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THE FATE OF LORD OLDBURY.

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

CHAPTER VII. (Continued.)

My face brightened as I thought he must be the man with whom Rupert Dacre had bargained, and who had helped to outwit him. I only said, however:

"All right. Get your keys. I want to see the church. It's an old one, I believe."

"Eh! old enough for Adam to have built," he said, then raising his shrill voice, he called:

"Peter, fetch the keys."

At the sound of the old man's voice, a head, with a shock of red hair, peered round a gravestone, and a voice answered:

"All right, grandad."

Then I had a vision of a boy vaulting over graves at an amazing rate and with the agility of a cat.

"Peter's a sharp boy; he won't be long," said the old man, as he moved towards the church, and I, jumping over the wall, was soon beside him.

In the little old porch we paused and waited, but Peter was quick, so that in a minute or two I had the satisfaction of seeing the door unlocked, and we entered the church, Peter remaining outside.

"You see, it's very odd," remarked the old man as he bobbed up the aisle.

"I see that; but I want to look at the register of marriages," I said.

The old man stopped short, and looked keenly at me with his ferret eyes.

"What for?"

"Never you mind what for. When I've got the book in my hand, you shall have half a sovereign."

"The bait took. Near the grave as he was, the greed of gold had not left him, and he bobbed as quickly as he could towards the vestry door, which he opened. Then we both entered the little dark room. Taking a bunch of keys he unlocked a cupboard, from which he took a book and placed it on the table in front of me.

I turned the leaves over until I came to the year I wanted, then it was easy to find the entry, and examining it carefully, I saw that Rupert Dacre had been legally married to Isabel Clarke. After I had copied the entry, I turned to the old man, saying:

"So it is a legal marriage, and I should think you feel happier for knowing it."

He looked at me in a frightened way and muttered something about not knowing what I meant.

"Oh, yes, you do," I said; and, as briefly as possible I told him what I had heard of his intended villainy, and he listened in cowering wonder.

"Who'd ha' thought of it being raved up after all these years?" he muttered.

"Wrong-doing is generally found out sooner or later. But here is what I promised you."

He took the half-sovereign greedily, and I was turning away when I remembered something.

"Did that Captain Wade ever come to look at the register?"

"Yes, he came about eighteen months after the marriage. I can tell you I was frightened when I saw him; but he was quite pleasant, and chatted about the neat little trick I'd helped to serve his friend, saying it didn't matter at all, for the poor girl had died when her baby was born."

"Did the other man, Rupert Dacre, ever come?"

"No, he never came near."

Again I was turning away, when this time the old man stopped me by saying:

"If you'll give me another half-sovereign I'll tell you about some one who came to look at this, not more than a fortnight ago."

I took half a sovereign out of my pocket and laid it in his hand.

"Now tell me the truth," I said.

"Yes; I'll tell you the whole truth and nothing but the truth," he added, as his hand closed over the gold.

CHAPTER VIII. MRS. DATE.

"It was a fortnight yesterday, and I was digging a grave for Sue Brown—the was a young woman, as you may say, but never took her name, and I was busy with her grave, when some one comes close up to me, and says:

"Old man, I'll give you five shillings if you'll let me have a look at the marriage register in the church."

"Well, I looks up at him and sees he was a queer kind of chap, not more than fifty, but old and worn at that. His clothes were shabby, and a limp collar. I can tell you he didn't look as though he'd five shillings in his pocket; so I said:

"I'd like to see it before I go to the trouble of unlocking the church."

"Without a word he took the five shillings out of his pocket; but when I held out my hand for them he wouldn't let me have them till he'd seen the register. So I brought him in here and let him look at it, but not till he'd given me the five shillings, as I didn't think he was to be trusted. Then I kept near, and I saw him look till he came to that entry, which he copied, and I heard him say to himself that there was money in it, but I knew it was no use asking him any questions."

"What was the man like?" I asked.

"He was tall, and bent about the shoulders, and I should say, from the way he spoke, that he'd seen better days. That's all I can tell you, except that he'd a hooked nose and iron-gray hair."

it would be more than a day before I could get a reply, so I proceeded to the station, and from there wired my address both to him and Captain Nix.

The next morning's post brought a letter which showed me the wisdom of having telegraphed. It was from Mrs. Bellamy and informed me that she had found a letter which she enclosed. It was addressed to his father, and had been written by a woman who had lived many years in his mother's family, but married when quite middle aged.

In this letter the woman asked for further help, saying she was in a little difficulty as her shop was not doing very well, but she would not have troubled him if it hadn't been for that past service, which had somehow always gone against her conscience. This letter was signed Susan Date, and the address, a street in the East-end of London, was given.

"Susan Date was a woman my mother had great confidence in, and no doubt my father shared this feeling," wrote Mr. Bellamy.

When I read this letter I decided to proceed at once to London, and wired Mr. Bellamy and my chief to that effect; also saying where I should stay.

An hour after I had received the news I was on my way south, being in time to catch the express at the junction, so that late in the afternoon I reached the metropolis and after partaking of a hasty meal I set off in search of Susan Date's shop.

In the twelve years since the letter to old Lawyer Bellamy was written, she had prospered, and changed her quarters, having now quite a large grocery shop, over which she still presided, though her son was now quite a young man.

She was a plump little dark-eyed, dark-haired woman, looking considerably younger than I had expected, and in my anxiety to make sure that she was the Susan Date I wanted, I dropped a hint to that effect.

"Oh, I'm older than I look; I was sixty last birthday. But if you will tell me what you want, I shall soon know if it's the person you are in search of," she said, coming at once to the point.

"I've come from Mr. Bellamy," I said.

I saw a quick glance of comprehension; then she said abruptly:

"Come in here, and you can say what you want without fear of being overheard."

She spoke Mrs. Date led the way into the parlour at the back of the shop, and shutting the door, she added:

"What does Mr. Bellamy want?"

"He wants to know all you can tell him about Isabel Clarke—the woman who was known as Mrs. Dacre—and her child," I said determined on a bold move.

"How does he know that I can tell him anything?" she asked.

"Because of certain memoranda and letters he has found. For instance, you were paid five hundred pounds twenty years ago, and a dozen years since you asked for further help," I answered.

"Well, I do wonder at a lawyer leaving such documents. I should have been surprised if he'd told Mr. Steve the truth; but I'm astonished he let himself be found out. Suppose I tell Mr. Steve all I know, what good would it do him?" she asked, watching me keenly.

I hesitated, wondering whether she knew that Rupert Dacre was Lord Oldbury, and when I debated the matter she asked:

"Has it anything to do with Lord Oldbury's murder?"

"Yes; but Mr. Bellamy didn't tell me that. I found it out just as I've found out you are a detective."

I laughed, and complimented her on her shrewdness, saying that I was sure I could trust her when I told her some connection with his lordship's murder.

"If you're thinking that poor woman did it, I fancy you are wrong. She wasn't one to do that kind of thing. Moreover, I'm pretty sure she is dead."

"What makes you think she's dead?" I asked.

"Because she was ambitious and meant to become a great singer. She said she'd make a name for herself, but she never gave up the child; I've never heard of any singer as would answer to her description, though I've gone to hear heaps of them in hopes of seeing her; so I've come to the conclusion that she's dead."

While Mrs. Date was speaking I remembered that Mrs. Maxwell had said that Isabel Clarke possessed a very fine voice, and had been saying out of her salary as schoolmistress in order to be able to have it trained.

"She may be dead, of course; still I should like to hear all about her," I said.

"Very well, sir; I'll tell you all I can without breaking my oath, as I am bound by a solemn oath not to tell one portion of it."

"I say you will be able to tell me all that is necessary, and to begin with, where did this girl live when she was with Mr. Dacre?"

"At Suddleth, a little village on the Devonshire coast. It is more fashionable now; indeed I hear it's grown into quite a big watering-place. But you'd better let me tell you in my own way that I know about it from the time Mr. Bellamy walked into my little home saying he had something for me to do."

To be Continued.

"Papa, are you growing taller all the time?"

"No, my child; why do you ask?"

"Well, I see the top of your head is poking through your hair."

"Misses Mulcahy, O see be th' pappers Danny" he disclosed from prison," observed Mrs. O'Hooligan.

"Ye," sighed Mrs. Mulcahy. "Danny never could hold any kind of a job."

COMPLETE SHORT STORY.

A BOY HUNTER ON THE PRAIRIE.

In the autumn of 1863, when I was eighteen years of age, I took a trip with my father out in the wilds of north-western Iowa, a beautiful prairie region, but at that time wild and unsettled.

We were then living in Michigan, and father was engaged in the lumber business, which for years had so closely occupied his attention that at last he felt he needed rest and recreation; and having been an ardent sportsman in his youth, concluded to spend his vacation in a hunt upon the prairies of the West.

I shall never forget the feelings with which I hailed the proposition to include myself as part of the expedition, and the eagerness with which I set about preparing for the journey.

I was quite expert with a gun, having always lived in a region where small game was abundant; but I had spent the most part of my life thus far in school, and as I had never been twenty miles from home, this excursion was like the opening of a new world to me.

We started about the last of August and travelled by rail as far as Prairie du Chien, in Wisconsin, where we met an old partner of father's, and a French Canadian named Landoo, to whom he had written and arranged for our expedition from this point, and who were to accompany us.

Carter, by his partner's name, was one of those restless frontiersmen who can never abide anywhere long, and who always keep in advance of civilization.

Landoo was a little, wiry, bois brule Canadian, with whom, as a fur trader at Mackinaw, father had dealt occasionally, and who was now established in the same business at Prairie du Chien (French for Dog Prairie, or Prairie of the Dogs).

We found them ready upon our arrival, with team, wagon, tents and four fine Indian ponies for riding.

They were also armed with two heavy rifles apiece, while several revolvers hung to the bows inside the wagon-cover, and gave the place the appearance of a small arsenal.

For our own use father had bought two fine snipe shotguns of the latest improved pattern. I have never yet seen more accurate shotguns, from one hundred to four hundred yards than these.

Four fine hounds, owned by Carter and Landoo, completed our hunting outfit; and indeed, these were regarded by their owners as the most important part of it, as elk-hunting could not be successfully pursued by their aid.

"Oh," said Carter, "you may shoot an elk now and then without any help from dogs, but it kills horses, bangs a man all up, and knocks the fun out of the business altogether."

After crossing the Mississippi, our route led us through the northern portion of Iowa.

It was near the middle of September when we pitched our tents on the banks of Lost Island Lake, nearly one hundred miles beyond the outskirts of civilization and in the midst of a region abounding in game.

This lake is a beautiful sheet of water. At that time it was surrounded by several fine groves of cottonwood trees, and it was in one of these that we made our camp.

Deer were very plentiful, and we killed several during the first week of our stay; but it was nearly ten days before we sighted an elk, and our old hunters were growing dissatisfied at the scarcity of their favourite game.

On the tenth morning, however, Landoo, who was out upon the lake in our "skin-boat," came into camp about an hour after sunrise, and said that a large herd of elk were feeding upon the prairie to the south of us.

Almost immediately our little camp was in a bustle of preparation for a chase after the noble game. While the others were cleaning and loading the guns I brought the ponies in from the prairie and saddled them.

The dogs seemed to comprehend the nature of our preparations, and ran from one to the other of our party, whining in eager expectancy.

Landoo thought that the herd could be seen with our field-glasses from the top of a tall cottonwood which stood near our tent. Fastening the glass to his belt, he climbed the tree like a cat, and soon called upon the elk were still feeding upon the flowers that grew in a meadow to the south of the lake, and near where he had first seen them.

It was a cloudy morning, and the wind was blowing from the south, which was in our favour.

Carter declared that if we did not kill an elk that day, we ought never to be permitted to eat venison again.

We now mounted our animals, and following the advice of our guide, two of us rode around the east side of the lake and two went to the west.

Each party was to keep out of sight of the herd—which on account of the rolling prairie was easily to be done—and to ride directly south after reaching the limits of the lake shore, until beyond their vicinity.

They were to seek some high point from which we could see each other, when the signal would be given for a start.

Landoo and myself, with two of the dogs, took the eastern side of the lake, and keeping behind ridges and swells, rode briskly forward for nearly an hour, when my companion drew rein, and announced that he would ride to the top of a knoll which rose above the surrounding prairie a little to the west of us.

When we reached the crest, the Canadian, who never spoke unless it was necessary, pointed to a commanding ridge two or three miles westward.

Glancing in the direction indicated, we saw the faintest of our companion were already there, awaiting our appearance.

Their forms looked dim and spectral in the distance, but we had no trouble in recognising the signal to start which Carter gave after we had rested our ponies for a few moments.

When the old hunter swung his cap the signal above his head, we turned and galloped towards the lake.

Our movements had been so managed that neither party had been brought entirely to windward of the game, and the reader will easily see the advantage we had gained when, at length, we came within sight of the herd, still feeding unconcernedly upon the low flat next the lake shore.

They were hemmed in by the lake on one side, and by hunters upon the other, and there was no way out of their "corral" except to dash by one party or the other, which was what we wanted them to attempt to do.

Landoo and myself were the first to come within view of the animals. They had moved down near the lake shore, and some of them were drinking.

There were fifty or sixty and some were magnificent males of great size, with heavy branching antlers, which gave them a very formidable appearance.

Our time for observation, however, was short, for the wary old bucks, steady upon the look-out, had posted like sentinels outside the main body of the herd, soon sighted us and gave the alarm.

Almost immediately the whole drove was in motion. Rushing out upon the prairie, away from the lake shore, they huddled for a moment, and then, looking at us in mingled curiosity and fright, they started with surprising quickness and unanimity, which whirled and shot towards the north-west.

As this was the direction from which our two companions were coming, nothing could have suited us better, and putting the spurs to our ponies we dashed after them immediately.

In the wake of the dogs, who had sighted the herd, and were now dashing down the slope in full pursuit, looking like two grey streaks, their backs only being visible above the tops of the tall, waving grass.

The drove kept their course for nearly a mile, and we had begun to fear that our companion had taken the wrong course.

The dogs were gaining rapidly upon the game, and we were shortening the distance between ourselves and the drove somewhat, as their course ran quartering to ours, when suddenly, from behind the spur of the ridge, Carter and father dashed directly into the face of the flying troop.

Whirling shortly about, with surprising quickness they dashed back towards the lake, with the four best hunters not far behind the dogs.

I shall never forget that exciting chase. It even now gives me a thrill of thought if it ever now.

Away we went—elk, dogs, and hunters—directly towards the lake, the first closely huddled together, and bounding forward with an even, undulatory motion, like the movement of the waves of the sea.

As we neared the lake our little party separated, each to enclose them in a semi-circle when they should reach the bank.

Were they going to plunge into the water and attempt to escape by swimming?

For a few moments such seemed to be their intention; but when within a few yards of the bank they turned at a right angle and ran to the east.

Almost before they knew it Landoo was at my side, plying the quirt (Indian whip) to both his pony and my own.

Like a flash we shot fairly into the midst of the flying herd whose sudden turn had shaped their course directly across our own.

A moment all was confusion to me, and I scarce knew what I was doing; but Landoo, usually quiet and taciturn, seemed suddenly to have been transformed into a shouting lunatic, and was discharging his revolver right and left, front and back.

The herd kept on around the lake, and I, too, seemed to be gifted with the speed of the wind, kept up in the midst of the general confusion, inch of vantage-ground.

I had fired both barrels of my rifle upon first entering the herd, but without effect, as the motion of my horse destroyed my aim.

As I was somewhat in advance of Landoo, I had not noted what success attended his firing; but, determining to kill at least one of the animals which surrounded me, I drew my "nary" and selected a magnificent buck—running close beside and just a little in advance—I opened fire on him. I was very close and my shot struck him.

He swerved from his course towards the lake, and my horse quickly obeying the rein, followed.

The noble animal drew away from me, with splendid burst of speed, and it required several seconds of hard spurring to bring my pony alongside again.

During this period I had time to note that the deep baying of the hounds had ceased, and an occasional sharp yelp behind told me of a buffet received from some powerful elk which they were trying to drag down.

The sharp crack of rifle and revolver showed that, father and his comrade had succeeded in getting within range.

I had not cut much of a figure in the chase thus far, as my situation was so new and exciting that I was bewildered. My pony, however, behaved admirably and once more wounded me within a few yards of the lake.

Rising slightly in my stirrups I took as careful aim as the motion of my steed would permit, and fired another shot at him; but in spite of my care the motion of my horse threw the bullet wide of its mark.

Finding that deliberation in aiming availed nothing, I fired two more shots in rapid succession, and I saw that one of them had taken effect.

The buck again changed his course, and drew nearer the lake, so that, almost before I knew it, we were entirely separated from the rest of the herd, and flying along the narrow beach by ourselves.

I had only two shots left in my revolver, my empty rifle hung at my saddle-bow, and my pony was showing signs of fatigue. Something must be done soon, or the splendid prize I so much coveted would escape me.

The great antlered fellow seemed scarcely to notice the wounds he had received, and still kept some yards straight ahead of me, but so straight ahead that I had no chance for a shot at any portion of him but his flanks.

Thus we raced for half a mile further, keeping along the gravel beach, close to the water's edge, and neither gaining any advantage.

Despairing of ever being able to get a better shot at him, I leaned forward, and, reaching my revolver past the pony's head, fired my two remaining shots.

He flinched perceptibly as each shot penetrated his flank, and began to show signs of exhaustion.

My spirits rose, as I noted the effect of my bullets, and I began to wonder if I might not unload my revolver while in pursuit.

I had heard and read of hunters who could do this, and was reaching for my powder flask, when suddenly my buck changed his tactics and turned his course into the lake.

He straightway marched into the water until it reached his sides, then turning short round, he faced me with blazing eyes and an angry shake of the head.

I said "faced me" for my pony, I was so overcome with indignation and understanding his business, had halted so suddenly as nearly to throw me over his head, and stood panting, and evidently awaiting further instructions.

The frightened animal that we had been so eagerly pursuing a moment before seemed now to have changed his nature, and stood stamping his hoofs in the water, giving vent to shrill snorts of rage, and tossing his antlers in a threatening manner, as though daring us to come into the water and attack him.

I knew that a wounded elk is a dangerous customer, and realizing that I had one of the most formidable to deal with, I again applied myself to the reloading of my revolver.

While I was busily filling the chambers with powder, the buck continued snorting and threatening me, and I could see from his attitude that a charge might be expected at any moment.

I had little fears even in the event of such an attack, for the activity of my pony would save us from any serious damage.

By the time I had filled the last chamber of my revolver with powder, however, my confidence in the loading ability of this particular equine was considerably shaken.

Occupied with loading, I had taken my eyes off the elk, when there was a sudden splash of water, and a shower of spray flew over our heads.

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My pony reared on its hind feet, and before I could see or think how to act, he was rearing high in the air, with a force that knocked my horse to the earth and threw me at least fifteen feet to one side, where I alighted upon my shoulder in the sand, near the edge of the water.

More frightened than hurt, I sprang to my feet, and saw the ferocious buck standing over his antlers, while the end of our team was rasping in the endeavour to regain the breath which had been knocked out of him.

But I had no time to stand and gaze, for no sooner was the furious animal's attention attracted to myself than at he came, springing clear over the fallen horse in his eagerness to bring me within reach of those terrible branching horns or knife-like always think it was an inspiration that led me to take to the water for refuge. However that may be, I turned and leaped into the lake upon the first intimation of a charge in my direction, and several agile bounds and strokes placed me in the water up to my armpits.

The buck had followed close at my heels, and I now received a poke in the back from one of his huge antlers. But, fortunately for me, he had reached a depth which greatly interfered with his actions, and another quick movement took me out of his reach and up to my neck in the water.

Seeing, or rather feeling that I was no longer pursued, I turned to face the enemy. He was standing within ten feet of me, with just his head and head out of the water, glaring fiercely but unable to inflict the slightest injury.

Never was an animal more completely horsed de combat than he at this moment, so far as his rage towards myself was concerned. He could not use his antlers at the depth in which he stood without putting his head under the water.

It took me but a moment to realize this, and remembering that I carried a huge, sharp, bowie-knife in my belt, I determined again to attack him. I was an expert diver, and from long practice could see under water nearly as well as a fish.

Drawing my knife I sank quietly out of sight, and a quick stroke brought me directly "under the nose" of my enemy.

Glancing upward and just in front of me, I could see his under-jaws and throat, making a nearly straight line just beneath the surface of the water.

Mr. D. D. Cameron, who also spoke in favor of having the usual celebration, moved that a special meeting be called in a fortnight to discuss the matter. Seconded by Mr. McKerral, and carried.

OVER THE BACK FENCE.

Local sportsmen had very indifferent luck when the duck season opened on Thursday morning, and it has been strongly hinted that the season opened before the 1st Feb'y. Yes, he opened at Lexington the previous day, when the majority of the Beaufort cricketers were bowled for ducks by the local trundlers.

It is a grand thing to wear a uniform, inflate one's chest and proudly say, "I'm a soldier of the King." But on Monday the local cadets saw a little of the seamy side of soldiering. They had to give up a holiday to march to the front and down a dusty road inhaling powdered quartz and metal.

At a recent cricket match, Married v. Single, the former took first innings, and chiefly by the aid of some blind hits by one of the players, named Lobbs, made a score of eighty-four. Just as the batsmen were about to commence their innings, news of a local railway accident, in which some of the passengers had been killed, reached the field.

On Wednesday and Thursday I signed for an electric fan and a box of food lager beer. It has been too hot altogether. If old Sid doesn't cool down a bit I will go to work in nothing but a loin-cloth and chance the righteous wrath of Senior-constable Rohan and the local bench.

At the Thistle Club meeting the other night someone jocularly raised the point that there were no financial members in the room, as no subscriptions had been paid for the current year. A past-president promptly silenced the joker by paying his subscription and remarking that he was not going to have that said about him.

Mr. James McCracken, of Beaufort, sustained partial sunstroke whilst working at a local brick-works on Wednesday, and collapsed after riding home on a bicycle. The sufferer is now progressing favorably under the care of Dr. A. G. Jackson.

TOWNSHIP PROPERTY AND FURNITURE SALE.

WEDNESDAY, 10th FEBRUARY, 1912. At 2 p.m. DIXON BROS. & HALPIN have been instructed to sell, on above date, his Township Property, Furniture and Effects, as follows:—

W. H. HALPIN, Auctioneer.

A young married woman who belonged to a charity club, and some times had to see some "bitter" stars was very much afraid of being stopped and robbed. Her husband disliked to provide her with a revolver, but he bought a punching-bag, and showed her how to use her fists and where to place the most telling blow in case of molestation.

VARIETIES.

The one thing supremely worth having is the opportunity, coupled with the capacity, of doing a thing well and worthily, the doing of which is for the welfare of mankind.

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When work that is worth doing becomes very easy to us, we may generally conclude that we are not doing it as well as we might. Higher excellence is impossible when we are satisfied to do a thing easily.

Walter (at the cheap restaurant): How did you find the mutton? Empty Diner: By perseverance waiter. The morsel was hiding under a mussels-apron, but I tracked him down.

To the Dean of a University grave complaints against the college cook were made by one of the undergraduates. The Dean summoned the delinquent, duly lectured him upon his shortcomings, and threatened him with dismissal unless matters were improved.

The monthly meeting of the Riponshire Council takes place on Monday, when the appointment of a secretary and collector will be made, as also that of a caretaker of the Beaufort Park and pondkeeper. Tenders are invited for a number of contracts.

One Remedy for Piles. The Wonderful Curative Properties of DR. LUCAS' PAW PAW OINTMENT. NATURE'S GREAT HEALER. In the one and only Remedy for this painful trouble, and the thousands who have found relief through using Dr. Lucas' Ointment, are invited to spread the good news. This year, send the Ointment to your friends.

GOLD MINES AND CLEMENTS TONIC. The following testimony is given by Mr. E. Litchfield, who is a well-known mining expert of Melbourne. He recognized authority upon experimental analyses and speculations. His opinion ranks as high as in mining matters and he is content to other States to report on mining schemes and to secure options. Mr. Litchfield writes the following:—

My vocation having led me into places throughout Australia where an equable diet was impossible, I have frequently suffered from kidney and liver troubles, with a dull pain in the back, lassitude and headache. I have found that a few doses of Clements Tonic have ended them. Your tonic has no disagreeable reaction like many other remedies, but after using, a feeling of brightness and cheerfulness follows.

MINING NEWS. The Hope G.M.Co., Trawalla, has not lost any of its promise. The party are preparing to take out their first machine. They are putting up a rise and constructing a puddling machine. The washing of the first machine will be awaited with interest by the shareholders and public alike. We wish the party all sorts of good luck.

CHRISTMAS NOVELTIES in Great Profusion. Blankets that are Bright, Underwear that Wears, Carpets that are Cheery, Corsets that are Comfortable, Dresses that are Dreams, Flannel that is Fine, Shirts that are Smart, Slippers that are Sure, Gloves that are Graceful, Hardware that is Honest, Dishes that are Dainty, Glassware that are Seasonable, Lamps that Give Light. 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. Woltherspoon & Co. BEAUFORT AND BUANGOR.

BEAUFORT RIFLE CLUB. A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING. A Members and Intending Members of the above will be held at the Mechanics' Institute on FRIDAY evening, 26th Feb'y., at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of re-organizing the club. A good attendance is requested. E. BUCHANAN, Secy.

SHIRE OF RIPON NOTICE. BATHING at the Park PROHIBITED until further notice. Offenders will be prosecuted. (By order), E. J. MUNTZ, Shire Engineer, Beaufort, 2/2/12.

SHIRE OF RIPON. TENDERS addressed to the President of the Shire of Ripon, and enclosing five per cent. each deposit (minimum deposit, 21, in cash or marked cheque), will be received up till 11 a.m. on Monday, 5th February, 1912, for the following works: NORTH RIDING. 617.—10 chains forming, graveling, &c., Waterloo South, and supply of piping, Beaufort. 618.—Supply of 200 cub. yds. quartz on the Waterloo and Chute road. 619.—15 chains re-forming, &c., back of Shirley Hill.

THE CLOSER SETTLEMENT ACTS. SUBDIVISION OF THE DUNROBIN ESTATE, NEAR CASTERTON, into 66 Farms and Agricultural Laborers' Allotments. APPLICATIONS are invited by the Lands Purchase and Management Board, until Wednesday, 14th February, 1912, for Allotments on this Estate. The Local Land Board to deal with the Applications will be held at Casterton, on Wednesday, 21st February, 1912, at 9 a.m.

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. Inspection Invited, when Range, Quality, and Reasonable Prices will do the rest.

THEO. W. SCHLICHT, Auctioneer, Stock and Station, and Financial Agent, BEAUFORT & SKIPTON. Agent for GEORGE HAQUE & Co. Melbourne and Geelong. JAS. H. ROBERTSON, PLUMBER, TINGEMTA, and G.A.F. FITZGERALD. Wishes to intimate that he has on hand a large stock of Tanks, Spouting, Ridding, and Down-Pipe, Water Pipes, and Fittings, Gas, Steam and Water Taps.

A FORGOTTEN CHILD BAD WITH DIARRHEA.

Quite recently my boy Jack with very bad diarrhoea...

AMUSING INCIDENTS.

A Perfect Right. The magistrate looked severely at the small, red-faced man who had been summoned before him...

Impossible to Mistake Him. It was an art class, and a young man of aristocratic connection was overheard asking for a sheet of paper...

In a Grocer's Shop. Mr. Bacon, the proprietor of the "provision stores" is a man of by no means brilliant intellect...

This is how it ran: "Dear Sir—Will you let my little Billy have six loaves and a pair of cheese in a bit of the situations..."

Awkward. A young recruit was set on sentry duty, and was, of course, new to his duty.

A Man of Honor. A lawyer in a town in one of the Western States of America interested himself in the case of a man accused of murder.

Not Wisely, But Too Well. The lady in the shabby bonnet glared defiantly round the tramcar, gave the howling youngster with her another hearty shake...

Why He Wondered. A clergyman tells this story, rather against himself, with some unctuousness.

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KEEPING ONE'S TEMPER.

One of the most difficult things in the world, sometimes seems to be to keep one's temper.

Both people and things seem to conspire sometimes to annoy us. We are really not that good at it.

A NEW KIND OF ANIMAL. The showman looked worried and thoughtful. His menagerie was densely crowded.

AN UNDISCOVERED CRIME. In 1790 M. de Savary, a well-known philosopher and member of the "Academy of Sciences" was mysteriously murdered in Paris.

Still One More. A freckled girl stopped at the post-office and yelled out: "Anything for the Murphys?"

WELCOME HOME. He was a plump, scabby old man with a pair of spectacles.

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THE RIFONSHIRE ADVOCATE.

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PHILIP D. ARMOUR. Philip D. Armour, of Chicago, seems to have been one of the most genial and most useful men that ever lived.

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LIFE'S LITTLE MOMENTS.

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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.

Mrs. Nicholas Longworth, daughter of ex-president Roosevelt, has introduced the fashion of wearing glass heels on dancing slippers.

THE AGENT-GENERAL has informed the Minister of Lands by cable that 14,000 emigrants for Victoria have been booked in steamers sailing this year.

WARD BROS. SEWING MACHINES. When you are not sewing the "drophead" machine makes a splendid table, and the machine itself is shut away out of the reach of the dust and the children.

HIS DUTY TO SPEAK OF CLEMENTS TONIC. BECAUSE IT MADE A NEW MAN OF HIM. Many thousands of persons suffer from stomach and liver troubles yearly.

NOT DISOBEY. A neighbour entered the house of a careworn Yokohama woman the other day, and instantly detected an appetizing smell of roast meat.

WANTING MAN! WE WANT YOU TO READ THIS. AND PROFIT BY IT. Every day you are taking risks in whatever occupation you are following.

WORKINGMAN! WE WANT YOU TO READ THIS. AND PROFIT BY IT. Every day you are taking risks in whatever occupation you are following.

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J. H. GAZZARD. (Late of GAZZARD BROS., BALLARAT) has pleasure in notifying you that he has taken over the business of the late J. H. GAZZARD.

W. R. GLOVER. (Late F. F. Prince), BUTCHER, HAYLOCK ST., BEAUFORT. ONLY PRIME MEAT KEPT. SMALL GOODS A SPECIALTY.

DOEPLER AND CHANGLER. AUCTIONEERS, Auditors, Accountants, House Land Insurance, National Mutual Buildings, 5, L. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

EDMUND DOEPLER. Auctioneer and Valuer. 5, L. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

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Support LOCAL INDUSTRY AND SUBSCRIBE TO THE LEGAL PAPER THE RIFONSHIRE ADVOCATE. We ask that our efforts should be recognized. The good shall be recognized. Increased circulation means still usefulness on our part. If I can't paper, tell him or her. For the small sum of 3/- per Quarter. It is obtainable direct from the regularly. In addition to complete and reports of all local meetings interesting 14-Column Supplement. It is presented to Regular Subscribers. ORDERS FOR Plain and Ornamented JOB PRINTING. Executed with Neatness and Dispatch. Bear in mind that ADVERTISING ALWAYS PAYS. Business men should note that Local Paper is extensively read. It is therefore affords a splendid advertising medium. A FOURTEEN-COLUMN SUPPLEMENT. Containing an Interesting Serial Tale, Amusing Anecdotes, Pastoral News, Agricultural Intelligence, Recipes, Gardening Items, Etc., Etc., Etc. Plain and Ornamented Printing. Of Every description executed at the RIFONSHIRE ADVOCATE OFFICE. BOOKBINDING. ON REASONABLE TERMS. MINING SCRAP. CALL RECEIVED. ELIVELEY BOOKS. Prepared on the Shortest Notice. Advocate Office, Beaufort.



THE WORKER, THE LADY, OR E'EN THE GREAT MOGUL, CAN ALL BE WELL SUITED BY GOING TO COUGLE.

WE ARE NOW DOING SOME SPECIALS. SPECIAL CUT LINES IN ALL DEPARTMENTS.

Specials in Linens, Muslins, Zephyrs, Maids and Matron Cloths, &c. Specials in Blouses, Costumes, Calico Underclothing, Corsets.

Specials in Embroideries, Lace, Insertions, Fillings, Trimmings.

Specials in Sheetings, Damasks, Towellings, alicoes.

Specials in Trimmed Millinery, Children's Millinery, Dresses, &c.

Specials in Men's Trousers, Hats, Shirts, Suits, Pyjamas.

Specials in Slippers, Boots and Shoes, Boys' School Boots.

Specials in Leather Bags, Steel Trunks, Dress Baskets.

Specials in Carpets, Linoleums, Floorcloths, Hearth Rugs, Mats.

IN FACT, SPECIAL VALUES RIGHT THROUGHOUT OUR UP-TO-DATE STORE.

G. H. COUGLE, "The Store for Good Values," BEAUFORT.

THE AUSTRALIAN ESTATES AND MORTGAGE CO. LTD.

WOOL WAREHOUSES, 573 to 579 COLLINS STREET, MELBOURNE.

WOOL AND GRAIN AUCTION SALES OF WOOL, HIDES, SKINS, TALLOW AND GRAIN.

LIBERAL CASH ADVANCES ON THE ENSUING CLIP OF WOOL. For Sale in Melbourne or Shipment to London.

The Company act Strictly as Selling Brokers ADVANCES ON GRAIN.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

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

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

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

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

Hay Forks, Water Bays, and Corn Sacks, at Lowest Prices: A TRIAL SOLICITED.

CAMP HOTEL, BEAUFORT.

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

Only Best Brands of Wines, Spirits and Ales Kept. FIRST CLASS BEDS, 1/- Meals a Specialty, at any hour, 1/-

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

A TRIAL SOLICITED. M. HALPIN, Proprietress.

W. C. JONES, STOCK AND SHARE BROKER, BEAUFORT.

All communications receive prompt attention. LINSEED COMPOUND, Trade Mark of Kay's Compound Essence of Linseed, for Coughs and Croup.

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

POPULAR REMEDIES: Cough and Influenza Mixture. Anemia Mixture. Cholera Drops. Blood Red Blood Mixture. Rheumatic Powders. Indigestion Mixture. Tryme Ointment for Eczema and Skin Diseases. Little Liver Pills. Teething and Cooling Powders. Original Blister Essence. Horse Condition Powders. Neuralgia Mixture. Victorian Hair Restorer. Infant's Soothing Syrup.

J. W. HARRIS, CHEMIST & DENTIST, HAVELOCK STREET, BEAUFORT.



MILLER'S FOR YOUR SUIT. Just have a glance at some Miller suits before you decide on your next suit. We'll help you by forwarding our Booklet free to you. It's full of latest patterns of our X-tracting Suits at 70/-, 75/-, 80/-, 85/-, 90/-, 95/-, 100/-, 110/-, 120/-, 130/-, 140/-, 150/-, 160/-, 170/-, 180/-, 190/-, 200/-, 210/-, 220/-, 230/-, 240/-, 250/-, 260/-, 270/-, 280/-, 290/-, 300/-, 310/-, 320/-, 330/-, 340/-, 350/-, 360/-, 370/-, 380/-, 390/-, 400/-, 410/-, 420/-, 430/-, 440/-, 450/-, 460/-, 470/-, 480/-, 490/-, 500/-, 510/-, 520/-, 530/-, 540/-, 550/-, 560/-, 570/-, 580/-, 590/-, 600/-, 610/-, 620/-, 630/-, 640/-, 650/-, 660/-, 670/-, 680/-, 690/-, 700/-, 710/-, 720/-, 730/-, 740/-, 750/-, 760/-, 770/-, 780/-, 790/-, 800/-, 810/-, 820/-, 830/-, 840/-, 850/-, 860/-, 870/-, 880/-, 890/-, 900/-, 910/-, 920/-, 930/-, 940/-, 950/-, 960/-, 970/-, 980/-, 990/-, 1000/-.

MILLER'S "Kangaroo Clothing" BRIDGE ST., BALLARAT.

CREDIT FONCIER. LOANS ON FARMS. In sums from £50 to £2,000, at 4 1/2 per cent. Interest, and from 1 1/2 per cent. in reduction of principal, which pays off the loan in 3 1/2 years.

Loans granted on Freeholds, or Crown Leaseholds which could be made freehold at any time of sympathy in their present and future interests. No Charge for Mortgage Deed. Loans may be paid off on any half-yearly day (subject to a small charge if paid off within the first five years, but no penalty after five years).

Apply for forms at any Post Office or Savings Bank, or by letter to The Inspector-General of Savings Banks, 29 Market Street, Melbourne.

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

Commissioner for Affidavits, Supreme and High Courts. VISIT SKIPTON 1st and 3rd FRIDAYS. London telegraph Mr. E. V. Kelly, L.L.M.

MARRIAGE. McLURE-McCRACKEN. On Tuesday, December 26th, 1911, at St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church, Perth, by the Rev. A. S. C. James, William O., of the Railway Department, Banbury, third son of John McLure, Mainsbury, Victoria, to Lilian C. W., fourth daughter of George McCracken, of Beaufort, Victoria.

BEREAVEMENT CARD. MR. and MRS. P. PADFIELD and Family regret to announce the death of their only son, Mr. James Padfield, who died on Saturday, February 10th, 1912, at the age of 35 years, after a long illness. The funeral will take place on Saturday, February 17th, at 11 o'clock, from the residence of the deceased, 12, St. James Street, Beaufort. The Rev. C. Neville will officiate. The family will receive friends at their residence, 12, St. James Street, Beaufort, on Saturday, February 17th, from 2 o'clock to 5 o'clock.

Published every Saturday Morning. SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1912.

In our last issue we inadvertently stated, in a report of the police court proceedings, that 15 1/2 costs were applied for and allowed on a judgment given in a debt case at the previous sitting. In reality the case was a fresh one, in which complaint sought to recover a debt of £1 1/2.

The Riponshire Advocate.

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RIPONSHIRE COUNCIL. Monday, 5th February, 1912. Present: Cr. Stewart, (President), Cr. Sinclair, Lewis, Beggs, Flynn, Douglas, Roddis, and Hannah.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

APPOINTMENTS OF SHIRE SECRETARY AND CLERK. Mr. Stewart proposed that Mr. Stewart be appointed Secretary and Mr. Stewart be appointed Clerk.

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tioned that at the conference the Hampdenshire delegates asked if they took the initiative would Ripon pass a by-law, but they did not expect that they would be put to anything like such a cost as £140. They hadn't the means, and he would not be favorable to spending the money on a by-law.

Cr. Sinclair expressed surprise at the statement that the East Riding would not get back the initial cost, because when the service was established at Beaufort there was not much loss considered too trivial.

Once it was installed the people would not have any other system. The council was bound to try and improve the health of the community.

The Board of Health were always complaining that shires would not enforce the Health Act. Rater's view was that the East Riding would not do so.

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TRIPOLI THE HORRORS OF SLAVE

With the passing of the control of slave trade to the northern coast of Africa, Tripoli is the chief gateway to the slave trade in the past has been a source of profit to the Turkish merchants.

As a result of the abolition of the slave trade, the Turkish merchants have long regarded Tripoli as a source of profit.

When this trade was closed, the Turkish merchants were forced to look for other sources of profit.

From the same source, returning surveyors reported that the slave trade was still active in Tripoli.

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TRIPOLI THE TERRIBLE.

HORRORS OF SLAVE CARAVANS.

With the passing of Tripoli from the control of Turkey, the pernicious institution of slave trading along the northern coast of Africa will receive a severe blow...

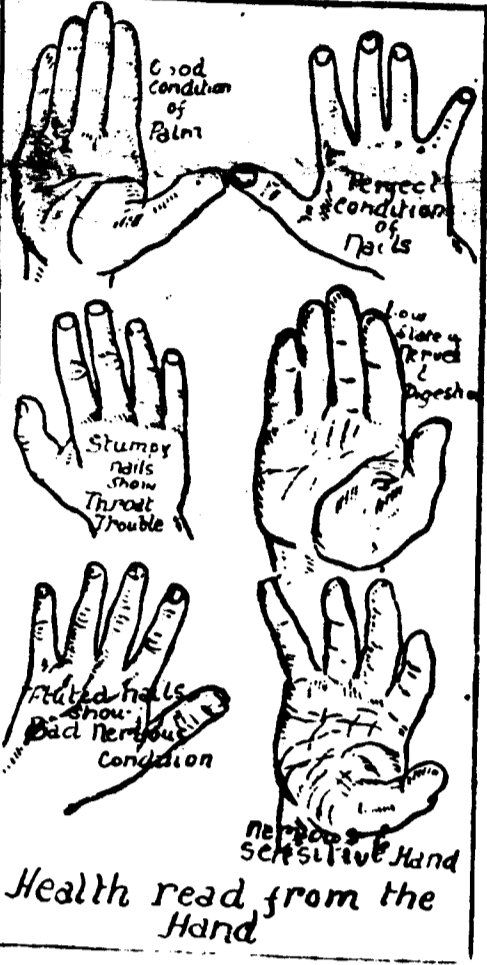
LAKE CHAD NORTH OF THE SOUDAN.

Denham and Clapperton noted frightful evidences of the infamous traffic. "During the last two days," they wrote, "we have passed on an average from sixty to ninety skeletons each day..."

HANDS AS HEALTH INDICATORS.

SIGNS WHICH SHOULD BE WATCHED.

Instead of "Put out your tongue," the schoolmaster's order "Hold out your hand"—what painful memories it revives—likely to be the first instruction of the doctor in future when called in for an examination...



On the other hand, very long and narrow nails indicate a leaning towards spinal affections. Especially is this so if they are high and curved at the ends...

TASTEFUL CHINA.

When the Frenchwoman talks about "faisance" she uses a much more comprehensive word than the English one, who, perforce, must name her household odds and ends by the plain title of "China." All sorts of dainties are included in either appellation...

"SHORT, SHARP SHOCK."

HOW JUSTICE IS DONE TO PIRATES IN CHINA.

A "real" story of late-day piracy and the capture and punishment of the pirates is told to the "Standard" by Mr. W. J. Murray, a chemist, of Hong Kong.

ABOUT CHINA.

New Year's Day is the one universal holiday in China, when the shops are closed for several days and the Government offices for a month.

HOW TO SHOOT STRAIGHT.

Very few people, even accomplished shots, know how a revolver ought to be handled. Troops are taught in aiming never to look at the weapon at all, but to keep their eyes on the object to be struck...

TRAPS FOR FRESH MEMBERS.

It is a serious Parliamentary breach to pass between the Speaker and the Chair, and the loud cries of "Order!" greatly confuse the new member who makes this mistake for the first time.

DISRAELI: MACAULAY: THACKERAY.

Young Disraeli (1837), who had announced that he would single out O'Connell for combat, then made his maiden speech, which was such an exhibition of insolence and folly as I never heard in my life before.

OLD DRINKING VESSELS.

The earliest drinking vessels for wine and ale were those made from the skins of animals, and these vessels still retain their popularity in the East and the "Orient."

THE AGE FOR MARRIAGE.

A number of well-known men and women contribute their opinions on what is the "right age for marriage" to "Everybody's Weekly."

THRUST UPON HIM.

Very few persons acquit themselves nobly in their maiden speech. At a wedding feast recently the bridegroom was called upon, as usual, to respond to the given toast...

WHAT DID HE MEAN?

"Two men got into a fight in front of the bank to-day," said a local tradesman at the family table, "and I tell you it looked pretty nasty for one of them."

THE BETTER WAY.

"Moike!" "What is it, Pat?" "Shupposin' Oi was to have a fit."

SEVEN POUNDS IS THE WEIGHT OF THE ORDINARY BRICK, AND A LOAD CONSISTS OF 500 BRICKS.

On their journey from Tripoli to...

GERMAN STATISTICS.

There are, according to German official statistics, 7,000 persons in Europe who have attained their hundredth year.

DANGEROUS BEASTS.

In one of our local schools a teacher was teaching her scholars about dangerous beasts; and after a time she asked them to name a few animals that are dangerous and have horns.

WHY HE WAITED.

"What were you doing at the time of your arrest?" asked the magistrate.

WHY HE WAITED.

"I was waiting," replied the prisoner.

WHY HE WAITED.

"What were you waiting for?" "For my money."

WHY HE WAITED.

"The man I was waiting for?" "That he'd owe it to you for?"

WHY HE WAITED.

"One moment," stammered the magistrate, "just let my head stop spinning first. Now, what is your profession?"

WHY HE WAITED.

"I'm a waiter."

WHY HE WAITED.

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FEBY CLEARANCE SALE OUR GREAT SUMMER SALE Starts on FEBRUARY 17th, and Continues for 3 weeks.

The cool weather in the early part of the season leaves us with a large stock of Summer Goods, and we have cut down to "dead loss" prices the whole of our Fine Stock of Drapery, Clothing, Boots and Shoes, etc., etc.

Our Sale Circular Quotes Fully.

SPECIAL NOTE.

Absolutely every article in our Drapery Department is greatly reduced in price during this Sale, and a speedy clearance is confidently expected.



J.R. Wotherspoon & Co. BEAUFORT AND BUANGOR.

THE CLOSER SETTLEMENT ACTS.

Subdivision of the Dunrobin Estate, near Casterton, into 66 Farm and Agricultural Labourers' Allotments.

FORAGE.

FRESH TENDERS will be received until eleven o'clock a.m. on Thursday, 22nd February, 1912, for the supply of Forage at the 28th Division, 1912.

MINING NEWS.

The following are the local mining yields for the week ending Friday, February 9th: Beaufort Deep Leads, 222s. 6d.; Dickson and party, 10s. 18d.; 9gr.; sundries, 5dwt. 4gr.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY.

I have used Charles H. Galt and Darling's Remedy for my rheumatism and find it to be the best I have used for many years.

FOR SALE.

Very nice Baggy HORSE. Perfectly quiet to ride and drive single and double harness. Owner has no use for him.

BEAUFORT JOCKEY CLUB.

ANNUAL MEETING of the above will be held at MECHANICS' INSTITUTE, on TUESDAY, 14th February, 1912, at 8 p.m.

BEAUFORT AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

MEETING of the above will be held at THE SHIRE HALL, on FRIDAY, 17th February, 1912, at 8 p.m.

EURAMBEN DISTRICT COURSE CLUB.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the above will be held at the EURAMBEN HOTEL, on WEDNESDAY, 14th inst., at 8.30 p.m.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 11th, 1912. METHODIST CHURCH - Beaufort, 11 and 7; Chute, 2; Rev. J. Barningham, Ragan, 8; Mr. G. Boyd, Ragan, 7; Mr. J. H. Gizzard, Waterloo, 2 and 7.

THEO. W. SCHLICHT, Auctioneer, Stock and Station and Financial Agent, BEAUFORT & SKIPTON.

JAS. H. ROBERTSON, RUBBER, TINSMITH, AND GASFITTER.

TANKS, SPOUTING, RIDGING, AND DOWNS-Pipe, Water Pipes, and Fittings, Gas, Steam and Water Taps.

HAWKES BROS., BEAUFORT.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS AND NEW YEAR GIFTS.

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

Inspection Invited, when Range, Quality, and Reasonable Prices will do the rest.

With his... attempt... safe... Mr. Muntz... Mr. Sinclair... Mr. Hannah... Mr. Beggs... Mr. Flynn... Mr. Slater... Mr. D. D. Chapman... Mr. J. Barningham... Mr. G. Boyd... Mr. J. H. Gizzard... Mr. W. H. HALL, Secretary.

At 2.15 p.m. on Tuesday a destructive fire occurred at Southern Cross, on the outskirts of Beaufort.

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COUGLE'S SUMMER CLEARING SALE! Drapery, Clothing, Boots and Shoes. IS NOW ON. REDUCTIONS! BARGAINS! AT G. H. COUGLE'S, 'The Store for Good Values,' BEAUFORT.

THE AUSTRALIAN ESTATES AND MORTGAGE CO. LTD. WOOL WAREHOUSES, 573 to 579 COLLINS STREET, MELBOURNE. WOOL AND GRAIN. LIBERAL CASH ADVANCES ON THE ENSUING CLIP OF WOOL.

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

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

W. C. JONES, STOCK AND SHARE BROKER, BEAUFORT. All commissions receive prompt attention.

BEAUFORT BRIDAL PORTRAITS. RICHARDS & CO., BALLARAT. The excellence of RICHARDS & CO.'s Bridal Portraits is such that they stand out as a class by themselves.

Telephone 12. J. W. HARRIS, CHEMIST & DENTIST. POPULAR REMEDIES: Cough and Influenza Mixture, Anemia Mixture, Cholera Drops, Blood Red Blood Mixture, Rheumatic Powders, Indigestion Mixture, Tryme Ointment for Eczema and Skin Diseases.

J. W. HARRIS, CHEMIST & DENTIST. For Accuracy, Confidence, Satisfaction. HAVELOCK STREET, BEAUFORT.

Celebrate the Season with a New Suit. Why not? The season has been profitable—Providence has put you on the prosperity track—why not look prosperous?

LOANS ON FARMS. In sums from £50 to £2,000, at 4 1/2 per cent. interest, and from 1 1/2 per cent. in reduction of principal, which is granted on Freshloids, or Crown Leases which could be made freehold at any time on payment of the balance of Crown Rent.

BEAUFORT BRIDAL PORTRAITS. RICHARDS & CO., BALLARAT. The excellence of RICHARDS & CO.'s Bridal Portraits is such that they stand out as a class by themselves.

ENLARGED PHOTOGRAPHS FROM ANY OLD OR Faded PHOTOGRAPH. Size of Photo. Size of Mount. Price.

An old and respected resident of Waterloo in the person of Mrs Janet Wiegler, nee of the late Rudolph Wiegler, died at her residence on Tuesday from heart failure, at the age of 67 years.

BEAUFORT POLICE COURT. (TUESDAY, 13TH FEBRUARY, 1912.) J. R. WOTHERSPON and D. F. TROY, J.P. DEAD HORSE LAY ON ROADWAY.

BEAUFORT MECHANICS' INSTITUTE. The annual meeting of members and subscribers of the Beaufort Mechanics' Institute was held on Tuesday evening.

REAR-ADMIRAL and Mrs Walter Bridges and the Misses Bridges, of Travalla, Victoria, arrived in Beaufort on Tuesday morning.

THE RIPONSHIRE ADVOCATE. Published every Saturday Morning. SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1912.

Mr. T. W. Solihart announces the sale by public auction, on Thursday next, at 2 o'clock, of the old building material of Mr. E. J. B. Cochrane, 2-year-old medium draught filly, wood, wagon, and wagon harness.

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THE RIPONSHIRE ADVOCATE. Published every Saturday Morning. SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1912.

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BEAUFORT POLICE COURT. (TUESDAY, 13TH FEBRUARY, 1912.) J. R. WOTHERSPON and D. F. TROY, J.P. DEAD HORSE LAY ON ROADWAY.

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THE WIZZARD SCIENCE. There once was a tin such a great many years ago when Indian corn was in food for fattening poultry, and that was all.



THE WIZZARD OF SCIENCE.

There are a time and a place for a wizzard of science...

Just what the wizzard of science is, is a matter of opinion...

As far back as 1881 Dr. H. W. Wiley said: "Corn, the American king of crops..."

How do they make automobile tires out of grains of corn?...

How do they make automobile tires out of grains of corn?...

FOR THE NEXT MAN.

A widow was suing a railway company for damages for the loss of her husband, a platelayer...

The witness, in his quaint way, had given a graphic description of the mishap...

"Now, if the whistle sounded in time to give the deceased man warning, wouldn't that be in favour of the company?"

"Yes, sor, and Mike would be testifying here this day."

"The jury and public could hardly restrain their amusement."

"Mike's friend, and you would like to help his widow; but just tell me now what earthly purpose there could be for the driver to blow that whistle after Mike had been struck?"

new works or "squibs" for indoor use. To make the corn syrup the starch is mixed with water and heated under pressure...

In addition to being mixed with cane syrup and molasses in the preparation of table syrup...

Many tourists visiting India for the first time determine to have their first adventure in tiger-hunting.

The principal tiger-hunting district is Nepal, a native state in the Himalayan region...

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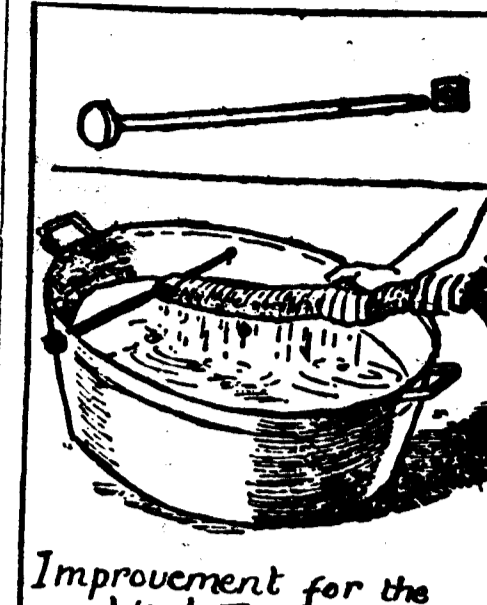
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"Mike's friend, and you would like to help his widow; but just tell me now what earthly purpose there could be for the driver to blow that whistle after Mike had been struck?"

FOR THE WASHTUB.

Here is a little idea to help you in wringing out clothes on washing day. Make two holes in the sides of your bath or washtub...



place the article you wish to wring out over the rod and twist it tightly. A strong leverage may be obtained, and the wringing out will be much easier.

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WORLD-WIDE NOTES.

"BENEFICIAL" PROMAININS IN TINNED FOODS. According to a report, read before the French Academy of Sciences...

Good progress is being made by the treasure seekers at work on the wreck of H.M.S. Lutina...

EXCESS OF MALE BIRTHS. Professor Jendrassik, in a recent paper, sums up a consideration of this subject as follows...

MORE TREES IN EUROPE THAN IN GREAT FOREST COUNTRIES. The idea of an extensive forest generally calls to mind the forests of South America...

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DRESS IN BURMAH.

The natives of Burmah both men and women, wear, for the most part, costumes of silk.

The women's costumes are similar to those worn by the men, except that the skirt is much tighter, and the silk handkerchief, instead of being tied round the head...

HA, HA!

THE WHY AND WHEREFORE OF THE LAUGH THAT FATTENS. Are you ticklish? Most people are. But could you tickle yourself?

HOW TO GROW STOUT. That is why laughter is fattening, because in the brain it having a good rest the blood which it would otherwise be utilizing is being used for digestive work.

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A BITTER HERB.

In olden days wormwood was held in great importance, and the Mexicans, when keeping the festival of the Goddess of Salt...

Wormwood was one of the herbs that was antagonistic to witches, who disliked all yellow flowers, and the reason may have been that as these were often dedicated to the sun...

ELECTRIFIED CHILDREN. REPORTS OF EXPERIMENTS IN SWEDEN IN HASTENING THEIR GROWTH.

Interesting investigations into the effects of electricity upon the development of school children have recently been made in Stockholm...

POINT OF VIEW. Back in ancient history is an interesting "laughter story" of a famous old Roman, nicknamed "The Laughterer"...

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THE TALKING NEWSPAPER.

There certainly seems to be no limit to newspaper enterprise, particularly on the other side of the Atlantic...

The instrument of despatch is called the "talking newspaper" and it is neither a public phonograph nor a news sheet hurriedly distributed.

At a lecture a well-known authority on economics mentioned the fact that in some parts of America the number of men was considerably larger than that of women...

PETER KNEW. The schoolmistress was examining her pupils before some visitors.

FOR THE NEXT MAN.

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USEFUL HINTS

To Wash Clothes in Paraffin Soap. Cut down 1/2 lb. paraffin soap and put it into a boiler of water to melt.

To Clean Eurodyer. Gold and silver jewelry-work of this description may be easily cleaned with spirits of wine.

To Destroy Scurvy. Two ounces, 1/2 oz. white soap, 1/2 oz. of fuller's earth, half a pint of vinegar.

Den-room Floors. Some mistresses make a practice of ordering the floors of den-rooms to be mopped.

To Wash Clothes with Paraffin Oil. Every eight gallons of cold water put 1/2 lb. of paraffin oil.

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BEAUFORT RAINFALL

Table showing rainfall data for Beaufort from 1890 to 1911, including columns for year, inches, and other metrics.

We are indebted to Mr. J. M. Ketch for the following interesting information as to the rainfall at Beaufort since 1890.

1890 - 1891 20.00 1891 - 1892 21.00 1892 - 1893 22.00 1893 - 1894 23.00 1894 - 1895 24.00 1895 - 1896 25.00 1896 - 1897 26.00 1897 - 1898 27.00 1898 - 1899 28.00 1899 - 1900 29.00 1900 - 1901 30.00 1901 - 1902 31.00 1902 - 1903 32.00 1903 - 1904 33.00 1904 - 1905 34.00 1905 - 1906 35.00 1906 - 1907 36.00 1907 - 1908 37.00 1908 - 1909 38.00 1909 - 1910 39.00 1910 - 1911 40.00

1910 - 1911 41.00 1911 - 1912 42.00 1912 - 1913 43.00 1913 - 1914 44.00 1914 - 1915 45.00 1915 - 1916 46.00 1916 - 1917 47.00 1917 - 1918 48.00 1918 - 1919 49.00 1919 - 1920 50.00 1920 - 1921 51.00 1921 - 1922 52.00 1922 - 1923 53.00 1923 - 1924 54.00 1924 - 1925 55.00 1925 - 1926 56.00 1926 - 1927 57.00 1927 - 1928 58.00 1928 - 1929 59.00 1929 - 1930 60.00

1930 - 1931 61.00 1931 - 1932 62.00 1932 - 1933 63.00 1933 - 1934 64.00 1934 - 1935 65.00 1935 - 1936 66.00 1936 - 1937 67.00 1937 - 1938 68.00 1938 - 1939 69.00 1939 - 1940 70.00 1940 - 1941 71.00 1941 - 1942 72.00 1942 - 1943 73.00 1943 - 1944 74.00 1944 - 1945 75.00 1945 - 1946 76.00 1946 - 1947 77.00 1947 - 1948 78.00 1948 - 1949 79.00 1949 - 1950 80.00

1950 - 1951 81.00 1951 - 1952 82.00 1952 - 1953 83.00 1953 - 1954 84.00 1954 - 1955 85.00 1955 - 1956 86.00 1956 - 1957 87.00 1957 - 1958 88.00 1958 - 1959 89.00 1959 - 1960 90.00 1960 - 1961 91.00 1961 - 1962 92.00 1962 - 1963 93.00 1963 - 1964 94.00 1964 - 1965 95.00 1965 - 1966 96.00 1966 - 1967 97.00 1967 - 1968 98.00 1968 - 1969 99.00 1969 - 1970 100.00

1970 - 1971 101.00 1971 - 1972 102.00 1972 - 1973 103.00 1973 - 1974 104.00 1974 - 1975 105.00 1975 - 1976 106.00 1976 - 1977 107.00 1977 - 1978 108.00 1978 - 1979 109.00 1979 - 1980 110.00 1980 - 1981 111.00 1981 - 1982 112.00 1982 - 1983 113.00 1983 - 1984 114.00 1984 - 1985 115.00 1985 - 1986 116.00 1986 - 1987 117.00 1987 - 1988 118.00 1988 - 1989 119.00 1989 - 1990 120.00

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2010 - 2011 141.00 2011 - 2012 142.00 2012 - 2013 143.00 2013 - 2014 144.00 2014 - 2015 145.00 2015 - 2016 146.00 2016 - 2017 147.00 2017 - 2018 148.00 2018 - 2019 149.00 2019 - 2020 150.00 2020 - 2021 151.00 2021 - 2022 152.00 2022 - 2023 153.00 2023 - 2024 154.00 2024 - 2025 155.00 2025 - 2026 156.00 2026 - 2027 157.00 2027 - 2028 158.00 2028 - 2029 159.00 2029 - 2030 160.00

2030 - 2031 161.00 2031 - 2032 162.00 2032 - 2033 163.00 2033 - 2034 164.00 2034 - 2035 165.00 2035 - 2036 166.00 2036 - 2037 167.00 2037 - 2038 168.00 2038 - 2039 169.00 2039 - 2040 170.00 2040 - 2041 171.00 2041 - 2042 172.00 2042 - 2043 173.00 2043 - 2044 174.00 2044 - 2045 175.00 2045 - 2046 176.00 2046 - 2047 177.00 2047 - 2048 178.00 2048 - 2049 179.00 2049 - 2050 180.00

2050 - 2051 181.00 2051 - 2052 182.00 2052 - 2053 183.00 2053 - 2054 184.00 2054 - 2055 185.00 2055 - 2056 186.00 2056 - 2057 187.00 2057 - 2058 188.00 2058 - 2059 189.00 2059 - 2060 190.00 2060 - 2061 191.00 2061 - 2062 192.00 2062 - 2063 193.00 2063 - 2064 194.00 2064 - 2065 195.00 2065 - 2066 196.00 2066 - 2067 197.00 2067 - 2068 198.00 2068 - 2069 199.00 2069 - 2070 200.00

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2250 - 2251 381.00 2251 - 2252 382.00 2252 - 2253 383.00 2253 - 2254 384.00 2254 - 2255 385.00 2255 - 2256 386.00 2256 - 2257 387.00 2257 - 2258 388.00 2258 - 2259 389.00 2259 - 2260 390.00 2260 - 2261 391.00 2261 - 2262 392.00 2262 - 2263 393.00 2263 - 2264 394.00 2264 - 2265 395.00 2265 - 2266 396.00 2266 - 2267 397.00 2267 - 2268 398.00 2268 - 2269 399.00 2269 - 2270 400.00

Make your own snow

Concerning some points of the district news comes but seldom. This is not entirely our fault; we have no miraculous power of knowing what is happening at all the places within our sphere of circulation.

If no one else is doing it for your district, you may try to do it. Send accounts of public and social events in your township and neighborhood, such as weddings, deaths, accidents, etc., to the editor.

Write the names of persons very distinctly. Do not write in pencil. Do not write in ink that is too light. Do not write in ink that is too dark.

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A Safe Remedy for all Skin and Blood Diseases

If you suffer from skin diseases, such as eczema, psoriasis, or other eruptions, you should use Clarke's Blood Mixture.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is a safe and permanent remedy for all skin and blood diseases. It is a safe and permanent remedy for all skin and blood diseases.

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Clarke



LICENSES REDUCTION BOARD.

(Continued from page 1.)

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 22ND.

The full board were present, Messrs Barr, Andrews, and Commissioner.

The case for the Victoria Junction hotel, Messrs Barr, Andrews, and Commissioner.

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Supt. Milne said the hotel was the centre of three hotels on the main road to Ballarat and a cross street. His opinion was that it was not required, and that four hotels were sufficient for Beaufort. Those not included in the list were better, and better situated.

Mr. Andrews said the Commercial and Farmers' did less trade than any of the other four.

Mr. Young said the municipal valuation of the Commercial was greater than that of the Catp or the Beaufort.

Supt. Milne said the conduct of the hotel had not been good. On 24th January, 1911, the license was fined £2, with 1975 costs, for selling liquor in prohibited hours on Sunday, January 8th.

Mr. Young—How do you prove that it was for Sunday trading?

Supt. Milne said that generally the hotel was not well conducted.

To Mr. Young—He only knew that by report.

Mr. Young objected to that evidence.

Supt. Milne said the building was poor, and if he had not known the board was coming round he would have had repairs made.

To Mr. Young—He had made no demand on the owner, but not because he did not see the necessity. In view of the board coming round, he took the same view as other inspectors. The situation was as good as any in the town. He would not dispute that it was valued by the shire higher than the Beaufort. In view of Main Street, the Commercial and Farmers' hotels should go to Beaufort. Four hotels would meet all demands. If travelling under present circumstances, he would prefer to stay in Beaufort than at the outside.

Mr. Barr—We admit at once that the position is somewhat altered by two of the roadside hotels giving up. What governed the opinion of the licensing inspector did not necessarily govern that of the board.

Supt. Milne said assuming that the board accepted the surrender, he did not say that this hotel should not remain. He would not press for it to go. He would prefer to see that hotel left before leaving more than one at Waterloo. The conviction previously mentioned was the only one within three years.

Mr. Young said Mrs. Hellyer had been in the house for 10 years.

Senior-constable Rohan said the house was of weatherboard, one storey, containing 14 rooms. The building was a very old one, and was clean and well kept inside. The yard had stables and loose boxes.

The house was not well furnished. It was situated on about an acre of land. It was in a good situation, being 4 chains from the Beaufort, 14 1/2 chains from the Commercial, and 1 1/2 chains from the Farmers'. He did not think the hotel was required, and its abolition would not cause serious inconvenience.

The trade was of a rough class, but the house had been fairly well conducted recently. It was inclined to do a bit of systematic Sunday trading, and required police supervision. Taking into consideration the probable surrender of the Main Lead, he did not think the Commercial was necessary.

To Mr. Young—He would put his opinion before men who had been here 20 years. He did not think the hotel was required to cope with the extra trade. He did not think the Commercial was necessary, and its abolition would not cause serious inconvenience.

Mr. Young—Are you not aware that this is a workman's house, and that he wants a house just as much as the aristocrat?

He understood the aristocrat went to the Beaufort. This license was a revolutionist. (Laughter.)

Witness said workmen went to the Railway. He could not say that the house did a big trade. It was a workman's house purely and simply, and the accommodation was good for the class it catered for.

To Mr. Andrews—He thought there was enough accommodation for the travelling public.

To Mr. Young—He was not aware that the Commercial did more lodging and meal business than any hotel but one in Beaufort.

William Peter Schlicht said he was owner of the Commercial and All Nations hotels, and the George, which had been closed. He had owned the Commercial for 17 years. The place was required for public convenience, and he sent lodgers from the All Nations to the Commercial. The tenant paid 90s per week, and the stand was much better than the All Nations. He thought the license had a fair value. Assuming the All Nations was closed, the trade would go to the Commercial and the Beaufort.

As a boarding-house he thought the license had a fair value. Assuming the All Nations was closed, the trade would go to the Commercial and the Beaufort.

Workingmen mostly patronised the place.

To Supt. Milne—His intention, if the Commercial was not closed, were to put it in fair order; but he would not say his would rebuild.

Mr. Andrews said the crux of the position seemed to be the poor building and the number of hotels in the town.

Witness to Supt. Milne—If four had to remain, he could not say which should go out. He had an aristocratic trade at the All Nations certainly, and could entertain King George if he came to him. (Laughter.)

To Mr. Andrews—Without a license he would have a hard job to find a tenant. He would get 7 1/2 weeks for it. If the

with the powers of licensing inspectors as to ordering repairs.

Supt. Milne said if an owner was asked to rebuild and would not, the only course was to have the house condemned by the Public Health Department.

Robert A. D. Sinclair, J.P., merchant, and shire councillor, was dubbed by Mr. Young as the "neurological mayor and unscrupulous owner of Beaufort." (Laughter.) He said he thought five hotels were enough. Beaufort was growing, and for 15 years last year his firm had had the best turn-over. When Raglan mining was at its best they were not doing its good business as they were now. They depended on outlying districts for their business. Of the 5,000 acres cut up at Travalla, some of it was taken up on the market, but on account of a slump they were not selling it. Closer settlements were altogether on the increase. Four local hotelkeepers had told him they had not sufficient accommodation.

Mr. Andrews said they saw an air of progress about the town, but the hotels here had not sufficient room, owing to their catering more for boarders than the travelling public. They were not increasing their accommodation, with the exception of the Beaufort, which was re-building the bar.

Witness to Supt. Milne—It was quite usual for one hotel to be filled up and send people to another to find accommodation. His firm sold wholesale chaff at a very small profit to local hotels. He should say it was very unbusinesslike for landlords not to take the opportunity of securing the necessary accommodation.

Of the four hotels in the list the Licensing Inspector (Superintendent Milne) considered that the one at Happy Valley had superior claims to remain on account of settlement near, and we agree with him.

LEXTON LICENSING DISTRICT.—In the Lexion district the main question is whether the board should close down to the statutory number. We have pointed out (see Runnymede deprivation determination, Report IV, p. 31, and Meredith deprivation determination, Report V, p. 31) the peculiar provision for the first 1,000 inhabitants, whilst for every subsequent 500 only one is provided. One thousand persons would thus be entitled to 4, whilst practically double the number, or 1,900 would only be entitled to 5. Sometimes this enables a widely scattered district with a number of small towns to get hotel accommodation for the different sections, which is the obvious intention of the provision. At other times it bolsters up a congestion of hotels at some decadent centre quite out of proportion to the existing requirements, and to the detriment of the newer and more progressive portions of the district.

The Lexion district, notwithstanding its small population, covers a considerable area, many of the holdings being large, and there is no marked congestion in any part of the district itself.

Of the four hotels in the list, two are close to other and better hotels in adjacent districts, whilst the other two are some miles away from any competition.

Under the circumstances the board is inclined to leave the two latter at present so that it may judge how the district develops.

BEAUFORT LICENSING DISTRICT.—This district also covers a very large area, including the towns of Beaufort and Linton, and several small townships. It has an excess of 13 hotels, and we have never reduced an excess of over 10 right down to the statutory number at a first sittings. We do not propose to do so in this case, but as we are now in our sixth year of office, it is evident that we must limit as much as possible the necessity for revisiting such districts, or at any rate of holding lengthy deprivation sittings in the future. We consider it desirable therefore to substantially reduce the excess at this sittings.

TOWN HOTELS.—As regards the two towns above mentioned, Beaufort is much larger and more important than Linton. In the former the Licensing Inspector considered that four hotels would be sufficient, and in the latter 3. We think, however, that this would be scarcely proportionate, and remembering that one Beaufort hotel surrendered its license some years ago, we think that there may be room for five to remain, as against three at Linton, and in both we shall watch the development in the near future to see whether any additional closings are advisable.

TOWNSHIP HOTELS.—Of the townships, both Waterloo and Snake Valley have four hotels, one of the former being in the Lexion district, but quite close to the other 3. The hotels at Snake Valley not only serve a larger

provision relating to the first thousand of 4 hotels, and as it has 7, there is a surplus of 3. In the Pitfield district there are at present 14 hotels with a statutory limit of 11, so that in this case also the excess is 3. The circumstances in the three districts therefore differ considerably.

PITFIELD LICENSING DISTRICT.—In the Pitfield district the situation does not present much difficulty. It was admitted that the trade at Springdale and Staffordshire reef has fallen off very materially owing to the decadence of mining in these localities, whilst at Cornthrap there are two hotels, one of which is much superior to the other and is quite sufficient to supply all the local wants, especially as there are two others not far away at Rokewood. The district is an extended one, and some portions of it where settlement is likely to take place, according to the evidence, are without hotel accommodation for considerable distances. Under circumstances like this the board has in former determinations indicated that it may be its duty to reduce the district to its statutory number by closing hotels where they are not needed, so that the progressive portions may obtain the opportunity provided by the Acts of securing the necessary accommodation.

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DEBARRATION.—Several of the houses under consideration at these sittings have been allowed to get into a state of disrepair. We have on former occasions (see Bendigo deprivation determination, Report IV, p. 37) stated that, while we recognise owners' difficulties with regard to rebuilding in overstocked districts, we do not consider these any excuse for not keeping the premises in proper repair, nor does an isolated position and consequent absence of competition justify dilapidation. The travelling public is entitled to clean, comfortable, and properly maintained hotels.

As regards trade, the turnover both in house and bar has been in some instances exceedingly small, so much so as to justify the opinion that the hotels are used merely as residences, and kept going from family associations. Either they do not cater for the public, or there is no demand in the neighborhood for their accommodation.

PATRIOTS.—During these proceedings a sealed envelope was handed in, addressed to the chairman of the board, and endorsed "Petition from residents of Waterloo." In accordance with a decision of the board soon after its appointment, we have made a rule not to accept petitions from either side. We decide on the evidence tendered to us in open court with an opportunity for cross-examination, coupled with our own inspection of all the hotels, and if they do not cater for the public, or there is no demand in the neighborhood for their accommodation, we will witness on either side who came forward and gave their evidence in this manner to allow ourselves to be swayed in either direction by those who merely sign a petition. Without knowing therefore whether the petition in question was in favor of or against the retention of any particular hotel, we followed the rule above laid down, and declined to receive it in evidence.

HOTELS TO BE CLOSED.—The board therefore finds that the licensed victuallers' premises in the Pitfield, Lexion, and Beaufort Licensing districts respectively set out hereunder are not necessary for the convenience of the public and the requirements of the several localities in such districts, and accordingly determines that each of such premises shall be deprived of its license, that is to say, shall not have its license renewed, viz.:—Pitfield Licensing District—Cornthrap hotel, Springdale; North Golden Belt hotel, Staffordshire Reef. Lexion Licensing District—Crown Hotel, Caralup; Five-shires hotel, Waterloo. Beaufort Licensing District—Linton Park hotel, Linton; Surface Hill hotel, Linton; Greyhound hotel, Snake Valley; United States hotel, Snake Valley; Victoria Junction hotel, Waterloo; Waterloo hotel, Waterloo; All Nations hotel, Beaufort; Farmers' hotel, Beaufort; Main Lead hotel, Main Lead; Sailor's Gully hotel, Nerrig.

The board will revisit the district during the next half-year to deal with compensation claims in respect of hotels closed.

On behalf of the public and the bar, Mr. Young heartily thanked the Board for their courteous treatment of all concerned in the deprivation proceedings; Mr. Barr suitably replying.

STOCKYARD HILL DISTRICT COURSEING CLUB.

The annual meeting of the above club was held at Miss Kirkpatrick's hall, Stockyard Hill, on Tuesday evening. Mr. R. G. Chirnside (president) presided, and 14 members were present.

The secretary (Mr. D. R. Hannah) submitted a balance-sheet, showing the receipts for the past year to have amounted to £545 6/5, and the expenditure to £249 6/5, thus leaving a Cr. balance of £296 0/0. Received and adopted; Mr. H. M. Elder considering it very satisfactory. The secretary read a list of 100 members, and said there were one or two nomination fees and subscriptions which were not paid yet, but as they were all good he had included them in the balance-sheet.

The election of office-bearers resulted as follows:—President, Mr. R. G. Chirnside (who returned thanks for the high compliment paid him, but thought that as he had held the position for several years some one else should have a turn); vice-presidents, Messrs R. C. Bell, E. G. Austin, J. W. Harris, and H. M. Elder; committee, Messrs J. A. Harris, F. W. Stradling, A. McIntyre, C. W. Vowles, W. H.

Replying to a suggestion that the nomination be unlimited, or that a condition be added, Mr. Chirnside pointed out that for a 64-dog stake they were pretty certain to get plenty of game and enjoyable sport; that they were going along very nicely, and should not try to get too big. For the farewell meeting, an all-aged stake for an unlimited number of dogs at £2 5/ each, with £10 to be added by the club, and a vice-presidents' stakes for an unlimited number of puppies at £2 3/ each, with £5 5/ added by the vice-presidents, were arranged.

The secretary was instructed to obtain a puppy register, and also to get 20 copies of rules, to be supplied to members of committee on payment of 1/.

The subscription was fixed at 10/.

The secretary reported that a bookmaker at the last Champion meeting had laid a double with a member, and had a double obligation, and thought he should be written to and told that if he did not pay he would be posted by the N.C.C.

Mr. McDonald said he would like to move that there be no bookmaking at all. They could have enough bets among themselves. The trouble last year would not have occurred if there had been no bookmaking.

Mr. Stradling thought the bookmaker was the life and soul of the meeting.

The president considered that if they did not allow bookmakers on the ground they should not be allowed to bet among themselves. It was a tough proposition to tackle.

Suggestions were made that before a bookmaker was allowed to bet he should put down a substantial sum and be charged a fee.

Mr. McIntyre said that would not put down the dosing of a dog.

Mr. J. W. Harris was not in favor of stopping bookmaking. A man need not bet unless he liked.

The president thought there was no doubt but that if betting were abolished it would have a tendency to spoil the sport.

The secretary thought Mr. Chirnside was wrong there, considering that bookmaking had killed cycling and foot-racing, and he was quite confident it would kill coursing.

Mr. J. W. Harris did not think so.

Mr. Hannah said it was quite fresh in their memories as to what happened at the Commonwealth and their own meeting.

Mr. Elder said he had been coursing for 30 years, and this was the first case that had happened to his knowledge.

Mr. McIntyre—If the committee dealt severely with the culprit it would not happen again.

Mr. McDonald said that as they appeared to be in favor of bookmaking, he would move that before being allowed to bet a bookmaker must deposit £50 with the secretary. Seconded by Mr. Stradling; the amount being subsequently reduced to £10.

Mr. A. M. Hannah moved as an amendment that only registered bookmakers be allowed to bet, and that they be charged a fee of £1 and deposit £10 with the secretary. Not seconded; Mr. McDonald stating the trouble would be to prove they were not registered.

Mr. Chirnside said a great many coursing enthusiasts liked to have a little bit on a course.

The secretary thought that as betting was illegal the officials could stop it; but Mr. McDonald said that only the landowner could do that.

Mr. J. Tait moved as an amendment that the amount to be lodged with the secretary be £5. Seconded by Mr. Elder.

The motion was carried by eight votes to five.

Mr. Chirnside pointed out that the wire-netting of the coursing country on Carranballe would be finished next week, and asked that supporters from Stockyard Hill, Beaufort, and Skipton join in a hare drive from Borriyallock, feeling sure that anything from 100 hares would be obtained.—The drive was fixed for Wednesday, 18th inst., the meet being opposite Mr. H. M. Elder's old farm at 4 p.m.

The secretary was instructed, on the motion of Messrs McIntyre and McDonald, to write to the bookmaker alluded to, informing him that if he does not pay up his debts he will be posted by the N.C.C.

Upon Mr. J. W. Harris pointing out that half-an-hour was too short a time

THIS IS TO CERTIFY

I have used Chamberlain's Colic and Diarrhoea Remedy and found it to be a most valuable medicine. I have not only used it for myself but for many in my family. It is a most reliable and safe remedy. Arthur D. Bessford, Blacksmith, 487 Nicholson St., North Carlton, Vic. Sold by J. R. Witherspoon & Co., Beaufort.

SPARROW SHOOTING.

A sparrow match promoted by Mr R. McCallum, and held under the auspices of the Beaufort Gun Club, was shot off at Nerring on Wednesday afternoon. The principal event, a trophy presented by Mr. McCallum, with sweep money added, attracted 20 nominators. At the close of the 11th round (22 birds), 10 nominations were still good, and the shooters agreed to finish the match from the 30th rise. The next round proved fatal to Jaensch, Hall, McCallum and Saph (one nom.) After going two extra rounds the money was divided by "Owen," Topp (two noms.), Jaensch, McCracken and Saph. Sweeps were afterwards shot off, the first being divided by Dawson, Topp, and Jaensch; the second by Jaensch and Owen. Owing to the intense heat the birds were not able to make the best use of their wings, for out of a total of 219 birds put through the traps, only 19 were able to make their escape. The highest breaks were as follows:—"Owen," 41 (possible); Jaensch, 44 (45); Topp, 31 (32); Hall, 41 (44); Saph, 31 (33).

A FORBES CHILD RAN WITH DIARRHOEA

Quite recently my boy Jack was very bad with Diarrhoea. I saw a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic and Diarrhoea Remedy, gave him a dose and to our surprise the one dose completely cured him. There is no question that this remedy is quick and reliable." Sold

THE DAIRY.

FEEDING AND FEED VALUES.

WHAT THE "ALBUMINOID RATIO" MEANS.

A feature of farm life which has not been practically so attended to in New Zealand is the scientific feeding of live stock, says the "New Zealand Farmer." Long ago it was discovered that the feeding power of pasture could be largely increased by the use of artificial or concentrated food in the shape of grain, meal, etc., and by thousands of subsequent experiments, carefully recording the results of practical experience, a good deal of exact knowledge was gained about the rules and conditions of successful feeding of all animals, and the compounding of rations to give the best results. It has been ascertained, for example, just how much a fresh gain of 100 lbs. in fattening steers will cost when different varieties of feed are given. It is, of course, first of all required that one should know of what the food itself is composed. But the analyst has simplified this matter for the farmer, and has divided the food substances into albuminoids, amides, and nitrates, fats or oils, carbohydrates, ash and water. The theory of the albuminoid ratio, and its practical application to the feeding of the stock on the farm, is amongst the most important of the teachings of agricultural science. What farmers want to get at, and in the simplest possible form, is the most profitable way of utilizing such home-grown produce as roots, hay, corn, etc., as food for live stock. To do this they must depend upon chemical analysis, so that a diet can be arranged with its various constituents balanced one with the other and calculated to afford the maximum of nourishment with the minimum of wastefulness.

THE FEED CONSTITUENTS.

A short survey of the different constituents of food will, perhaps, serve to make the definition of the albuminoid ratio easier to understand. If we take into consideration an ordinary diet analysis, it will be noted that water forms a very large proportion of every gallon of milk, and that the dry matter consists of pure solids. We need not go further into the importance of a pure and plentiful supply of this constituent.

Next come the albuminoids, or what are commonly termed "flesh-formers," which consist of various nitrogenous substances, such as gluten, casein, albumin, etc., and which supply most of the essential elements of the animal. Principal sources of these are concerned in forming the milk and the waste of various tissues.

The carbohydrates form the largest part of all vegetable foods, and consist of starch, sugar, gum, dextrin, cellulose, etc., and are chiefly in the product of the mechanical force, and are stored up in the form of fat. The carbohydrates in general are divided into the general albuminoid, nitrogenous, and the non-nitrogenous, and are known as amides and nitrates, and are in somewhat large quantities in roots, tubers, and cereals. They do not form part of the milk, but are necessary to produce heat and energy for the body. "Heat giving" substances, such as fats and oils, are also necessary to produce heat and energy for the body.

Another necessary thing to know is the comparative feeding values of different foods, so that in substituting one for another equal values may be allowed. In the following table the foods commonly in use are calculated at their equivalent "units" of food values—due allowance being made for the different values of the approximate constituents—albuminoids, fat, carbohydrates, fibre and ash—and taking 10 lbs. of meadow hay as the standard of comparison:—

Table with 4 columns: Food, Albuminoids, Carbohydrates, Fats. Rows include Meadow Hay, Oat straw chaff, Mangles, Decorticated cotton cake, Linseed cake, Maize meal, etc.

Table with 4 columns: Food, Albuminoids, Carbohydrates, Fats. Rows include Meadow Hay, Grass, Green clover, Pea straw, Oat straw, Wheat straw, Bean straw, Barley straw, Potatoes, Red carrots, White carrots, Cabbages, Mangolds, Turnips, Yellow turnips, White turnips, Beans and peas, Wheat, Barley, Oats, Maize, Bran, etc.

Table with 4 columns: Brewer's grains (dry), Wheat, Barley, Oats, Maize, Beans, Peas, Oat straw, Meadow hay, Clover hay, Cabbage, Turnips, Swedes, Mangles, Sugar beet, Cows' milk, Skim, Separated.

FEEDING FOR MILK.

It is not infrequently said by dairymen that "you can't feed a higher test into a cow." That statement seems to have been recently rebutted by an agricultural college test in the Western world, but in any case all will agree that feeding will and does affect the volume of the milk flow. And it seems to be beyond question that proper feeding, by an accurately balanced food ration, will still more profitably affect the yield. Cows in milk require a comparatively high albuminoid ration, namely, 1.5-6, in order to keep up the high contents of albuminoids in the milk. Providing a farmer is in possession of an analysis of the food stuffs he is using the albuminoid ratio in the digestible portions of any mixture may be readily ascertained. Suppose, for example, the following ratio is given:—

Table with 2 columns: Food, Albuminoids. Rows include Meadow hay, Oat straw chaff, Mangles, Decorticated cotton cake, Linseed cake, Maize meal.

From the table given above we can find the number of pounds of each constituent supplied in any of the foods by multiplying the percentage given in the table by the number of pounds fed, and dividing by 100. In this way we arrive at the following figures:—

Table with 4 columns: Food, Albuminoids, Carbohydrates, Fats. Rows include Meadow Hay, Oat straw chaff, Mangles, Decorticated cotton cake, Linseed cake, Maize meal.

Converting the fat into their starch equivalent by multiplying by 2 1/2 (2.277), and adding this to the total number of pounds of carbohydrates (14.877), we get a total of 22.677, which, being divided by the number of pounds of albuminoids (2.67), leaves a quotient of 8.49. From this it may be concluded that the ration has an albuminoid ratio of 1.54, and as such is a suitable and economical one for the purpose to which it is to be put, namely, the feeding of milk cows.

Another necessary thing to know is the comparative feeding values of different foods, so that in substituting one for another equal values may be allowed. In the following table the foods commonly in use are calculated at their equivalent "units" of food values—due allowance being made for the different values of the approximate constituents—albuminoids, fat, carbohydrates, fibre and ash—and taking 10 lbs. of meadow hay as the standard of comparison:—

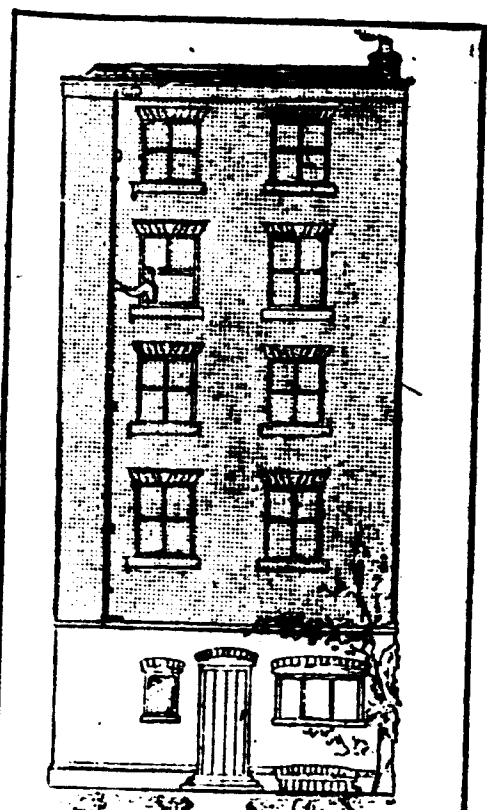
Table with 4 columns: Food, Albuminoids, Carbohydrates, Fats. Rows include Meadow Hay, Grass, Green clover, Pea straw, Oat straw, Wheat straw, Bean straw, Barley straw, Potatoes, Red carrots, White carrots, Cabbages, Mangolds, Turnips, Yellow turnips, White turnips, Beans and peas, Wheat, Barley, Oats, Maize, Bran, etc.

There is a mirage to be seen on the Mediterranean Sea which has been looked upon with awe for centuries by the simple Sicilian peasants. It may take the form of a whole town with long rows of houses, appearing far out at sea, or possibly an old castle surrounded by trees. The explanation of the phenomenon which causes so much astonishment and awe, is that when the wind is in a certain direction it heaps up the waters of the Mediterranean, so that it is much higher in the centre than it is near the shore. The sun throws a picture of the surrounding country on to the sea, which, being at a slight angle, reflects it back to anyone on the hills.

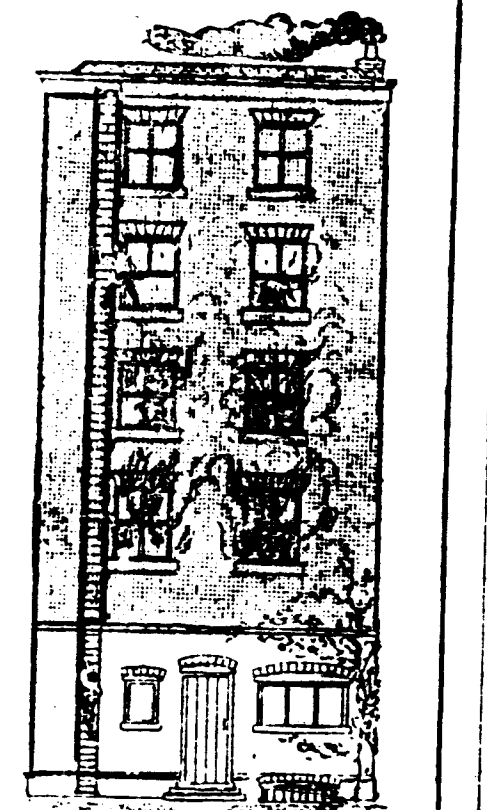
THE FIRE ESCAPE PROBLEM.

AN INGENUOUS AND SAFE CONTRIVANCE.

The latest in fire-fighting appliances is Mr. E. H. Griffin's "Royal Always Ready Fire Escape." It is not an escape of the kind where you telephone for all the brigades in town, and then sit down half an hour to wait amid the roaring catarrhs of flame for the arrival of one. Mr. Griffin does better than that—he puts the escape on the premises, and there it remains ready for use in a second on any emergency, when several persons can descend at the same time with ease and safety.



View showing the escape closed and a person in the act of opening it.



View showing escape opened and several persons descending it.

The escape itself, when not in use, folds up into a sort of tube, and has the appearance of an ordinary rain water pipe, and is protected from the weather. When required for use it may be opened from a fire floor by anyone, even a child, putting an arm out of the window, when it immediately opens out into a ladder with safety guard. At the same time a light at the top of the ladder is operated so as to enable persons to see their way, and alarm bells are rung in the house and at the fire station. An auxiliary ladder, reaching from the first floor to the ground, unfolds in a second by simply pulling a handle. This ladder is kept folded out of reach when not in action, so that there is no fear of the escape being made use of by unauthorised persons from outside, as may easily happen with outside staircases. Mr. Griffin's patent is certainly an improvement on the fire chute, which, as has recently been shown, in the press, has very careful handling, while with this device there is nothing to get out of order, and no preparatory "fire drill" required. It seems an advance on chutes, which depend on expert operators.—"Science Siftings."

THE AUSTRALIAN PLAINS.

West and further west they roll towards the heart of Australia, open flat spaces rimmed by clumps of trees, beyond that open flat spaces again rimmed by other clumps of trees. West, till there is no timber at all, nothing but stunted saltbush gleaming white beneath the moon. Across them, always with dust clouds trailing heavily after, came and went solitary riders, or riders in twos with a pack horse trotting behind, buggies drawn by flat-footed geldings, teams slowly grinding on behind twelve or fourteen horses double-harnessed in line. They come out of unknown distances, all these travellers. They passed back again into distance, silently—the plains threw them up into moving beings and re-swallowed them. Like sheets they flickered across the sheet of vision and fitted over the edge.—"The King's Caravan," by E. J. Brady.

An old woman had been standing at a street corner for many hours with a bundle of bootlaces in her hand, vainly endeavouring to dispose of them. At last an old gentleman came along and put purchase in her hand, at the same time saying he did not want any lace. "May the saints preserve ye, sir," she exclaimed, "an' may every hair of your head be a candle to light your way to glory." "I'm afraid," the gentleman replied, raising his hat and showing an absolutely bald crown, "it won't be much of a torchlight procession."

HER CRABBED OLD HUSBAND WAS LED TO THE WATER, BUT HE REFUSED TO DRINK.

Jim Bates was a sour, crabbed, old man who looked suspiciously with every turn of his eyes, and whose motto was, "They can neither lead nor drive me." He was one of those men who continually rattle the newspaper while they read it, and the only use he had for cats and dogs was to try to hit them with his stick. His underlip pouted out, his eyes glared, and one might almost have thought that he trimmed his eyebrows to frighten the enemy. Now at the time at which I am writing, Mrs. Bates had gone around all day in a blue study. I do not call it a brown study, because blue describes it better. Mrs. Bates needed a lot of new clothes, and every woman knows what that means. She also knew what the chances were that would go right on needing them. When she cogitated and reflected and pondered and considered and wondered and hesitated and despaired until finally she drew a quick steam, and put her hand upon her heart, for, Oh, she had thought of a plan!

When Jim came home that night he went through his usual performance. He immediately opened all the windows that were shut, and shut all the windows that were open. Then he put his slippers on, first feeling carefully in the toes to make sure that Mrs. Bates hadn't stuffed them full of tacks. This done, he drew up to the table and tucked his napkin in his collar because Mrs. Bates didn't like to see a napkin used that way. He refused everything that his wife offered him, ate everything else, and grumbled at the cooking in one long sustained growl. Dinner over, he sourly deposited himself in his easy-chair and began rattling his pipe. The contrary of a thousand tin roofs in a gale of wind. Mrs. Bates washed up. Once she came to the kitchen door with a cup in one hand and a dish towel in the other and started the game into motion.

"Jim," she said, "I've made up my mind that we've got to save more money than we have been saving." "Any more?" he tied up his face to resemble the Gordion knot, and then he cut that knot with one tremendous grimace. "Oh, you have, eh?" said Jim. "Yes, I have. I don't think we save as much as we ought to save and I think we ought to save more."

"Well, that's exactly where you have another thing coming," said Mrs. Bates in his nastiest way. "I'm satisfied with what we are saving, and that settles it. No more!" "Why, there are lots of things we could save on!" she cried. "Lots and lots of things!" "I tell you there aren't!" "Yes, there are, too!" For one thing, I think we ought to move into a cheaper house.

"Well, I tell you we won't. This house suits me all right. And I tell you we won't move either." (And Mrs. Bates thought to herself, "Oh, but isn't that the contrary man! Oh, but isn't he the limit!") "Anyhow," she said aloud, "we've been living too high lately." "No, we haven't!" cried Jim. "We haven't been living good enough, if anything. So don't you get that fool notion into your head."

"We could save on the meat," she said. "No, we couldn't! We couldn't save any on the meat!" "Well, then, we shall have to save on the gas. Our gas bills are altogether too high." "I know they're not! And we won't try to save a penny on the gas! Not a penny! I'm not going groping around a dark house like a mole in a hole, and don't you think it!"

"And Mrs. Bates thought to herself, "Oh, here are times when I could just knock his head against the wall. But I'll fix him!" "Well, anyhow, there's one thing, Jim, in which you'll agree with me," she said, "we ought to get along with less ice." "No, we oughtn't! No, we oughtn't! Not a pound less! Not a pound!"

"And I'm going to stop some of those magazines." "Oh, no, you're not! You aren't going to stop one of them. No, sir! Not one!" "Well, then," she said in her sauciest manner, but secretly trembling, "I'm not going to get any new dresses this Fall! And you needn't think I am, either!" "And as for Jim—the contrary, cantankerous homunculus—he rattled his paper and shuffled his feet, manfully grumbling horribly. "All right, then, have it your own way! No new dresses this Fall, eh? Then that's settled!" — New-York "Evening Sun."

CHOKED WITH WHITE BONES AND GLEAMING TUSKS.

Mr. Douglas Blackburn and Captain W. W. Cadell, who have written the new book on South Africa, "Seamy Side of South Africa," believe that African elephants have their dying-ground, and one hunter who had learned all about dying-grounds from Emin Pasha professes to have tracked an elephant, obviously old and feeble, to a certain wooded kloof. The elephant disappeared, but could be heard tearing down trees and branches.

Presently the sounds of crashing and tearing branches ceased, and were succeeded by a series of cries and trumpeting unlike anything the hunter had ever heard during a long experience of the African wilds. It was the elephant's death song. A few minutes later the hunter came to the end of the track, and was looking down into a sort of crater about three hundred yards in diameter. It was a chock-a-block with white bones and gleaming tusks, and the elephant's trunk was still sticking a little distance away waving his trunk and seeking a place to lie down: for there was scarcely room for a horse to lie down between the skeleton frames.

The hunter who told this story seems to be accepted as a good witness, and that elephants do go to their own place to die is generally believed by hunters and natives. Men have hunted elephants for weeks or months without a single elephant, and the native chief has been besought in vain for ivory. A year or so a few months later, the same chief has sent word that he has just had a great elephant hunt and has ivory for sale in any quantity. There are no signs of any hunts on a big scale, and the tusks offered for sale are water-worn. The chief has had time to send to an old one where he keeps his stores.—"Saturday Review."

A BUDDHIST FESTIVAL.

"THE LHA HAD PROTECTED HIS OWN."

Ladak, an outlying portion of Cashmere, situated in the valley of the Upper Indus, is a country of festivals. Religious ceremonies of all sorts may be numbered by the score, for the Buddhist hierarchy well understand the value of pageantry for attracting the people. One of the quaintest of the latter kind was seen by the writer at the village of Sheik, to which a huge holiday crowd of pleasure-loving Ladaks were still pouring in, when the women's scarlet cloaks and turquoise peraks under the bright sky of Ladak, being most picturesque.

One feature was the exorcism of a monster dragon, which, with snapping jaws, crawled round the grass plot in front of the monastery, and in reality would not have discredited Drury Lane Theatre. The charm was worked by lamas, who preceded him, waving branches of willow and burning juniper. The chief excitement, however, was afforded by an individual of the village, who, on this particular day of the year, became "possessed." Dressed in robes of red silk, with a mitre on his head, he suddenly issued from a cell in the monastery, and surrounded by lamas with smoking crowns, rushed wildly through the crowd uttering prophetic prophecies. He then mounted the steps of the monastery. This edifice was on a high crag, the escarpment of the perpendicular rock being continued without a break by the monastery wall to a dizzy height.

On its summit he believed to dwell a Lha, one of those spirits that live on the high peaks above the clouds, but sometimes descend to the habitations of men. From the steps, the madman leaped to the monastery tower, which ascended to the topmost tower. The band played defiantly. Higher and higher he went, till just before he reached the summit, the music stopped, and there was a hush over the crowd.

Irresistibly my mind fled back. I was again in a London "Hall," and it was the moment before the high dive! The madman disappeared behind a corner. Then a figure became visible on the giddy summit, and, without pause or falter, passed on. The Lha had protected his own. Then the people yelled—the band filled their lungs with air—and in another minute he was descending among the people, had burst through them, and was once more immured in his cell.—Major Kennion.

MOTOR OMNIBUSES IN WAR.

The German military manoeuvres this year, as usual, possessed many interesting features affecting modern warfare. Motor omnibuses played a very great part in them. Each motor omnibus was provided with room for fifty soldiers, and possessed a speed of about twenty-six kilometers an hour. This experiment was found to work splendidly, the men being conveyed to the desired positions far quicker than if they had marched on foot, in addition to reaching their destination much fresher and ready for the work before them. When a march is occurring, the motor omnibuses are used in conjunction with foot marches. The buses contain a portion of the troops ahead, drop them at a certain point, where they march on to the main body, who are conveyed to the next objective.

ON THE "ROOF OF THE WORLD."

HOW OUR GUIDE WAS GAFFED.

I had been marching for some days up the Hunza Valley, a deep rift winding amidst some of the highest mountains on earth, and had arrived at the foot of one of the few passes which cross the Mustagh range of the further Himalaya. On the morrow—that is, I and my small party of porters and servants—would leave the river system of India and enter that of Central Asia, with streams training into inland seas or meandering about waste places till lost in the sands; the land—

Where Alph, the sacred river, run through caverns measureless to man Down to a sunless sea. The snow-line was low for the time of year, and we had entered it early that morning, so we spent the night in a cave named after one Gul Kwala. Towards evening a big herd of oxen had been among the high crags above our den, and through the night I heard between "my dreams" the rattle of stones dislodged by their feet.

We started on the climb over the pass, which is picturesquely called Mintaka—"the pass of a thousand ibex"—about 3 a.m., by the half light of a setting moon. The cold was intense, and furs being far too heavy for climbing in at these altitudes, the oxen only just saved to keep one from getting unwell. An adventure befell us at the outset which might have proved fatal to one of our party. No one having crossed the pass that year, the guide took a wrong line and led us across an ice slope that was concealed by snow. The first I knew of it was seeing his dim figure begin to slide downwards, first slowly, then more rapidly. We were not roped, and as his pace increased it seemed that nothing on earth could save him, near the end of my line, however, carrying a load was a man of Hunza whose quickness to grasp the situation was only equalled by his resource. Dropping his load he sprang out on to a projecting point of rock near which the man would pass, and as he slid by, with the point of his ice-made ice-axe he gaffed him in his loose clothing as one might a salmon. It was most cleverly and promptly done.

Dawn had broken before, with the help of a rope, all our party were safely across the treacherous slope, and it was mid-day before the crest of the pass was reached. The rest of the day was spent in toiling through deep snow, now softened by the sun into the worst possible condition for marching, and evening closed in while we were still plodding through it. The night's bivouac was in a starry my first on "the roof of the world," with the thermometer well below zero, will long remain in my memory.

The cold earth slept below. Above the cold sky shone a few stars. And all around, with a chilling sound from caves of ice and fields of snow, the breath of night like death did flow Beneath the sinking moon. Next day we continued our march down the long snow-filled valley which leads to the Tegambash Pamir, another trying day in snow which became soft before noon. Many of my porters, sturdy men from Hunza, were suffering from snow-blindness, so periodic baths were called to drop into their eyes some cocaine solution which I had included in my small medicine-case. For my own part, though my eyes were not affected, the glare of the snow, combined with the cool wind, had made my face and lips swell and chap to such an extent that I doubt if my dearest friend would have recognised me.

I was not sorry, therefore, when the distant barking of dogs indicated human habitations. These presently came in sight, though still far away, in the shape of a Khirgiz encampment—a few dome-shaped tents pitched on the side of the valley where black streaks showed the snow was beginning to melt. Coming nearer, some children disappeared in side, and an old Khirgiz patriarch with flowing beard came out and took us in.

Never shall I forget the welcome of those tent-dwellers. Chinese tea in blue porcelain cups, hot bread, curds and clotted cream in wooden bowls were served by the kindly women of the household, who bustled in and out of the little andarun, or female's apartment, and the adjoining kitchen with real anxiety for their guests' comfort. After living in Muslim tents where females are secluded, and pleasing in finding oneself among people whose women are treated as something more than slaves or toys. The nature of a nomadic life makes the purdah system an impossibility, with the result that among no other people in the east is the standard of morality so high as among the pastoral tribes of Asia.—From "Sport and Life in the Further Himalaya."

Plainness of speech should never be despised in the work of reclamation. "Did you struggle against the consequences of temptation?" inquired a prison visitor. "Yes," replied the object of her compassion. "Ah, if you had fought just a little harder you wouldn't have been here to-day." "I done the best I could, ma'am," said the prisoner, modestly; "it took six policemen to get me to the strait."

One fourth of the cane-sugar crop of the world is grown in the British Empire. Sub-editor: "There's a correspondent want to know how long girls should be courted?" Editor: "Tell him just the same way as short girls."

STORY OF THE MALE AND FEMALE.

TOO MANY MALES MEANS WAR.

"We may possibly look upon ourselves at the present moment as being at the zenith of a female oscillation." Such words in their proper context, cannot but afford a modicum at once of consolation and hope to poor downtrodden man, in these days of feminine ascendancy. They may seem also, says the "Lancet," to hold out a prospect to cheer the souls of Cabinet Ministers; but they are penned by Dr. R. J. Ewart in a contribution dealing of the sexes. His ideas are not altogether novel, yet they are worth repeating, for they throw light on an interesting, even important, sociological question which is usually dismissed as a matter of course. The nature of the factors regulating sex equilibrium has always been a mystery. Why the approximate equality in man and most animals, while strikingly unequal in others, is a point which Dr. Ewart does not touch upon. History teaches and statistics show that men are killed off in greater numbers than women, and were this not compensated for, women would in course of time far outnumber men. An obvious excess of male births, but this is a tendency which, if unchecked, would lead to a preponderance on the other side, so that this in turn requires some restraining influence.

That both tendencies are held in check by some guiding mechanism is presupposed by the facts of the case, and it remains to determine what it is which limits these oscillations on one side or the other. According to Dr. Ewart, "the history of any race in its sex composition show us that such oscillations have occurred, modified, no doubt, in their regular sequence by such factors as war and famine. These oscillations of sex balance have brought with them certain changes and movements in the people themselves; an excess of males would naturally tend to produce war, either civil or foreign, whilst a superfluity of females is easily associated with upheavals in the domestic policy of the community. There is no doubt that, could we trace the history of the world, or any section of it, we should see that man simply reacts to certain variations which are inevitable sequences in the establishment of this balance."

Here it is evident Dr. Ewart is dealing with surmises of which he does not give confirmation; later he comes to figures, if not facts. At the present moment in Britain there is an excess of females, but at the same time there is also an excess of male births in the ratio of 1.032:1.000. By the end of the fifth year this excess is equalised by the greater number of deaths amongst male children. During the next ten years the latter assert their superiority to a slight extent, but from the fifteenth year the females become predominant. For the purposes of mating the male is taken as a few years older than the female; and this further disturbs the sex balance. There results in the community the existence of women to whom marriage is not possible, and whose energies are exerted in other directions.

It is apparent, therefore, that just now nature is endeavouring to counteract the excess of females by the production of a slight excess of male children; and here we come to an inquiry into the birth conditions in the town of Middlesbrough, which show that up to the age of 25 women produce more female children than male, but after that age the reverse. There is thus in Middlesbrough, at any rate, a tendency for young women to produce female children. Now, when women are in the majority, as at present, there is less demand for them; they will marry late, and so, if Middlesbrough affords a fair sample, produce an excess of male children. On the other hand when they are in the minority, they will be eagerly sought by the males, and so tend to marry early and produce female children.

With regard to the age of the male parent, the influence seems to be antagonistic to that of the female; but Dr. Ewart is not by any means clear on this point. He says that with a mother of twenty and a father of thirty the chances of a boy or a girl being born "are about as equal as Nature can make such a problem." From such a passage we would gather that youth in either parent tends to the production of female children, and that the determination of sex is a matter of the mean age of the parents. The explanation appears to be almost too simple to be true. Dr. Ewart concludes by stating that under the present circumstances an average marriage age of between 27 and 28 years should produce a population in which the males are at all times in excess of the females.—"P. Science Siftings."

An exact definition of a gentleman has been tried many times, never, perhaps, with entirely satisfactory results. Little Peggy had never heard of any of the various definitions, but she managed to throw a gleam of light on the subject, albeit one touched with unconscious cynicism. The word was in the spelling lesson, and the question was— "Peggy, what is a gentleman?" "Please, ma'am," she said, "a gentleman's a man you don't know very well."

If the day looks kinder gloomy, And your chances kinder slim, If the situation's puzzlin', And the prospects awful grim, And perplexities keep pressing 'Till all hope is nearly gone, Just bristle up and grit your teeth, And keep on keepin' on.

THE FATE OF LORD OLOBURY.

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

PART 10. CHAPTER XVII. CAPTAIN WADE'S ACCOUNT.

"Stocks!" I exclaimed, as Wade gave me the name. "Why, that was his old valet."

"I know that, and if you choose to come with me, I'll let you into a secret," I said.

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"I know that, and if you choose to come with me, I'll let you into a secret," I said.





DAIRYING

A STANDARD WITHIN REACH. The big records some men are making with their cows...

INDIVIDUALITY IN COWS.

We speak of cows as cows, or the cow as one of the herd. We classify her as one of a multitude...

Dairymen are beginning to recognize this in cow feeding. Says "Kimball's Dairy Farmer"...

HOW SEPARATORS SEPARATE.

The force that separates the milk from the curd is known as centrifugal force...

The force acting in the separator has precisely the same action on the milk, but acts outward from the centre...

The cream is on the surface, which might be called the top, and the heavier portions of the milk at the point farthest from the centre...

From the above statements the following conclusions regarding the use of the separator may be drawn:

Time may be money, but it isn't so scarce. KEEP HIM IN PERFECT ORDER.

BEAUFORT ATHLETIC CLUB.

A general meeting of the above club was held at the Mechanics' Institute on Monday evening...

The secretary presented a balance-sheet for the past year, the receipts amounting to £445 11/9...

Mr J. Fullerton reported that he had audited the books and accounts for the year...

Mr Hannah thought it was a mistake to have such a lot of money stored away. The club should live for something more...

It was decided on the motion of Messrs Harris and George to donate £20 towards ploughing...

The annual meeting of the trustees was held at the Shire Hall on Thursday evening, 15th inst.

The balance-sheet for the past year there have been 37 interments and 11 sales of ground...

Mr Muntz moved that tenders be called for painting the lodge, gates and fence, and that the chairman, mover and secretary be authorized to deal with same.

Mr O'Sullivan moved, and Mr Muntz seconded, that a bonus of £5 be voted to the sexton in appreciation of the manner in which he had carried out his duties.

HARVEST FESTIVAL.

The annual harvest-thanksgiving services were conducted at the Beaufort Methodist Church on Sunday by the Rev. J. Barningham...

From Wm Payne, secretary of the Ballarat Progress Association, enclosing a copy of rules...

From Wm Coultard, secretary of the Ballarat Progress Association, enclosing a copy of rules...

There was a large attendance at St. John's Church of England, Beaufort, on Sunday, when the harvest festival was fittingly celebrated.

There was a large attendance at St. John's Church of England, Beaufort, on Sunday, when the harvest festival was fittingly celebrated.

A large number of residents assembled in the Mechanics' Hall on Wednesday evening, 14th inst., to bid good-bye to Constable Brown...

A well-known and highly respected resident of the Buangor district joined the great majority on Saturday morning...

Mr Robertson considered the council should be asked to form or clean the drain near Mr Callander's in the lane between here and the Mechanics' Institute...

The estimated damage as a result of the fire at Woolong is £2000.

BEAUFORT PROGRESS ASSOCIATION.

A meeting of the Beaufort Progress Association was held at the Shire Hall on Monday evening...

From Wm Payne, secretary of the Ballarat Progress Association, enclosing a copy of rules...

From Wm Coultard, secretary of the Ballarat Progress Association, enclosing a copy of rules...

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Hearn's Bronchitis Cure. Those who have taken this medicine are amazed at its splendid healing power.

YOU CANNOT AFFORD TO BE WITHOUT BEECHAM'S PILLS. To be certain, whenever you may be and however great your success...

Rev. J. Barningham thought the park the best had been seen in a country town.

WARD BROS. SEWING MACHINES. When you are not sewing the "Drophead" Machine makes a splendid table...

One Remedy for Piles. This distressing trouble which is the bane of existence for hundreds of thousands requires special treatment.

The Wonderful Curative Properties of DR. LUCAS' OINTMENT. Nature's Great Healer. It is the one and only Remedy for this painful trouble...

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