**—The best way is to wash them out with a little pearl ash and warm water, adding a spoonful or two of fresh lard if necessary. To facilitate the action of the lard against the sides of the glass, a few small sponges or pieces of raw potato may be used. A spoonful of strong oil of vitriol put into a dry bottle will, if allowed to run round its inner surface, rapidly remove any kind of dirt. It should then be drained and afterwards rinsed with clean water. Where they have become turned by holding hard water, a little hydrochloric acid (spirits of salts) diluted with three times the weight of water will remove it.

**To Wash Colours with Rainwater.**—To every eight gallons of cold water put 2 lb. of soap, six tin, one and a half tablespoonful of paraffin oil, into a boiler, put in the clothes, let them come to the boil, keep the fire close on boiler, and steam for half an hour. Rub each article separately, and then swing them out. When all are finished, hang them out to dry. If possible, bleach your clothes on grass after boiling; but where this cannot be done, it is best possible with care to keep your linen white and clean. Laces and muslin should be rubbed, but agitated with the hair in milled soap and warm water. Be careful in boiling them, to let them up to a handkerchief to prevent their becoming discoloured.

**Plano Keys.**—These can be whitened by washing in a solution composed of equal parts of sulphuric acid and water. Apply with a brush, taking care that it does not flow on the wood part upon which the ivory is veneered, for the joint will be spoiled. Cleanse carefully with clean water and a piece of flannel. Or, sulphuric acid with an equal quantity of water may be used as above. If the discolouration has not gone too far, rub the keys carefully with pure lemon juice. While still damp, put on a coating of white or prepared chalk, mixed with a little lemon juice. When dry, brush off with a dry brush, taking care that none of the mixture gets between the keys. If however, the keys are thoroughly worn and discoloured, they must be dismounted, scraped, bleached, and repolished, which is a long and tedious affair, and requires to be done by a skilled workman.

**To Clean Brussels Carpets.**—Brussels carpets may be cleaned in the following manner.—First, stretch the carpet tightly on the floor, nail it at the sides, and sweep it clean. Procure an ox gall from a butcher, and mix it with a pail of cold water. Have another pail ready with cold water only. Have also two woolen cloths and several dry towels. Commence by dipping a woolen cloth in the gall-water, and then rub the carpet with it. This will produce a froth on the carpet, and you will now take the other woolen cloth dipped in clean water, with which you will rub the carpet till no more froth rises from it, rinsing the cloth occasionally in the clean water. The water in this pail should be changed when it becomes dirty. You then rub the carpet as dry as possible with the towels.

**To Wash Carpets.**—In washing Brussels notice particularly, to keep them a good colour, and to prevent their shrinking. Get

## BEAUFORT RAINFALL.

Date	Max	Min	Total
Jan 1	5.0	3.0	8.0
Jan 2	4.0	2.0	6.0
Jan 3	6.0	4.0	10.0
Jan 4	5.0	3.0	8.0
Jan 5	4.0	2.0	6.0
Jan 6	5.0	3.0	8.0
Jan 7	6.0	4.0	10.0
Jan 8	5.0	3.0	8.0
Jan 9	4.0	2.0	6.0
Jan 10	5.0	3.0	8.0
Jan 11	6.0	4.0	10.0
Jan 12	5.0	3.0	8.0
Jan 13	4.0	2.0	6.0
Jan 14	5.0	3.0	8.0
Jan 15	6.0	4.0	10.0
Jan 16	5.0	3.0	8.0
Jan 17	4.0	2.0	6.0
Jan 18	5.0	3.0	8.0
Jan 19	6.0	4.0	10.0
Jan 20	5.0	3.0	8.0
Jan 21	4.0	2.0	6.0
Jan 22	5.0	3.0	8.0
Jan 23	6.0	4.0	10.0
Jan 24	5.0	3.0	8.0
Jan 25	4.0	2.0	6.0
Jan 26	5.0	3.0	8.0
Jan 27	6.0	4.0	10.0
Jan 28	5.0	3.0	8.0
Jan 29	4.0	2.0	6.0
Jan 30	5.0	3.0	8.0
Jan 31	6.0	4.0	10.0

## POSTAL RATES.

### NEW SCHEDULE DETAILED.

The new postage rates, which came into force on 1st May, when penny postage operated throughout the Commonwealth, are as follows:—

Letters, 1d per 4 oz.

Letter cards—Single, 1d each; reply, 1d each half.

Postcards—Single, 1d; reply, 1d each half.

Printed papers, as prescribed, 1d per 2 oz. or part of 2 oz.

Books printed outside Australia, 1d per 4 oz. or part of 4 oz.

Books printed in Australia, 1d per 8 oz. or part of 8 oz.

Magazines, that is to say—

(a) Magazines, reviews, serials, and other similar publications printed and published in Australia in numbers at intervals not exceeding three months, 1d for 8 oz. or part of 8 oz.

(b) Magazines, reviews, serials, and other similar publications (including newspapers) printed and published outside Australia in numbers at intervals not exceeding three months, 1d per 4 oz. or part of 4 oz.

"Hansard," that is, reports of Parliamentary debates printed and published by the authority of the Commonwealth or State, 1d per 12 oz. or part of 12 oz.

Commercial papers, patterns, samples, and merchandise as prescribed, 1d per 2 oz. or part of 2 oz.

The penny postage concession will apply to letters to the United Kingdom and to some other British dominions.

## THE CLOSE SEASON.

For the whole year.—This, wild turkey, emu, white crane, fantail, mink, laughing jackass, ibis, kangaroo, larks (all species), lyre birds, magpie larks, native bears, owls, platypus, robins, curlews, and swallows, wild pigeons and doves of all kinds, black swans.

From 1st August till 5.30 a.m. on 1st February.—Quail of all kinds, except Californian quail.

From 1st July till 5.30 a.m. on 1st February.—Wild ducks and teal of all kinds, wild geese of all kinds, coots, kangaroo, cockatoos, magpies, native companions or Australian cranes, land rail, plovers (except southern stone plover or curlew), honey eaters (except the curlew and leather heads).

It has been decided that opossums shall be protected in all parts of the State throughout the year, instead of for the six months ending 31st October. The Game Department considers that there will be a break in the close season owing to the exceptionally high prices

## Make your District Known.

Advertising some part of the district news comes but seldom. This is not strictly our fault; we have no means of power of knowing what is happening at all the places within our area of circulation. It is the fault of residents in the district.

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

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

Send accounts of public and social events in your town and neighbourhood, such as weddings, deaths, socials, races, meetings, lectures, etc.

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 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."

## EXCERNA AND IRRITATING SKIN.

### PROBLEMS CURIED.

Mr. W. G. Weston, care of Messrs. East, of 40, Essex-street, Kingsland-road, N.E., writes:—"Gentlemen,—"I feel it my duty to inform you of the great benefit to health I have derived from using your famous 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.' I have been a sufferer from eczema and an irritating skin trouble since the age of thirteen. While an out-patient at one of the big London hospitals a doctor informed me that my disease was the result of looking after my own nose. I have had so many a night under my nose, my father being a horse-trainer and jockey. He (my father) was speaking one day to a friend of mine who mentioned that he had been cured of an irritated leg, due to a horse-kick, by 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.' I consulted, however, to suffer until April 4 last, when my friend told me he was completely cured. Then I started to take 'Clarke's Blood Mixture,' and I am now completely cured, after suffering and being disabled for several years. I am able to follow my employment, and am very pleased to think that such a valuable remedy is obtainable for such a small sum. I should be pleased to answer any inquiries concerning my case."—Ed. K. Slater, 1903.

## ANOTHER PERMANENT CURE OF BAD LEGS AND ABSCESSES.

Mr. James Waring, of Clay Cotes Lodge, near Rugby, writes:—"It is with great pleasure that I write to tell you of the benefit I have derived from taking 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.' For a long time I suffered with bad legs and abscesses. I was under a doctor for five months, and not getting much better, I went as an out-patient to the local hospital for nine weeks. The doctor then told me I should have to go inland before he could do anything for me. I went in and stayed for thirteen weeks, and after undergoing two operations I got a little better. I had been out of hospital a week I was told by a friend to try 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.' I had never heard of it, so my wife told me to try it. I had a bottle of it sent me, and I have been taking it ever since. I have now completely cured my bad legs and abscesses. I have never had a relapse since. I have never seen you in my life. You can make what ever use you like of this letter."—Ed. K. Slater, 1903.

## THREAT AFFECTIONS AND HOARSENESS.

All sufferings from irritation of the throat and hoarse voices will be speedily relieved by the use of the almost immediate relief afforded by the use of 'Brown's Bronchial Troches.' These famous 'lozenges' are now a id by most respectable chemists in this country. People remember with a "hacking cough," a "slight cold," or bronchial affections, cannot try them too soon, as similar troubles, if allowed to progress, result in serious pulmonary and Asthmatic Affections. See that the signature of JOHN I. BROWN & SON is on every wrapper. Prepared by JOHN I. BROWN & SON, Boston, U.S.A. European Depot, 30, FARRINGTON ROAD, LONDON, ENGLAND.

## AN OLD NURSE FOR CHILDREN.

"Mrs Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for Children Teething. Should always be used for Children while Teething. It Soothes the Child, Softens the Gums, Allays all Pain, Cures Wind Colic and is the Best Remedy for Diarrhoea. Directions for Using: MRS WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.—For a child under one month old, 5 to 10 drops; three months old, half a teaspoonful; six months old, one and up to one year old, one teaspoonful.

## A Safe Blood for all Sick and Blood Diseases.

If you suffer from any of the following diseases, you should take 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.' It is a safe and permanent remedy.

## CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

It is the only safe and permanent remedy for all the following diseases:—

SCURVY, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, BRUISES, BLOOD POISON, DYSPEPSIA, SKIN AND BRUISES, LEUCORRHOEA, AND SORES OF ALL KINDS.

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It is the only safe and permanent remedy for all the following diseases:—

## PAY CASH WHEN YOU BUY A SEWING MACHINE AND SAVE POUNDS.

### FRISTER & ROSSMANN'S NEW HIGH-GRADE IMPROVED LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES.

These machines are superior quality and are constructed with the most perfect mechanism. They are made in the most modern and improved factory, and are offered at Cash Prices that are not exceeded elsewhere. It is a pity that the price is not lower, but it is a fact that the price is as low as possible. The machines are made in the most modern and improved factory, and are offered at Cash Prices that are not exceeded elsewhere. It is a pity that the price is not lower, but it is a fact that the price is as low as possible.

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IN THE KHYBER PASS.

A few years ago, when stationed in Peshawar, I was fortunate enough to form one of a party of soldiers who obtained permission to visit the famous Khyber Pass. As such permission is sparingly given we considered ourselves in luck, and quickly made necessary arrangements so as to get full advantage out of our trip.

While we were interested in these Afridis the "down" caravans from Cabul had commenced to pass. Particularly interesting was a party of about thirty sturdy ponies ridden by solemn-faced, almond-eyed Tartars, all clad in dark, loose-fitting cloaks and high knee boots.

The factors which largely conduce to disease among pigs are overfeeding and injudicious feeding with more or less unwholesome food. Wheat is the best a far less suitable food for pigs than barley meal, and when it does them a great deal more harm than good.

Open a Pezragge book where you will and you can scarcely fail to find a page that does not contain at least one "rolling-stone," in whose veins is an adventurous strain which has carried him through many strange adventures before he subsided into the weariness of a coronet.

After acting as doctor to a fishing-fleet for some years, I have come to the conclusion that the career is capable of providing more thrilling situations at times than any other I know of. Generally, there are about fifty boats in the fleet, and we put off for three months at a time, my own quarters consisting of a "surgery" and cabin-rough and ready.

"Why," asked the doctor of a contributor, "didn't you come sooner? A few days have made a lot of difference. A man of your intelligence might have guessed what that pain meant."

Honoured with Royal patronage, and blessed with popular favour, the cinematograph is becoming a force, and quite a number of people are thinking of taking up the profession of operator.

ONTESTS.

1. for C grade...

LAST BUT NOT LEAST.

When I married my wife she had studied stenography.

PIG-KEEPING FOR PROFIT.

Nowadays the young, immature pigs are killed and cut up for pork instead of being salted down at greater ease, as was the custom;

HANDLING FOALS.

Foals when on their dams and when weaned should be taught to lead and be made accustomed to handling.

AS GOOD AS HE GOT.

A Jewish vendor of glasses was hawking his goods in the street.

DOUBTFUL.

Percy: "When we are married, how sweet it will be to sit in the garden of an evening, with the summer sun setting, and—"

ALL ABOUT THE FLOOD.

A district goods manager, wanting details of the floods of November, 1903, on a section of his line, telegraphed to the agent at one of the stations where no flooding had taken place at all: "Send full particulars of the flood." The agent, taking the inquiry as a joke, wired back: "You will find them in the book of Genesis."

ELSE.

in points, 80. (Ararat, Citi, useno-Seduo, erato-Band, ar) neatly, brano and a Pause in a finely toned Solo horn a rough in the repeat. No. 3. and strain, soprano top A, still ell. Final, says good. Nice they play we four bars and a nice points, 61.

SHE WAS TO WAIT.

There lives in the North a solemn young man, who is often funny without meaning to be. At the time of his wedding he lived in a town some distance from the home of the bride.

NO WONDER.

Mr. Brown, having bought a new bicycle of the most improved pattern presented his old one to Dennis O'Hara, who did errands and odd jobs for the neighbourhood.

TIME FOR BED.

"Father," "Well, what is it?" "It says here, 'A man is known by the company he keeps.' Is that so, father?" "Yes, yes, yes!" "Well, father, if a good man keeps company with a bad man, and the good man bad because he keeps company with the bad man, and is the bad man good because he keeps company with the good man?"

BUSINESS.

He had been a regular Sunday caller for six weeks, but was still hesitating to make the expected declaration. One evening he appeared in an elegant new suit. "My word!" observed the object of his attentions, "what a lovely wedding suit you have on!"

A PUZZLER.

Mr. Bilson is a bright, well-preserved old gentleman; but to his granddaughter May he seems very old indeed. She had been sitting on his knee and looking at him seriously for some time, when she said, "Grandpa, were you in the Ark?" "Why, no, my dear," gasped the astonished old gentleman. "May's eyes grew large with amazement, 'why weren't you drowned?'"

NIGHT AND MORNING.

"Mother," said little Ethel, "how that you are in mourning for Auntie Emma, who you wear black night-dresses, too?" "Well, I only thought you might be as sorry at night as you were during the day," ventured Ethel.

ILLUSTRATED.

Yes, there was no doubt about it, Mr. Hunter had lost the field. He had searched for the other contestants long but vainly, and he was now reduced to seeking aid of a cheery little lad of three, whom he met in the lane.

THE FATE OF LORD OLDBURY.

By HEDLEY RICHARDS Author of "The Game of Life," "A Day of Reckoning," etc., etc.

PART 2. CHAPTER II.—(Continued.)

I looked round and saw the girl, whom we had left at the Abbey coming quickly towards the gates, so wishing the woman good morning we left the lodge door, and reached the gate just as Miss Wylde came up.

"I have not got much help, and it takes time to unravel a mystery of this kind," I replied.

"There is my uncle and Mr. Chisholm," explained Miss Wylde, as she stepped over the stile and hastened to her uncle.

"I often do that now, only I am contented with a seat rather nearer the ground," remarked Miss Wylde.

"That's my dear friend, but we use this way more; it is so much nearer to the Hall or the Hermitage, and on to Dutton Moss."

"I never did care for Lord Oldbury—he was a man I wouldn't trust; and you may depend in all those years he had been away from home he had done plenty of things that wouldn't bear the light, and I shall not be surprised if some of those acts have cost him his life," she said.

"Indeed, madam, I thought he was fairly popular," I replied, as I seated myself at the table on which the servant had placed several tempting dishes.

"Oh, yes, he was popular enough; he did the right thing to his tenants and work-people, but he was a cold, hard, cynical man," she said, as she served me with a piece of cold fowl.

tor (who had been with the rector's daughter further along the bank, leaving his pupil to take care of himself) arrived on the scene.

"The poor lad had only been slightly bitten but the shock brought on an illness. Of course the dog was shot."

"She acted like a brave girl," I said.

"Oh, she's a thorough-bred in Salome; doesn't know what fear means," he said, as we reached a gate just within which his niece and young Chisholm had passed.

"Aren't you going to the house, Mr. Jack?" inquired my companion.

"No thank you, I've an engagement to dine in Muncaster; and to tell the truth I'm not sorry. The murder is the sole topic of conversation at the Hall—my uncle cannot talk of anything else, though Carine shrinks from hearing it named, and Mrs. Dennis has been ill ever since she heard about it."

"Ah, well, if you must go it's no use talking, and Mr. Detective here wants something to eat," said Mr. Howarth as he shook hands with young Chisholm who turned back while Miss Wylde, her uncle, and I went through an orchard, which was full of apple, plum, and pear trees, all heavily laden with fruit—indeed, the Jarcenelle pears lay thick on the ground.

"I stooped to pick a couple of them, remarking that such an orchard must be rather trying to the boys in the neighbourhood."

"Mr. Howarth laughed, as he said: 'You see, we haven't many boys about, when this young lady was a little girl she used to spend her afternoons pretty often in a limb of the tree, eating fruit to her heart's content.'"

"I often do that now, only I am contented with a seat rather nearer the ground," remarked Miss Wylde.

walked I looked carefully on the grass, but I did not find anything to reward me.

In a few minutes I came to a gap in the hedge, and I decided that the murderer must have come this way, and I paused to take in its bearings, and at the same time examining the ground carefully. I was just about to descend the bank when I noticed a brown kid glove lying on the ground under the hedge.

"Picking it up I saw it was a man's glove—a large size. It had evidently belonged to a big man. Moreover it was new and of the very best quality. Putting it into my pocket I made still further investigations, and was rewarded by finding a small piece of blue crepon, such as ladies' dresses are made of. It was jagged and uneven, so I judged that it had been torn in passing through the gap, and I wondered whether the torn and I stuffed had any connection with the murder."

"Springing down the bank I put the bit of blue crepon in my pocket-then I turned along the path in the direction of the place where the tragedy had taken place, but when I came in sight of it I was considerably startled to see a young girl seated on the rustic bench. She looked about fourteen, a slender, lithe girl, with big brown eyes and glossy brown hair, a clear dark skin and small regular features, but a very determined little mouth. She wore a plain holland frock which came to her boot tops and a big coarse straw hat with a red ribbon round it.

"Hearing my footsteps she raised her eyes, and looked intently and curiously at me, then, after a moment, she said: 'Who are you, and what do you want?'"

"The question was so direct and unexpected that for a moment I was taken aback, then I said: 'I believe this is a public way and open to anyone.'"

"Oh yes; but you see there was a murder here last night so I thought I should like to know who you were, and what you had come for?"

"I see, you thought I might be a murderer. Well, make your mind easy, I am a detective."

"Oh! and she looked curiously at me, her inspection ending in a sigh; then she said: 'You look a very ordinary sort of person.'"

"I am very ordinary," I replied, feeling considerably amused.

COMPLETE SHORT STORY. HIS HEART'S CHOICE.

BY JOANNA WEST.

CHAPTER I.

The night was bitterly cold. A keen wind had risen, sweeping before it a few stinging flakes of snow, and Dr. Austin, as he stepped into the last train for Harbury, at the bleak little station of Marton Junction, sincerely wished that his journey was ended.

It was not the kind of day on which he would have chosen to pay a visit nearly twenty miles from his own home; but an old patient living down at Marton, had been seized with a dangerous illness and his professional services being earnestly desired he had, without hesitation, laid aside inclination for an empty carriage.

His critical glance judged her to be nineteen years of age at the very least, though the long, curling masses of fair hair hanging about her seem to indicate an older age.

"Who are you, and what do you want?" she asked.

"The question was so direct and unexpected that for a moment I was taken aback, then I said: 'I believe this is a public way and open to anyone.'"

"Oh yes; but you see there was a murder here last night so I thought I should like to know who you were, and what you had come for?"

"I see, you thought I might be a murderer. Well, make your mind easy, I am a detective."

"Oh! and she looked curiously at me, her inspection ending in a sigh; then she said: 'You look a very ordinary sort of person.'"

"I am very ordinary," I replied, feeling considerably amused.

been a fellow-passenger, the train had gone. It was now too late to try and find her friends that night. The telephone offices even were closed, or he might have sent a message to Marton Junction. She would probably be inquired after there. What would be the best thing to do with her?

After one hurried but comprehensive glance into his young companion's face and one rapid touch on her pulse, Dr. Austin instantly arrived at a decision. He acquainted the Harbury station-master with the state of affairs borrowed an extra rug wrapped up the poor girl as warmly as he could, conveyed her in a cab to his own home, and placed her in his mother's care.

CHAPTER II. The night which followed was a somewhat anxious one for Dr. Austin. The lovely guest thrown so strangely on his hospitality quickly developed, as he feared she would, all the symptoms of a severe cold, in spite of every attention she grew rapidly worse, until her state became in some measure serious; he felt it imperative that her friends should know of her condition.

It was natural, therefore, for him to experience considerable relief, when, during the next morning, a stationer informed him that an insane young lady, named Elsie Lingard, the daughter of a resident in Marton, had been inquired for by telegraph; that news of her present whereabouts had been wired back; and that a return message had announced that her father would be in Harbury as soon as possible.

Accordingly a little after noon a cab drove up from which alighted an elderly gentleman and a pleasant-faced woman, dressed in a nurse's costume. Dr. Austin met them in the hall. They proved to be Mr. Lingard, the mad girl's father, and her attendant, Jane Scott, during whose temporary absence from home Elsie had escaped.

After a hurried explanation on both sides, the doctor led his visitors to the room where the girl lay babbling wildly in her clear, half-childish tones. Her cheeks were crimson her eyes glittering, and her long bright hair was outspread on the snowy pillows. She was in the first stage of an acute inflammation of the lungs.

Standing by the bed with one of the patient's hands in hers, was a gentle old lady, the doctor's mother, who Lingard and his host had hardly appeared on the threshold, when Elsie, lifting herself on the pillow, clung to Mrs. Austin with one hand, and earnestly beckoned to the doctor with the other. He advanced towards her.

"Who is that man?" asked the sick girl, pointing to her father. "Richard Austin and his mother," he answered, inquiringly at Mr. Lingard. "She has never recognised me since her accident—never once," said he, in answer to their silent questions.

"But she speaks of you," remarked the doctor. "Yes, she is always talking of me; but she never knows me. My poor motherless lassie!" answered the father, sadly.

which clouded Elsie Lingard's fair young life. As time went on he became more and more anxious to exert his skill in her service. At first he considered this extreme eagerness was only the natural outcome of his professional ardour, but soon the veil fell away from his secret inspiration.

He, the middle-aged, sombre doctor loved his helpless patient with all the ardour of his nature. Her laugh, her voice, were the sweetest music in the world to him; her presence cheering, his heart throbbing with all the buoyancy of early manhood. She had become the queen of his destiny, and he felt himself imperatively urged to make an attempt to restore to her the attitude without which she must for ever be treated and considered as a child.

CHAPTER III. Several months had passed, when, one beautiful evening, a strange hush and solemnity hung over Dr. Austin's house.

The operation which was to give Elsie Lingard back to the world had been performed early in the day, and now within the little room which had sheltered her from home she lay, almost as white as the linen bandages which framed her face.

She was in a deep lethargic sleep, which must end in one of three alternatives—in death, in continued madness, or in partial, or perfect sanity. The stupor must end in one of these three different ways and the chances for each were apparently equal.

For several hours she had remained in this critical condition, and those who watched her prayed while they waited, that their faces scarcely less pale than hers, and their very breathing hushed, for fear they might awaken her too soon.

By the head of the bed sat the doctor, with his fingers lightly laid on the girl's faintly pulsing wrist. His face looked slightly worn, but he was grave and calm as usual. His hand had never trembled—never once; it was even firmer than it had ever been, during those vital moments when one nervous movement, one unguarded touch, might have swept a full-creature into eternity; and he now sat gazing at the rigid features on a pillows with a seemingly professional glance.

No one had guessed his secret. It was, as yet, known to none but himself. No one could have judged from his manner what an agony of fear reigned in his soul, even when his hand was coolly and with an audacity that made his watchers shudder, nearing within a hair's breadth one of the great citadels of life; and no one was watching him as he sat by the bedside while mad dream of the passion and tenderness surging in his great generous heart.

To those around he was no lover, yearning and praying for his darling's safety; he was simply the daring operator, intently awaiting the result of his own care and skill. There had been perfect silence in the room for some time. The quiet was broken by the soft rustle of Mrs. Austin's garments as she rose to light a lamp which she placed on a table at the head of the bed. The twilight was creeping on and the face on the pillows could not be seen plainly.

She did not remember the name, but her heart spoke in three simple words. Falling on his knees by the bedside in hers. She took one of his hands in hers, and clasping it to her breast she fell into a profound sleep, the seal of her restoration.

There was no need of words to describe to the others the words of the scene before them. The young doctor, the eager clasp of the passionate kiss, told them all too clearly to be mistaken or to doubt the nurses whispered smilingly together. Mrs. Austin went for her veil, and Elsie's father, laying his hand on the shoulder of the kneeling man, said in broken words, yet contented: "God bless you, doctor, thank you, for you have won her back, you are worthy of her."—Blyden.

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the first two short, which the third one long, the method of playing, and horn, and also No. 3—Bassoon; strain No. 1; second reading; cornet; Nice opening; giving a better result than they have done. No. 4—Beaufort Model; Moderato; playing bars; Cadenza; style at all. 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CHRISTMAS NOVELTIES in Great Profusion.



- Tea that Teases - Till you get it. Coffee that Cheers - Night and Morning. Cheese that You Choose - When you have the opportunity. Buttons that are Better - Just a little. Eggs that are Examined - Stale ones rejected. Sauces that are Savoury - Assist tired appetites. Tinned Goods that are Tempting - Make your mouth water. Pickles that are Palatable - Wholesome and appetizing. Soap that is All Soap - Not half water. Toothbrush that is a Treat - Keeps him contented. Kollies that are Luscious - Wholesome and fattening. Seeds that are Sure - Always come up. Stockings that are Seasonable - Openwork and others. Suits that are Suitable - Right up to date.

- Blankets that are Bright - Not dull and greasy. Underwear that Wears - Suit every season. Carpets that are Cheery - Not those dull colours. Corsets that are Comfortable - Health should be considered. Dresses that are Dreams - Do for the dance. Flannel that is Fine - Will wash well. Shirts that are Smart - Suit one and all. Slippers that are Sure - Don't slip off. Gloves that are Graceful - Glide on the hands. Hardware that is Honest - Doesn't bend or chip. Dishes that are Dainty - Not thick and clumsy. Glassware that Glitters - Not dull and lifeless. Lamps that Give Light - New style burners.

No other Store shows a Nicer Variety of up-to-date Goods for summer, than our Store.

Wear Cool, Light, Comfortable Clothing during Summer, and you'll feel buoyant in spirits.

J. R. WOTHERSPOON & CO. BEAUFORT AND BUANGOR

WEALTH FROM REFUSE.

The worth of Paris is so boundless that the rubbish and refuse of the city are worth thousands. There are more than fifty thousand persons who earn a living by picking up what others throw away.

Twenty thousand women and children exist by sifting and sorting the gatherings of the pickers, who collect every day in the year about 1200 tons of merchandise, which they sell to the wholesale rag dealers for some 70,000 francs.

At night you see men with baskets strapped on their backs, a lantern in one hand, and in the other a stick with an iron hook on the end. They walk along rapidly, their eyes fixed on the ground, over which the lantern flings a sheet of light, and whatever they find in the way of paper, rags, bones, grease, metal, etc., they stow away in their baskets.

MEASURED WITH LIGHT.

The human eye, at ordinary reading distance, takes in about one inch of a line at a time, so that in reading a line of an ordinary book the eye makes five or six distinct jumps. But as the movements are so very minute and rapid, how have they been studied?

GOOD TEMPER HELPS.

Be good-tempered. It pays in every way; it pays if you are an employer; it pays if you are an employee; it is profitable in every walk of life, and this is taking the most selfish view. You owe it to others to be good-tempered; you owe it to your own manhood, to your self-respect.

WON BY COURAGE.

All the world loves the plucky man. "In my opinion," said a merchant prince recently, "courage is one of the prime requisites of business life. It rewards its possessor in two ways: first by opening to him the path of success; and second, by winning for him the admiration and respect of those who can help him on the road."

Two neighbors were confiding their troubles to each other over the wall that separated their little garden. "You know," said one, "that my husband is a carpenter?"

"Yes," replied the other. "That was not my fault, that some of our doors want hinges, and one or two of the staircase-railings are broken, and yet I can't get him to do a thing to 'em."

"You're not worse off than I am," said the second woman. "You know my husband is stoker round at the factory?"

"Well, as true as I stand here, I always have to get up in the morning and light the fire!"

Bride (putting on travelling dress): Did I look nervous during the ceremony, Kate? (Kate's eldest sister): A little at first, but not after Alfred had said "Yes."

FOR SALE.

Two good COWS; very cheap. Apply to HALL, Ararat Road, Beaufort.

BEAUFORT SUSHI FIRE BRIGADE.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the above Brigade will be held in the Shire Hall on THURSDAY, 4th JANUARY, at 8 p.m. Business: Election of officers, reports balance-sheet and treasury other business that may arise.

BEAUFORT AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

SECRETARY of above would be pleased to receive accounts in somewhat late date and also to receive outstanding subscriptions.

Religious Services.

SUNDAY, DECEMBER 31st, 1911. Church of the Holy Trinity, Beaufort, 11. Lay. Helger, Main Road, 11; Truro, 11; Beaufort, 7.30 and 11.15. The Archdeacon.

FOR SALE - Cream PONY.

5 years; guaranteed; lady can drive. FRANK MORRIS, Main Road.

SPARROW SHOOTING.

A 210 Christmas shoot held at Beaufort on Christmas Day attracted 21 visitors, who took 20 nominations and 9 star nominations at the close of the first round. The birds, assisted with a very strong wind, put the marks on the target.

TENNIS.

A very enjoyable tennis match was played on the Beaufort courts on Wednesday afternoon, December 27th. The match was between a team from St. Andrew's Club and a team made up from the Christmas visitors to Beaufort.

BEAUFORT ATHLETIC CLUB.

A GENERAL MEETING of the above Club will be held at the Methodist Institute on TUESDAY evening next, at 8 o'clock, to pass accounts in connection with the Boxing Day sports.

SHIRE OF RIPON.

TENDERS, addressed to the President of the Shire of Ripon, and enclosing five pence each deposit (minimum deposit, 2s, in cash or marked cheque), will be received up till 11 a.m. on Monday, 8th January, 1912, for the following works:

Contract 608 - Reek-cutting, metalting, &c., near Rogers, on the Beaufort and Strathmore Road.

Contract 609 - Supply of 200 sub. yds. blue-flags maintenance metal, Parish of Yangkakwill.

Contract 610 - Supply of 300 sub. yds. blue-flags maintenance metal, Parish of Wangan.

Contract 611 - Supply of 200 sub. yds. blue-flags maintenance metal, Beaufort and Strathmore road.

Contract 612 - Forming, graveling, &c., near Salk's Gully.

Contract 613 - Supply of 300 sub. yds. of maintenance quartz, Beaufort and Kagan Road.

Contract 614 - Forming, cutting drain, construction of culvert, invert, &c., Harn's Lane.

Contract 615 - Forming, construction of culverts, banks, &c., Carngaham and Chepstow.

Contract 616 - Construction of crossings, graveling, &c., Carngaham and Chepstow. Plans and specifications may be inspected at the Municipal Institute, Skipton; Greyhound Hotel, Snake Valley; and Shire Hall, Beaufort.

Lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted. E. J. MUNTZ, B.C.E., Shire Engineer, Shire Offices, Beaufort, 26th Dec., 1911.

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OUR PAGES.

The constant working of the hammer and the band of one's life are certain to be displayed in some way in the physiognomy.

Mistaken Courtesy. A guileless rustic, who wished to be employed on one of our great railways...

Beyond Recall. An engineer from Sunderland was spending a few days in London with a friend and after a busy morning...

WIVES WHO HELP THEIR HUSBANDS. A woman blessed with the faculty of saying or doing the right thing at the right moment is bound to be a help to her husband.

APID BY HIS WIFE. A business man, who asserts that he owes much of his success in life to his wife, remarked that a woman may be her husband's partner in every sense of the term.

Nothing to Fear. A politician was making a speech when he was annoyed by the frequent interruptions of an opposition voter who seemed bent on confusing the speaker.

Who Did? A little fellow who had just felt the hard side of the slipper, turned to his mother for consolation.

Violent disturbance ceases. "Yes," began the lecturer on Hindu customs and observances at the Mutual Improvement Society's meeting...

Call: I'm so sorry your mistress is out. Do you think she will be at home this evening?

AFFECTIVE NERVOUS SYSTEM. As soon as you have lived together you will know that you have not lived together.

HOW TO MAINTAIN FAMILY LOVE. In these days when young men appear less inclined than heretofore to marry and when young women lack the opportunity or do not care to enter the wedlock state...

THE WEALTH OF NATIONS. What, then, are a nation's possessions? The great words that have been said in it; the great buildings; and the great works of art...

A MARRAUBER'S UNDOING. Late one night, at a house in Middlesex, a lady's maid, after retiring to her bedroom, was trying on a new pair of corsets.

APPLIED EXTERNALLY. While staying in the north of England a commercial traveller contracted a severe cold, which obliged him to remain in bed.

A DOG'S SYMPATHY. Of a dog's sympathy, here is an extraordinary example. Some fishermen writhed had beaten poor cat, dragged it through water, and were attempting to drown it...

THE BROTHERS. "The best men," says a writer, whose name I have forgotten, "are not those who have waited for chance, but who have taken their own destiny into their own hands."

CHARLES WILKINSON. There was a large gathering of residents and visitors at the Park on Sunday afternoon, when an open-air service was held in aid of the Red Cross.

WARD BROS. ANA SEWING MACHINES. High prices are only necessary when men have to be paid for the services they render to the country.

THE BALLARAT TRUSTEES, EXECUTORS AND AGENCY COMPANY, LIMITED. Office—Camp Street.

STEVENSON BROS., BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS. HAYLOCK STREET, B. E. A. U. F. O. R. T.

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TO THE CYCLIST. EVERY day I am building Reliable B.C. eyes at Reasonable Prices. I can sell you a "LLOYD" fitted with B.S.A. or other make of lamp.

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W. R. GLOVER (Late F. F. Prince), B. E. A. U. F. O. R. T. ONLY PRIME MEAT SPECIALLY SELECTED.

DOEPEL AND CHANDLER, NATIONAL MUTUAL BUILDINGS, E. A. L. L. A. B. A. T. District Representative—JOHN McDONALD, Burdette, Middle Creek.

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

CHAMBERLAIN'S COUGH REMEDY CURES COLDS AND INFLUENZA.

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