

DAIRY
COW'S UDDER.

PROLONG THE MILK FLOW.
E. COOK.

en interested in the ing, but perhaps now. I was quite years ago for ad- rapid milking; kind where on- he can work. I full free drawing t. is against that ch does not give stop long enough ppying of the ues- given the ques- and study, he will the very small pins is left, will ference.

s ago. Dr. Heger- narian and tea- recalled manu- attracted some at- I did not think importance at the d to me that if milk there was in the use of wait- working under last season I have and have come to the time spent in ery last drop by under will have the period of of course, the

ference in cows, primary methods st drop without the milking a cow up as a poor ny milking would skin the udder. worked the udd- in March. Seven- summer she has to dry up, but we have worked having thirty is far to com- come.

to make a trial in order to get experiment one new freshers. full milking every day, and There is lit- ness the feed have on the d would de- however, have

Wagon. found several complaints that their decision as to 9d being the maximum price per large loaf of bread was not being observed in country districts. The complaints have been referred to by

The Riponshire Advocate.

BEAUFORT, SATURDAY, MAY 8, 1915.

PRICE THREEPENCE.

1915

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

Several charges were made against the Riponshire Forces that went to the front in the House of Representatives last week by Mr Anstey. Five members of the Forces had been sentenced to terms of penal servitude by a military court martial at Natal, but the officers were punished, Mr Anstey claimed that the officers got off. He stated that it was a well-known fact that ship after ship left school loaded with loot which was the property of the officers. The Assistant Minister of Defence admitted that looting had been going on by other than private and the strictest inquiry was promised.

An appeal for assistance on behalf of the Servians has been sent to Australia by the Archbishop of Belgrade. The Servians resisted the Austrians in a valiant manner, but suffered heavy losses. The Archbishop writes: "Men and women, old men and innocent children, have been murdered, after terrible torturing, with gun, sword and fire. Many have been locked up in schools and other buildings and burnt alive. All the churches which the Austrians have obtained access have been desecrated, robbed and destroyed. The schools and the best houses have shared the same fate. Belgrade, the beautiful capital of Serbia, with its churches, its educational and humanitarian institutions, has been destroyed."

Arithmetic as now taught in State schools is no longer "a juggling with symbols (figures) to arrive at an answer," so Mr T. Livingston, Minister for Education, declares. In his annual report the Minister states that "rational investigation of number facts" is introduced at an early stage with the aid of counters, weights, measures, and other concrete aids. A child in an infant class is not merely told that two pints make a quart, but is allowed to fill a quart with a pint measure, "and so arrive himself at the relation. Similarly he is encouraged to handle the foot-rule, the yard, and chain measures, to build up money tables by handling real or cardboard coins, and to experiment with actual weights." With the help of demonstrations of this kind the teaching of fractional quantities, which were formerly reserved till Grade VI, was reached, is now begun in the infants' room. Generally speaking, unessential work had been eliminated from the school curriculum.

An explosion of gas caused the death of an engineer, Peter Cannon, at Footscray on Saturday.

The Ministry of New Zealand has decided to restrict the export of butter from the Dominion.

It is thought the State Ministry will propose the closing of hotels at 10 o'clock at night, instead of the present time of half-past 11 o'clock.

Mr J. D. Brown, Minister for Health, has issued instructions for the preparation of bills for the registration of nurses and midwives. Mr Brown stated on Monday that the Ministry did not consider it desirable to include clauses in the Health Act Amendment Bill dealing with the registration of nurses and midwives. Separate measures were preferred. It was highly desirable, he said, that midwives attending maternity cases in the absence of a medical man should be fully qualified, and it was also advisable that there should be State regulation of nurses, so that those only properly trained according to approved modern principles should be permitted to practise. In accordance with the rule usually adopted when such measures are brought forward, certificates of service will be issued to protect the interests of those who have been practising for some years, and who have a good general knowledge of nursing and midwifery.

THROAT AFFECTIONS AND HOARSENESS.
—All suffering from irritation of the throat and hoarseness will be appreciably relieved at the Alcees immediate relief afforded by the use of "Brown's Bronchial Troches." These famous "lozenges" are now sold by most respectable chemists in this country. People troubled with a "backing cough," a "sickly cold," or bronchial affections, cannot try them for soon, as similar troubles, if allowed to progress, result in serious Pulmonary and Asthmatic affections. See that the signature of JOHN I. BROWN & SONS, Boston, U.S.A., European Agents, 10, Farringdon Road, London, England.

A substantial increase is shown in the Customs receipts for April, compared with the corresponding month of last year.

AN OLD NURSE FOR CHILDREN.
"Mrs Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for Children Teething. Should always be used for Children while Teething. It Soothes the Child, Softens the Gums, Allays all Pain, Cures Wind Colic and is the Best Remedy for Diarrhoea. Directions for Using. Mrs WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.—Put a child under one month old, 6 to 10 drops; three months old, half a teaspoonful; six months old and upwards, a teaspoonful three or four times a day. For Diarrhoea, repeat the above dose every two hours, until the character of the discharges is changed for the better. Sold Everywhere.

Let US make the EASTER BRIDAL PORTRAIT.

Two Positions Taken. Two Proofs Submitted. A Lovely wedding present is an Enlarged Portrait of the Bride done in Sepia by our new process, framed and mounted in a brown shade of oak to match the picture.

Our enlargements are artistic and permanent. We make enlargements from any photographs, no matter how old or faded, and guarantee satisfaction. Write us to-day.

Size of Enlargement	Size of Mount	Price
12 x 10	22 x 14	25/-
15 x 12	23 x 17	30/-

Frame 8 inch Solid Oak.

As the Bridal Portrait has to last a lifetime the wise Bride will see that she gets the best—in other words, she will sit to us.

In support of our claim to her patronage, we point to these two facts. (1) Every important Wedding in Ballarat is photographed by us. (2) Brides from every part of Australia sit to us for their Portraits. Verb. sap.

OPEN SATURDAY AFTERNOONS.
RICHARDS & CO.,
21 STURT STREET,
BALLARAT.


10000 IN PRIZES. 10000 MELBOURNE EIGHT HOURS' ART UNION.
Acknowledged to be one of the most genuine of all 8th Year. The Art Union ever held. 8th Year. AS POPULAR AS EVER.
THE GREAT EVENT OF THE YEAR.
59th Anniversary Eight Hours' Day. GRAND FETE, BAZAAR and ART UNION. In aid of the Charities (Town and Country). Exhibition Boultmore, Westmore.

MONDAY, 26th APRIL
(Eight Hours' Day). Public and Bank Holiday.
EIGHT HOURS' ART UNION.
100 PRIZES, value £1,000.
Works of Art by Australian Artists.
FIRST PRIZE—OIL PAINTING—Value £500
SECOND PRIZE—OIL PAINTING—Value £100
THIRD PRIZE—OIL PAINTING—Value £50
and 97 other Prizes, amounting to value £20,000.
NOTE.—The Committee for procuring and awarding the Pictures to be painted in which they are valued as above stated, is desirous to fully satisfy the Public and Subscribers of the bona fides of the Art Union, and that in their opinion the Pictures are worth these prizes, the Committee offers (if applied to within one month from the drawing of the Art Union) to find purchasers for any of the winners of the First Three Prizes for the amounts at which they are valued.
The Art Union will be drawn at 8 p.m. on Tuesday, 18th May, 1915, in the presence of representatives of the Press and all Ticket-holders who may desire to attend. Winning numbers will be published in the three Melbourne dailies on the 18th May.
Every Ticket Sold, and no other, has a Chance in this Art Union.
Tickets (if each) can be obtained, with full list of prizes from your local Agents, or direct from the Secretary, 11 each, 11 for 10/-, 23 for £1, by forwarding address, and enclosing Postal Note, P.O. Order (with stamp for reply) to:
JOHN HYMAN,
Secretary, Eight Hours' Committee,
Trades' Hall, Carlton, Victoria.
Local Agent—Messrs COCHRANE & TULLOCH.
Buy your Tickets at once from your Local Agents.

W. R. GLOVER
Late F. F. Prince, BUTCHER.
HAVELOCK ST., BEAUFORT.
ONLY PRIME MEAT KEPT.
SMALL GOODS A SPECIALTY.
My Motto—
"Cleanliness, Quality, Civility."
Customers Waited upon Daily for Orders.



Frootoids



A Penny Stamp

will send you the Finest Furniture Catalogue you have had—finest from a printing point of view, and finest from the standpoint of value. It is a complete

GUIDE FOR COUNTRY HOME MAKERS,

because it is full of Illustrations of High-Grade yet Economical Furniture. With this beautiful Catalogue in your home, you have the privilege of selection in the quietness of your drawing-room, unswayed by the eloquence of the salesman who tries to sell inferior quality and badly-constructed Furniture.

Every Necessary to the Complete Furnishing of the Model Home

is to be found in this splendid book—it gives but an index to the immense stock of Furniture and Furnishing Accessories we carry (a matter of £20,000 worth).

Send for a copy to-day.
Post Free to any address.
Write for YOUR copy.

TUNBRIDGE'S

"The Big Arcade,"
Sturt & Armstrong Streets, :: BALLARAT.

DOMESTIC TROUBLE.

HUSBAND CLAIMS £270.

BEAUFORT WOMAN DEFENDANT.

PLAINTIFFS' JOKES.

THEATRES AND WINE SUPPERS.

An interesting case was heard before the Hon. Justice Winneke, in the Beaufort County Court on Monday afternoon, when James Owen, railway employee, of West Melbourne, sued his wife, Elizabeth Owen, for the recovery of £270.

The plaintiff, Mr. Owen, said that he had been married to the defendant for 12 years, and that they had three children, a son and two daughters.

Mr. Owen said that he had been employed by the Victorian Railways for 12 years, and that he had been a member of the Victorian Railways Employees' Association for 10 years.

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Mr. Lazarus—Well, was this letter a joke—“I’m giving a lively time among the girls. What, oh! Saturday and Sundays. I am always so tired on Monday, just getting so tired up. Your poor unfortunate husband, etc.”

Witness—Yes, that was a joke.

Mr. Lazarus—In another letter you say, “I am just getting sober.”

Witness—That was a joke. (Re-nerved laughter).

Mr. Lazarus—What a funny man you are.

The case was concluded on Tuesday.

The cross-examination of Mr. Owen was continued by Mr. Lazarus.

He had never told his wife that she was not to draw on the joint account.

On the 4th June he gave his wife £200 to put in the bank in his name.

He did not remember saying “That is yours.” He did not say to his wife at the time, “Put it in your name, and in case anything should happen to me, you will have no trouble in obtaining it.”

His wife said, “I don’t want money.”

Mr. Lazarus—Did you then say, “You take it; that is yours.”

Witness—I did not say “That’s yours,” but I told her I went through a lot of money before I met her.

Did you tell your wife you got the money by sharebroking?—No, I suppose you were on Wall Street, were you not? (Laughter.)

Witness—No, I have not brains enough to get that far.

This closed the plaintiff’s case.

Mr. Lazarus submitted that, on the plaintiff’s own case, he should be non-suited.

His Honor ruled against Mr. Lazarus, and decided to hear the defendant’s evidence.

Elizabeth M. Owen, the defendant, said she and the plaintiff were married in April, 1912.

Before marriage the plaintiff told her he had £300 in the bank in America, and when he got the money out it was £280.

On one occasion, and £18 on another, on the 4th June, 1912, her husband, who had received money from America, gave her £200 to put in the bank.

She told him she did not want the money, and he answered, “You take it; it is yours. I went through a lot before I saw you.”

She asked him how he went through it, and he answered, “I was in and around Sydney, seeing life, and I spent £100 there.”

Money, he said, “By sharebroking.” Referring to the same time to another £50, her husband said, “Take that £50, and put it into the Savings Bank in a joint account, so that we can both draw on it. We will want a pound or two later on.”

She then went to the bank, and placed £200 in her own name, and placed £50 in a joint account. About a month later her husband gave her another £50 to put into the joint account, and she did so.

At different times £10 was drawn from the joint account for repairs to a house, £30 for the purchase of a house, £10 for Melbourne.

Subsequently she drew the balance of the money from the joint account in February, 1914, she got a letter from a firm of solicitors in Melbourne making a demand for £200, for about 10 days.

She then claimed the money belonged to her. The money drawn by her from the joint account was for her maintenance.

Mr. Lazarus—Are you a prominent church worker?

Witness—Yes.

Do you say your husband used to make use of very bad language?—I do, very bad.

And I suppose you took him to task whenever he said “Damn it!”

Witness—Certainly reproved him for it. (Laughter.)

You also say he was addicted to drink?—Yes, he came and took the drink away, he was trembling with drink. I was not used to seeing drunken men, and it was a revelation to me.

Did he drink heavily?—I have known him drink a quart bottle from Saturday night to Monday morning.

What a quart bottle of beer?—No, of whisky. (Laughter.)

Did you marry your husband for this £300?

Witness—No, I did not, prior to marriage, enquire into his financial position?—I did not.

When you put that £50 into the joint account, do you consider that you could have done next day and drawn it all for charities?—I would not have done it for that.

But if you wanted a piece of furniture or a dress, you would have had no hesitation about drawing on the joint account?—No.

Did you ever tell him you would not give him back the money while you had drawn in your body?—No.

You drew £53 from the joint account, and paid it into your own account without your husband’s knowledge?—Yes.

Why did you draw that £53 in one lump?—Because my husband told me he was not going to keep me.

This was the case for the defendant.

His Honor said his impression was that the £200 was a gift by the husband to the wife, but he felt that the other £100 was borrowed for the convenience of both husband and wife.

Mr. Lazarus—The husband had £50 of the money, and the wife was entitled to the balance. Why should he remain the husband’s money? It had been handed for their joint use, and there was nothing to prevent the wife using it as she liked.

Lengthy argument followed, and Mr. Lazarus submitted that in a case of joint ownership one party could not draw everything. He, therefore, asked for a verdict for the plaintiff for £58.

His Honor said there was no law against the plaintiff’s case, and he said that he did not make a gift

of the £200 to his wife. He thought that the wife was the most likely to remember what transpired in his opinion the wife’s evidence on the matter was to be preferred.

Then two sums of £50 each were paid into a joint account, and at the request of the husband the wife drew out sums for her own purpose.

There was £53 left in the account when husband and wife had a disagreement, and acting on legal advice, Mrs. Owen drew out the £53, and placed it to the credit of her own account.

Ultimately this money was drawn from the bank by Mrs. Owen, who was no doubt using money for her ordinary expenses. He considered that when the money was put into the joint account the intention was that either party should draw on it as it was necessary.

Taking that view, he did not see anything to complain about if one drew the whole of the money, as apparently she was entitled to do. She happened to be a bit smarter than her husband, and should not be penalised for it.

There would be judgment for the defendant, with costs to be fixed within seven days.—“Star.”

PORT FOOTBALLERS ONLY.

It will soon be the season for football and therefore the season for Chamberlain’s Pain Balm.

You can’t play football without getting sprains, barked shins, bumps, etc., and you can’t get right again without using Chamberlain’s Pain Balm.

Bathe the affected part with water as hot as you can bear and then rub in Chamberlain’s Pain Balm freely and you will soon forget that you ever had an ache or pain. Sold by J. R. Wotherspoon & Co.

BEAUFORT MECHANICS’ INSTITUTE.

The monthly meeting of the Beaufort Mechanics’ Institute committee was held on Tuesday evening. Present—Messrs J. Jackson (president), D. Lindsay (secretary), M. Dames, D. F. Troy, E. W. Hughes, A. Parker, J. W. Harris, and H. E. Seager.

The secretary’s financial statement showed a Cr. balance on 30th April of £97 10s; the receipts for April being £10 0s. The following accounts were passed for payment—Librarian, £5; Cochrane & Tulloch, £1 5s 1d; Parker, 16s.

In answer to the president, the secretary stated that a copy of the grant had been received from the Government. He also stated that two tenders had been received for firewood at 5s per ton, one of which was late, and that L. Baulb’s tender had been accepted.

This motion and cause of the building was forwarded by Messrs J. R. Wotherspoon & Co. to the secretary of the company as the secretary mentioned that the librarian would have to be insured under the Employers’ Liability Act.

Mr. Troy moved that steps be taken to effect the insurance in the same company as the building is insured in. Seconded by Mr. Dames, and carried.

The secretary stated that he had seen Mr. Muntz with reference to the cracks in the building. He intended writing a report on the matter, but had not had time. Mr. Muntz said that the cracks were owing to the foundations being dry weather, the clay in the foundations having sunk, and the foundations settled.

Another £50 was drawn from the account, and it was decided that the foundations would go any further when heavy rains came. The only safe way to do away with the cracks was to underpin the foundations at an estimated cost of from £40 to £50.

Another temporary way would be to bar the building, four days being necessary at a cost of about £10. The bar in the reading room at the present time was absolutely useless, as it had not been fastened in the right way. Mr. Muntz thought there was no fear of the building falling down, and he (the secretary) took the matter to an immediate hurry to have the building seen to.

Mr. Muntz thought the gable was alright, but could not say positively without getting up on the roof and looking at it. But if that were gone, another bar would be required, and the cost would be a little extra.

Mr. Seager considered that the barning would be a waste of money. Mr. Harris thought the work should be done properly, and suggested that a sub-committee be appointed to try and raise the money.

He thought they could collect a good deal of money if they went the right way about it. Mr. Hughes moved that no action be taken, considering that it was not sufficiently serious.

The president thought that as there had been so many calls on the public they would not succeed in collecting the money. Mr. Harris thought the matter was serious, according to Mr. Muntz’s opinion. The secretary informed Mr. Troy that the Government grant was earmarked for the purchase of books, etc.

Mr. Harris was informed that the building had not been condemned, and considered the foundations had gone long ago, judging by the crack in the blue-slate step at the front door. Mr. Troy said he would second Mr. Hughes’ motion if he would alter it so that the matter would be held over for a month.

Mr. Hughes having agreed to do this, the motion, as amended, was carried. The president mentioned that he had suggested Mr. McKerral to cut away branches of a tree that had spread on to the roof of the building, and also to clean out the spouts.

GRAMPS AND COLIC.

Take a double dose of Chamberlain’s Colic and Diarrhoea Remedy at the first sign of cramps or colic and a threatened attack will be averted.

Hundreds of people who are attacked with cramps and colic use Chamberlain’s Colic and Diarrhoea Remedy. It never fails to give relief. Sold by all chemists.

The winter time table came into operation on the Victorian Railways on Monday.

Several alterations have been made in the running of trains which affect Beaufort. The 5.6 p.m. express from Melbourne is now only running as far as Ballarat.

It has hitherto been running as far as Stawell, but passengers for all stations on the Beaufort side of Ballarat have now to travel by the 4.30 p.m. from Melbourne, which is the Adelaide express.

A send-off was given by the members of the City of Ballarat Band at the hotel on Wednesday night to Mr. H. Collins, of the Telegraph Department, who has been associated with the band for many years, but who has been transferred to Melbourne.

Mr. J. Trekarlo, president, and in presenting Mr. Collins with a gold medal, suitably inscribed, referred to his long connection with the band, and said that his services would be missed.

He assured him that he had the best wishes of the bandmen for his future

AUTUMN AND WINTER. COUGLE'S ARE NOW OPENING NEW SEASON'S GOODS. NEW SEASON'S GOODS. All the Latest Novelties for AUTUMN and WINTER wear in all Departments & Showrooms. EVERYBODY CORDIALLY INVITED TO INSPECT. G. H. COUGLE, The Store for Good Values, BEAUFORT. PHONE, 22.

Commonwealth Bank of Australia. HEAD OFFICE SYDNEY. This Bank is open for all classes of GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS. POST OFFICE BUILDINGS, STURT & LYNARD STS., BALLARAT. Also at Melbourne, Sydney, Newcastle, Broken Hill, Dubbo, Canberra, Adelaide, Perth, Hobart, Rockhampton, Townsville and London.

J. W. HARRIS, CHEMIST & DENTIST. THREE STERLING REMEDIES: Harris' Rheumatic Powders. Harris' Influenza Mixture. Harris' Teething & Cooling Powders for Children. HOURS on and after NOVEMBER 1st, '12: Ordinary Week Days, 9 a.m. to 8.30 p.m. Wednesdays, 9 a.m. to 12 a.m.; 6.30 p.m. to 8.30 p.m. Saturdays, 9 a.m. to 10 p.m. Sundays, 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.; 6.30 p.m. to 8.30 p.m.

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

C. G. WOOD, Chemist, Beaufort Pharmacy. PRESCRIPTIONS ACCURATELY DISPENSED. Agent for the NYAL SERIES FAMILY REMEDIES.

JAS. H. ROBERTSON, PLUMBER, TINSMITH, AND GAS FITTER. Tanks, Spouting, Rigging, and Down-Pipe, Water Pipes, and Fittings, Gas, Steam and Water Taps. Religious Services. SUNDAY, MAY 16th, 1915.

C. G. WOOD, CHEMIST, BEAUFORT. Mr. Dalzell Hind, Surgeon Dentist, of Ballarat, visits the above Pharmacy every Friday afternoon. Hours, 12.30 p.m.

DEATH. RICHARDS.—On 12th inst., at "The Bungalow," Beaufort, Hannah, wife of William Richards, and mother of Euphrasia, William, and Sarah Richards, and Elizabeth Owen. Aged 81 years.

IN MEMORIAM. CHEESEMAN.—In loving remembrance of a dear wife and mother, who passed away on 18th May, 1915. Thou art not forgotten, mother, dear. Nor ever wilt thou be. For as long as life and memory last, We will always think of thee.—Inserted by her loving husband and family.

The Riponshire Advocate. Published every Saturday Morning. SATURDAY, MAY 15, 1915.

There was a clean charge-sheet at the Beaufort Police Court on Tuesday. Sickness is prevalent in the township, and there is a slight epidemic of measles.

Mr. T. Morley, junior clerk for over a year at the Beaufort branch of the Savings Bank, is to be promoted and transferred to another branch in a month's time. Mr. Morley, whose parents reside at Main Lead, has taken a deep interest for some years in the local branch of the A.N.A.

There was a fair attendance at the Beaufort Picture Co's. weekly entertainments at the Picture Palace on Saturday night. The typical budget included a number of interesting war pictures, and the star film, an exciting drama, entitled "The Youngest Son," watched with deep interest. Several splendid dramatic films and the usual sprinkling of humorous ones comprised the remainder of an excellent programme.

Mr. Wm. Wyatt, commission agent, of Collins Street, Melbourne, returned to Beaufort on Wednesday. About a week ago deceased was taken suddenly in while passing through Beaufort by train and was taken to the Railway Hotel, where he remained in critical condition up to the time of his death. His wife was promptly notified and his husband and three sons were with him to the last. The cause of death was diabetes and cardiac failure, the deceased having been subject to bad attacks for the past ten years. He was 60 years of age and had been married 30 years. He was a native of Victoria for 20 years and N.S.W. for 40 years. He leaves a widow and two daughters. The remains were interred in the Beaufort cemetery on Monday.

For Cast Shares, all makes, Plow Chains, Harness, American Plows, Seed Drills, and up-to-date Implements, you should try HAWKES BROS., The Ironmongers, Beaufort.

Mr. Jas. B. Prentice (president) occupied the chair at the fortnightly meeting of the Beaufort branch, A.N.A., on Tuesday night, eleven members being in attendance. A letter was received from the Board of Directors, stating that ex-president A. M. Taylor would represent the board at the branch's bi-annual meeting on Saturday next, read from Merino branch on behalf of the widow and family of a deceased member.—A donation of 10/6 was voted. T. Morley, secretary, resigning position of assistant secretary, was elected, and transferred to Melbourne shortly.—Received with regret. One new member was nominated, and the following officers were nominated, and the following officers took place at next meeting:—President, Mr. G. Wilson; vice-president, Mr. M. James; secretary, Mr. D. Lindsay; treasurer, Mr. P. T. Stevenson; committee, Messrs. Cochran, Hetherington, Sands, S. Poyser, and J. Fullerton (Mr. W. Chambers declining appointment); auditors, Messrs. D. Jackson and J. Fullerton; press correspondent, Mr. A. M. Parker. Two members were declared on the list at five o'clock. Accounts and sick-pay amounting to £11 10s were passed for payment. It was decided to purchase an ex-president's certificate for presentation to the retiring president, on motion of Messrs. Dunning and McLeod. Arrangements for entertainment Chief President Taylor at next meeting were left in the hands of the secretary. Mr. Prentice proposed to move at next meeting that the motion adopting the syllabus be rescinded in so far as it refers to the annual ball. If that motion was carried, he would move that no ball be held this year. He considered that owing to the depression existing at the present time the ball would not be successful financially, and also that the present was an inappropriate time for such celebrations. Mr. Daniels asked, in reference to the three-penny levy struck two years and three months ago to wipe off a debit on the incidental fund, if it was still in operation, and if it had served the purpose for which it was struck. The secretary replied that it was still in operation, and that the present was concerned it had served the purpose for which it was struck. The debit balance had been written off. It had a debit balance of £11 10s. It was seen if the levy was taken off whether the fund would carry on without the levy. Mr. Daniels said the levy was not to be taken off, but a debit of the incidental fund as at that time. If the contribution to the incidental fund was not enough, it should be made up by the members. Mr. Prentice moved that the motion be rescinded, making the levy be rescinded. The president regretted that he was unable to get his brother (Mr. Jas. M. Prentice) to attend to deliver a reference to be made to get him to come on some future date. The remainder of the evening was devoted to cards.

Many women habitually suffer from headaches which make life a daily purgatory. Frequently they are caused by indigestion and to remove the cause, you must remove the cause. Biliousness, constipation, disorders of the stomach and liver, there is nothing better than Chamberlain's Tablets. Headache cannot exist when Chamberlain's Tablets are taken. Sold by J. R. Witherspoon & Co.

THE GUN. There was a good attendance of shooters at the Beaufort Gun Club's ground on Saturday afternoon, when a series of events were decided. The sparrows, of which about 800 were put through the mill, were the first to be shot. The competitors had to contend with a very strong wind. Mr. H. Gargill, of Ararat, acted as referee. The principal event was a 2-bird snipe match for a £30 trophy (to be won by 20 birds). Out of the eight competitors, W. Topp and W. Norman, with six kills each, were the only ones to reach the ninth round. Norman missed his seventh bird, and Topp killed and retained the leg-in. Results of the sweepstakes are as follows:—No. 1—Won by Dawson on the sixth round. No. 2—Won by W. Gargill on the third round. No. 3—Won by R. Welsh on the fifth round. No. 4 and 5—Won by Shields on the fifth round. No. 6—Won by R. Welsh on the fourth round. No. 7—Won by Shields on the fourth round. No. 8 (off 25yds mark)—Won by R. Welsh on the fifth round. Mr. W. Dixon capably discharged the secretarial duties.

Owing to the loss sustained by the Beaufort Agricultural Society on the recent show, Mr. J. W. Miller, of Beaufort, has returned his prize money (£21). The secretary of the Beaufort Mechanics' Institute, D. Dixon, has been notified that the Government grant in aid to the Institute is £15 & 4d.

A football match was played between the Waterloo and Burrumbidgee clubs on Saturday evening at the Beaufort ground. The Waterloo team, captained by J. Lloyd, C. Jones, W. Kay, and W. Skene, for 12-11, 56 lams for Mr. L. Stephenson, Snake Valley, 12-2 to 10-1. The Waterloo team showed to most advantage; whilst for the losers J. Miller, F. White, and Quirk were most conspicuous.

SUPPOSED PRIZES. Before the accounts and prize money were handed for payment at the meeting of the Beaufort Agricultural Society on Friday, 7th inst., Mr. Miller asked if any complaints had been made to the secretary of the 14-2 pony trot. The secretary replied that he had received no complaint. He had heard someone speaking about it, and Mr. Fay said he had measured the pony and it was alright. Mr. Miller—Did he measure it officially? Mr. Fay—I understood so. Mr. Miller said he thought the pony was not under 14-2. One could easily see from his height when Mr. Darling tried to measure him. He was taken on the measuring stand, and was no better there. While the judge was measuring it in the ring the owner came in and used all his persuasive means to get the judge to approve of it. The judge said three or four times that it was not for him to deal with it, but for the stewards. The owner said the steward had already passed it, but the steward was not there to say he had done so. He could only infer that it was Mr. Fay, as of Beaufort, who had passed it. The judge said the steward afterwards, or if Mr. Darling left any remarks in this matter, and found it would cost something like £100 per year to run. He wanted to know if the council would pay for it to the extent of £30 out of the £100. His entire object was to save time, as the work was going on too slowly to satisfy him, and he did not know whether the council were satisfied with it. He thought the proposition a good one from the council's point of view, but did not know whether it was from his.

Mr. Sinclair—Would the council be at the disposal of the council if they wanted to do any inspecting business? If they wanted to see some work, would they be allowed to use it? Mr. Muntz said the car would be his, and if the councillors wished to come with him, he would be only too pleased to have them. The president—You would not allow Cr. Sinclair to drive himself. (Laughter.) Cr. Sinclair said he did not want the car to take a girl out. (Laughter.) Mr. Muntz said if the council wanted to go to Melbourne or Geelong, he supposed they would pay the petrol used. He would be prepared to run them out to see special work within the shire. Cr. Stewart—You would not take two like Cr. Sinclair. (Laughter.) Cr. Sinclair pointed out that it would be more to the advantage of the East and West Ridings than the North for the engineer to have a car. He was going to propose that the East and West Ridings pay £12 per year each and the North £6. The North did not have the same use for a car, and he considered, did not want one.

Cr. Stewart said he had thought for a long time that the engineer should have a car to keep up with the times and the increased work now. If he had a car the engineer could get round and see roads and get through his work much quicker. The contractor would also be more careful. He thought the proposal a very good one, as that was not very much to pay. He considered Cr. Sinclair's proposal selfish, seeing the help the West Riding had given the North. Cr. Sinclair—So you should; you have the best property. Cr. Stewart thought each riding should pay an equal share. He moved that the council pay the £30 per annum, and that each riding contribute one-third. Seconded by Cr. Carstairs.

Cr. Slater supported the proposal made by the engineer, considering it would save time. Cr. Sinclair moved as an amendment that, in consideration of the other two ridings receiving more benefit, the East and West Ridings pay £12 each and the North £6.

The president considered the proposal a very liberal one from the point of view. Mr. Muntz would not have to depend on individual councillors for a car, and they would feel more independent. No one in the council should be expected to run his car round for the benefit of the ratepayers, as Cr. Stewart had done. The ratepayers would also feel more independent. He thought it better to have a car towards which they were paying portion of the upkeep.

Cr. Halpin said he was not in favor of Cr. Sinclair's resolution. As far as the North Riding was concerned, they did not require a car, and they should not be called on to pay anything towards it. He was elected on the score of economy, and would vote from that point of view. If the engineer thought he could not get through their work so speedily as he might, as far as the speaker was concerned, he thought the engineer should provide the car and pay the upkeep himself. He did not think the upkeep of a car was more than the upkeep of a horse, as it was more expeditious in doing the work.

Cr. Roddis—Do you think it would be any benefit to the East of West? Cr. Halpin said it might, but he had nothing to do with them. Cr. Roddis said it was selfish to think only of your own. Cr. Halpin rose to a point of order. The North was in a bad financial position last year, and it was unwise for them to assist the others.

BURNEE'S GRADING ALLOWANCE. APPLICATION TOWARDS UPKEEP OF CAR. £30 PER YEAR ALLOWED. At the monthly meeting of the Riponshire Council on Monday, the president (Cr. Hannah) said the matter of a motor-car was to be dealt with.

Mr. Muntz remarked that at the present time he had to do a great deal more work than the council had a right to ask. He had to work on the roads all day and at home the greater part of the night. The work had accumulated on him, despite his efforts to the contrary. He suggested to the council that it would be of great assistance to him if the council provided portion of the maintenance for a motor car. He had made full enquiries into the matter, and found it would cost something like £100 per year to run. He wanted to know if the council would pay for it to the extent of £30 out of the £100. His entire object was to save time, as the work was going on too slowly to satisfy him, and he did not know whether the council were satisfied with it. He thought the proposition a good one from the council's point of view, but did not know whether it was from his.

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Cr. Slater supported the proposal made by the engineer, considering it would save time. Cr. Sinclair moved as an amendment that, in consideration of the other two ridings receiving more benefit, the East and West Ridings pay £12 each and the North £6.

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Cr. Halpin said he was not in favor of Cr. Sinclair's resolution. As far as the North Riding was concerned, they did not require a car, and they should not be called on to pay anything towards it. He was elected on the score of economy, and would vote from that point of view. If the engineer thought he could not get through their work so speedily as he might, as far as the speaker was concerned, he thought the engineer should provide the car and pay the upkeep himself. He did not think the upkeep of a car was more than the upkeep of a horse, as it was more expeditious in doing the work.

Cr. Roddis—Do you think it would be any benefit to the East of West? Cr. Halpin said it might, but he had nothing to do with them. Cr. Roddis said it was selfish to think only of your own. Cr. Halpin rose to a point of order. The North was in a bad financial position last year, and it was unwise for them to assist the others.

Cr. Stewart—If you were assisted by the West you should be thankful. Cr. Trengove endorsed Cr. Halpin's remarks. He was elected on the score of economy, and it would not be economy on his part to vote for the motion. He understood the engineer was supposed to find his own way of getting about to do the work.

Cr. Stewart said it seemed unreasonable. The engineer had to find a horse and buggy to go round for the benefit of the ratepayers. He was not as well paid in his profession as the daily workman, and had to have a special education. Ratepayers would get their work done better, and it would be for their own good. At last meeting they gave increased pay to men with a horse and dray. Cr. Halpin said, regarding Cr. Stewart's remarks about the increased pay for a horse and dray, the workman did not get the increase, but the producer got it. He would not have objected to the engineer getting more for feeding his horse, the cost of fodder having gone up 300 per cent. Cr. Sinclair said there was no necessity to have any feeling about it. He would like to see Mr. Muntz get the car, but wanted to make the best deal he could for the North Riding. If the other ridings decided to pay in proportion, well and good.

Mr. Muntz said he would like the council to understand that he was quite satisfied for things to go on in the old way, as he could not afford to pay the whole maintenance of a motor-car. It was to assist the council more than himself. In an adjoining shire Mr. Mickle had the right to hire a car when he wanted it, and in Ararat shire the council paid the whole cost of upkeep. There were several other shire councils which did the same thing. It was not an extraordinary thing. He thought the offer to the council a good thing, and it was a good thing for him in the respect that he would be able to do his work quicker than at present. If he bought a car he would have to work still, but would have the satisfaction of getting on with the work.

Cr. Roddis—You are not an eight hours' man? Mr. Muntz—Nor a 12-hour one, neither. Cr. Halpin—What hour do you start in the morning? Mr. Muntz—I am out of bed every morning at seven and in at 1 a.m.

The president said this new work would mean extra duties for both officers. The secretary would have to keep an extra set of books. Cr. Stewart—Are the officers allowed anything by the Roads Board for this work? The president—No. Cr. Lewis said he thought the request of the engineer a reasonable one. Several neighboring shires kept a motor. In Grenville Mr. Martin had one and got over a lot of ground with it. It gave him a greater amount of time to spare for the office. He thought it reasonable for the three ridings to share the expense.

The motion was put and carried by seven votes to two; Crs. Hannah, Stewart, Slater, Sinclair, Carstairs, Lewis, and Roddis voting for, and Crs. Halpin and Trengove against.

MINING NEWS. Mr. F. M. Rankin, manager of the Northern Hope, reports:—South-west branch reef drive extended to 312ft. past No. 2 rise; ready to start rising No. 3 rise to-morrow morning (Friday). North-west drive off No. 2 rise to 474ft.; payable excepting the last 20ft., where wash dipped to floor of drive, and the clay came on to the reef, taking and making wash again. North-east off No. 102ft. in payable wash. Top deck—South-west drive to 201ft. payable. Top level—One party panning in south-west off No. 1 rise off north-west bottom level—South-west off north-west to 327ft.; barely payable. Crosscutting north-east off No. 2 south-east in payable wash. One party panning in south-west off No. 2 south-east. Field, 253oz. Mr. D. H. Browne, manager of the Beaufort Deep Leads, reports:—No. 23 rise—Driving east and west off north crosscut in wash of fair value. No. 3 rise—Two parties crosscutting in wash, giving payable prospects at times. No. 4 rise—South off east to 267ft.; wash fair quality. South off west to 78ft.; payable drive stopped, as wash dipped underfoot. Crosscut opened north face of south drive to 247ft.; payable. No. 5 rise—Risen required height and opened to 187ft. from rails, driven west in reef to 121ft. 35 lams for Mr. L. Stephenson, Snake Valley, 12-2 to 10-1. The Waterloo team showed to most advantage; whilst for the losers J. Miller, F. White, and Quirk were most conspicuous.

A workman named Pett, an employee of Mr. D. Stewart, Monro, sustained painful injuries to one of his hands on Thursday through being jammed by a ray. Dr. A. G. Jackson attended to the injuries. Light showers of rain fell at Beaufort on Wednesday night, supplemented by steady rain on Thursday night and yesterday. Total registered, 23 points. The following district sales at the Ballarat stock sale on Tuesday:—Two lambs for Mr. J. White, Snake Valley, 14-3; 1 for Mr. B. Brown, Chesapeake, 24; 67 sheep for Mr. D. R. Hannah, "Warraroon"; Stockyard Hill, combed ewes £10 1 to 17s, merino ewes 15 to 12-11; 56 lambs for same owner, 14 10; 12-11; 35 lambs for Mr. L. Stephenson, Snake Valley, 12-2 to 10-1. The Waterloo team showed to most advantage; whilst for the losers J. Miller, F. White, and Quirk were most conspicuous.

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Cr. Slater supported the proposal made by the engineer, considering it would save time. Cr. Sinclair moved as an amendment that, in consideration of the other two ridings receiving more benefit, the East and West Ridings pay £12 each and the North £6.

The president considered the proposal a very liberal one from the point of view. Mr. Muntz would not have to depend on individual councillors for a car, and they would feel more independent. No one in the council should be expected to run his car round for the benefit of the ratepayers, as Cr. Stewart had done. The ratepayers would also feel more independent. He thought it better to have a car towards which they were paying portion of the upkeep.

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From same, stating that since he wrote he was informed that he had not been in the drain, which was a mistake. He asked that the drain be put in, and that the same be done to the other drains, as the same were in the same state, and he was not to be held responsible for the same. He was not to be held responsible for the same. He was not to be held responsible for the same.

Cr. Trengove endorsed Cr. Halpin's remarks. He was elected on the score of economy, and it would not be economy on his part to vote for the motion. He understood the engineer was supposed to find his own way of getting about to do the work.

Cr. Stewart said it seemed unreasonable. The engineer had to find a horse and buggy to go round for the benefit of the ratepayers. He was not as well paid in his profession as the daily workman, and had to have a special education. Ratepayers would get their work done better, and it would be for their own good. At last meeting they gave increased pay to men with a horse and dray. Cr. Halpin said, regarding Cr. Stewart's remarks about the increased pay for a horse and dray, the workman did not get the increase, but the producer got it. He would not have objected to the engineer getting more for feeding his horse, the cost of fodder having gone up 300 per cent. Cr. Sinclair said there was no necessity to have any feeling about it. He would like to see Mr. Muntz get the car, but wanted to make the best deal he could for the North Riding. If the other ridings decided to pay in proportion, well and good.

Mr. Muntz said he would like the council to understand that he was quite satisfied for things to go on in the old way, as he could not afford to pay the whole maintenance of a motor-car. It was to assist the council more than himself. In an adjoining shire Mr. Mickle had the right to hire a car when he wanted it, and in Ararat shire the council paid the whole cost of upkeep. There were several other shire councils which did the same thing. It was not an extraordinary thing. He thought the offer to the council a good thing, and it was a good thing for him in the respect that he would be able to do his work quicker than at present. If he bought a car he would have to work still, but would have the satisfaction of getting on with the work.

Cr. Roddis—You are not an eight hours' man? Mr. Muntz—Nor a 12-hour one, neither. Cr. Halpin—What hour do you start in the morning? Mr. Muntz—I am out of bed every morning at seven and in at 1 a.m.

The president said this new work would mean extra duties for both officers. The secretary would have to keep an extra set of books. Cr. Stewart—Are the officers allowed anything by the Roads Board for this work? The president—No. Cr. Lewis said he thought the request of the engineer a reasonable one. Several neighboring shires kept a motor. In Grenville Mr. Martin had one and got over a lot of ground with it. It gave him a greater amount of time to spare for the office. He thought it reasonable for the three ridings to share the expense.

The motion was put and carried by seven votes to two; Crs. Hannah, Stewart, Slater, Sinclair, Carstairs, Lewis, and Roddis voting for, and Crs. Halpin and Trengove against.

MINING NEWS. Mr. F. M. Rankin, manager of the Northern Hope, reports:—South-west branch reef drive extended to 312ft. past No. 2 rise; ready to start rising No. 3 rise to-morrow morning (Friday). North-west drive off No. 2 rise to 474ft.; payable excepting the last 20ft., where wash dipped to floor of drive, and the clay came on to the reef, taking and making wash again. North-east off No. 102ft. in payable wash. Top deck—South-west drive to 201ft. payable. Top level—One party panning in south-west off No. 1 rise off north-west bottom level—South-west off north-west to 327ft.; barely payable. Crosscutting north-east off No. 2 south-east in payable wash. One party panning in south-west off No. 2 south-east. Field, 253oz. Mr. D. H. Browne, manager of the Beaufort Deep Leads, reports:—No. 23 rise—Driving east and west off north crosscut in wash of fair value. No. 3 rise—Two parties crosscutting in wash, giving payable prospects at times. No. 4 rise—South off east to 267ft.; wash fair quality. South off west to 78ft.; payable drive stopped, as wash dipped underfoot. Crosscut opened north face of south drive to 247ft.; payable. No. 5 rise—Risen required height and opened to 187ft. from rails, driven west in reef to 121ft. 35 lams for Mr. L. Stephenson, Snake Valley, 12-2 to 10-1. The Waterloo team showed to most advantage; whilst for the losers J. Miller, F. White, and Quirk were most conspicuous.

A workman named Pett, an employee of Mr. D. Stewart, Monro, sustained painful injuries to one of his hands on Thursday through being jammed by a ray. Dr. A. G. Jackson attended to the injuries. Light showers of rain fell at Beaufort on Wednesday night, supplemented by steady rain on Thursday night and yesterday. Total registered, 23 points. The following district sales at the Ballarat stock sale on Tuesday:—Two lambs for Mr. J. White, Snake Valley, 14-3; 1 for Mr. B. Brown, Chesapeake, 24; 67 sheep for Mr. D. R. Hannah, "Warraroon"; Stockyard Hill, combed ewes £10 1 to 17s, merino ewes 15 to 12-11; 56 lambs for same owner, 14 10; 12-11; 35 lambs for Mr. L. Stephenson, Snake Valley, 12-2 to 10-1. The Waterloo team showed to most advantage; whilst for the losers J. Miller, F. White, and Quirk were most conspicuous.

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ALL RIGHTS RESERVED. THAT DOWDY OF A GIRL.

A FASCINATING, CLEVER, SOCIETY LOVE STORY.

By Mrs. GEORGIE SHELDON, Author of "Sister Angela," "The Masked Bride," "A Brave Girl," &c.

SYNOPSIS OF PREVIOUS PARTS. The story opens at "Livingstone Elms," the home of one of the oldest and most aristocratic families in the county. Robert Livingstone, finding himself drifting into financial difficulties, wishes to borrow largely from the fortune left under his trusteeship to his ward, Gertrude Wynn, who is known locally as "that dowdy of a girl." The funds of the estate can be used for the purpose only when Gertrude is of age, or if she marries before attaining her majority. Livingstone therefore induces his son, Allan, a medical student of much promise, to bring about an early marriage with Gertrude. For years the two had been playfellows, and although Gertrude is only sixteen years of age, the marriage is speedily arranged and performed. Allan has stipulated that immediately after the ceremony he leaves for the Continent to continue his medical studies; and whilst Gertrude is waiting for him to say good-bye, she overhears Allan and his father quarrelling in the library, and learns why Allan has married her. After her husband's departure she falls senseless to the ground. Brain-fever ensues, and when at last she comes to she finds Allan by her side, but she is so weak that she cannot move. Her hands and feet have disappeared, and that her head, which was shaven during her illness, is furnishing a beautiful growth of rich brown hair in place of the unsightly locks.

PART 3. CHAPTER VI. "I SHALL GO TO HILTON COLLEGE."

A few days later Mrs. Livingstone entered Gertrude's room, just after breakfast, and found her busily engaged in looking over a pile of books. A nearer inspection showed her that they were her despised and long-neglected school books. She made no comment, but watched the girl attentively during the day. Two hours of careful study were spent upon arithmetic, an hour upon geography, and history and language followed, the same amount of time being devoted to each. She feared such close application might do her injury, and so called her physician in consultation. He made a friendly little call upon Gertrude, but watched her closely all the time he was in her room. "A moderate amount of study won't hurt her," he said afterwards, to Mrs. Livingstone. And study did not harm Gertrude. She even seemed to improve more rapidly, now that her mind was occupied with some definite purpose. She arose early in the morning—hitherto she had been the last one up and always late for breakfast—and devoted the hours until eleven to attentive study. At that hour Mrs. Livingstone promptly cut her short, and resolutely bore her away to drive. They drove until nearly one, when they returned to lunch, after which Gertrude went to her studies again until three. Everything was done with the utmost regularity, certain hours being devoted to certain branches, and nothing was allowed to interfere with her work. Everybody was surprised, for such methodical habits were entirely at variance with the girl's former ways. Another noticeable change was in her excessive neatness. She had become scrupulously nice regarding her personal appearance, her dress, though simple, being now always most carefully arranged. Mrs. Livingstone was no longer annoyed by her careless habits. There was nothing to complain of. But she missed the merry girl who had been the life of their home; who had been in the habit of rushing in upon her with a breezy dash and chatter with song and laughter—yes, and whistling, too, that had made the old house resound with life. But she was entirely changed. A girl seemed to have gone out, and a woman to have come in. As every week brought her strength and vigour, her cheeks became fuller and tinged with a lovely pink; her hair grew longer, and curled lovingly in glossy brown rings about her forehead, and her eyes, too, seemed to have grown darker, and to glow with an animation and intelligence that was very attractive. It was in vain that Mrs. Livingstone urged her to go out visiting with her; she would not, and if any one called and addressed her as "Mrs. Livingstone," she would wince with pain, and vanish the moment she could go without a breath of politeness. The answer to her letter came one day, about four weeks after she had written to Allan. It was very kind, for he had been deeply moved upon receiving that pathetic appeal from the girl who was willing to sacrifice everything—yes, everything—for his sake; while it had shown him that there was more depth to her nature than he had imagined. He answered it immediately, as she had requested, and he told her the whole truth, although he endeavoured to cast as little blame as possible upon his father. He said he believed that Mrs. Livingstone had been nearly insane over his business troubles, that he had been desperate, and threatened suicide, unless he could be relieved from them.

"What could I do, Gertrude?" Allan asked. "I argued the question over and over again with him. I told him he was a dowdy, a dowdy, a dowdy; that if he would only consent to meet poverty, and financial ruin, than to force me to commit a double wrong—to deceive you regarding the state of my feelings, and win your consent to a marriage simply to give him the means to redeem his position. But it was all in vain—he would listen to no reason; and Gertrude, I could not let my father become a self-murderer." "Forgive me if you can. I have suffered as much for the wrong done you as upon my own account. I have always loved you very dearly, in a brotherly way, and I told no falsehood when I said that I loved you better than any one whom I had ever seen. And I meant that you should never know that it was a love betrothal, but the devotion which you bestowed upon me. I can never forgive myself for what you overheard, however. I was wild with passion that afternoon—almost insanely angry that my father should ask me to give up my studies and remain at home for his sake, after requiring that terrible sacrifice from both of us. I never meant what I said; it was beneath any gentleman to speak of you in the way I did, and I repented bitterly the moment the words were uttered. Again I ask you to forgive me for wounding you so deeply. "And now, dear, do not ever mention that dreadful word 'divorce' again. It would be impossible; and even if it could be arranged, I would never consent to it. For your sake, as well as mine, I should oppose any such measure, for no scandal must ever touch you, Gertrude, or our proud name. Do not forget that you are a 'Livingstone' now, although, now that you know how you have been deceived, I cannot blame you for feeling that the bonds which bind you to me are most hateful fetters. But, my dear little friend, I will endeavour to make your life as pleasant as may be when I return; meantime, live just as happily as you can, forget, if possible, that you are bound, and make the most of the three years or so that are to be all your own—for you are to be just as free as if you had never spoken those words that made you my wife. I will lay no restrictions upon you, save that you do nothing to cause any gossip or scandal regarding our union." "There was much more in the same strain, with some hints as to what she could do to make life more pleasant, and a little suggestion that, if she could become really interested in it, it would do more for her than anything else. Gertrude read the letter many times, and though she could plainly see that Allan still regretted their marriage upon his own account, as well as upon hers, yet she was at heart greatly relieved that he would not countenance anything like a separation. There was comfort, even though it was accompanied by a bitter sting, in knowing that she belonged to him, and she resolved, although she might never be able to win his love, that she would at least win his respect. She would at herself for the position which, as his wife, she expected to occupy; he should never be ashamed of her because of her ignorance. For the first time a sense of joy, almost of exultation, took possession of her, that Allan would never again be annoyed by her personal appearance, for she knew that she was becoming very lovely. It was the greatest wonder and mystery to her; but whenever she looked at herself she was conscious of a thrill of pleasure and gratitude that the gift of personal beauty had been bestowed upon her. One day, after her health had become fully established, she surprised Mrs. Livingstone by saying, abruptly: "I have finished my school books, and now I think I will go away somewhere to take a collegiate course." "My dear," exclaimed the elder lady, looking up with a start, "that would be a strange proceeding." "How so?" "Why, Gertrude, you are a married woman, and who ever heard of a person going to school after marriage?" "Yes, I know I am married," but the girl replied, in a low voice; "but I am not half educated yet. I have wasted a great deal of time, and I must make up for it in some way." "That is certainly a very praiseworthy resolution, Gertrude; but, really, dear, there is no need of going away. You can have private teachers, and take just as thorough a course as you choose at home." "True; but I should not have the incentive to study here that I should have in regular classes; and I have made up my mind to go to Hilton College for a three—perhaps four—years' course." "But Gertrude, it will be such an unheard-of step for any one situated as you are. Really, dear, I do not think I could consent to it," returned Mrs. Livingstone, looking deeply troubled. "Situated as she was" meant that she was a married woman, and thus was debarred from all the privileges of girls. People would sneer and say disagreeable things, while perhaps it would sound strange. But there could be no possible harm in her going regularly to school, and it was a question which she believed she had a right to decide for herself. Beside, Allan had said she was to be just as free as if she had never taken any vows upon her; she was to live as happily as she could, and make the most of the years of her absence. So, after a brief reflection, she said, quietly: "Dear Mrs. Livingstone, I do not care anything about what any one may say, and I have set my heart upon it. I shall go to Hilton College." "Gertrude, why do you always call me 'Mrs. Livingstone' now? Why not, as usual, call me 'dear' or 'my dear'?" "What does she look like?"

A vivid flash rushed over Gertrude's face, and tears of pain sprang to her eyes at this unexpected question. "What does she look like?" "Oh, she is tall and slender, and I imagine she has been ill, for she looks delicate, and her hair is short, fine, and over her head, and about her forehead. She has beautiful great eyes, with the bluish lashes I ever saw; and there is the prettiest color in her cheeks." "Well, that is rather an attractive picture. What is her name?" "Livingstone—Gertrude Livingstone. It has a kind of high-toned sound, doesn't it? I was passing the reception-room just as she came, and I peeped in while she was being introduced." "Miss Curiosity! How old is she?" "Ahem! It appears that I am not the only curious one. Well, I should think she must be sixteen, though her short hair makes her look very young. She is very quiet in her manner, and carries herself—well, rather unbecomingly. Oh, it was very wicked—cruel; and to both Allan and me. It is an irony that I will never forgive as long as I live, for nothing could justify it; and if there was anything I could do to break the unnatural relationship, I would not hesitate a moment. I hate the very sight of the church where that mockery was performed; I cannot endure to live in this house; I cannot bear to meet Mr. Livingstone, or have him speak to me. I grope with it all myself to this day. I can only exist by working with all my might—by keeping every moment employed. This is why I want to go away to school; and I shall go to Hilton at the beginning of the second term of the year—the first of February." She had spoken passionately, and with a ring of pain in her voice, and Mrs. Livingstone's loving heart was suddenly suspended their conversation as she spoke, and she crossed the room to her side, laying her hand tenderly upon her shoulder. "The girl was trembling like a reed." "Gertrude, do you feel like that towards me? Do you wish to go because you hate me as you seem to hate my husband? Do you feel that we are all your enemies?" she asked, sorrowfully. "For a moment the poor little wife hesitated. Then she threw her arms around the stately, beautiful woman, laid her head against her breast, and burst into a tempest of tears. "No, no—I love you—I love you dearly; but oh, I cannot call you 'mother.' The word would choke me every time I uttered it, because it would recall all the wretched past. Oh, why was there any wedding for Mr. Livingstone to get money? I hate my fortune—I wish I had been a beggar—a charity child—anything rather than have brought such misery into Allan's life." "And into your own, too, poor child," murmured Mrs. Livingstone, with trembling lips, growing almost heart-sick herself over the girl's suffering and sense of wrong. "Don't you see that I must go?" Gertrude continued. "I am not happy here while I look for a chance to realise how much I need to educate myself. I have been making preparations for this purpose, and I know that I am ready to be examined, and to begin a collegiate course. I shall be a half year behind, to be sure, if I enter in February, but I think I can make that up by working diligently. There are a few weeks yet, and I will study under private masters during that time. You will not oppose it?" she pleaded, lifting her flushed, tearful face appealingly. "I can see that it would seem a little strange for anyone who is married to go to school, but no one there need know anything about it. I can enter there as simple 'Gertrude Livingstone'—all my letters can be addressed that way, and I know that I shall not be as miserable as I am here. Forgive me, but saying so reminds me of that dreadful day." "No, I will not oppose it, dear—it shall be as you desire," Mrs. Livingstone replied, looking very pained and grave. "I believe, on the whole, it will be the best thing you can do; it will, at all events, be a change, and I know that you will be happier surrounded by young people of your own age." "So it was settled, and Mrs. Livingstone once set about preparing her wardrobe, taking great pains to have everything as simple and girlish as she could, in order to make her forget her position, if possible, like a regular schoolgirl. Meanwhile, Gertrude engaged a private teacher, and dug deep into algebra, Latin, history, and the other branches laid down in the catalogue which she had obtained from "Hilton," and when the first of February arrived she was surprised and gratified at the progress she had made. At school she had always been regarded as rather stupid, but she now knew it was because she had never thoroughly applied herself. She had never realised the necessity of it; but now her whole heart was bent upon acquiring a sound education. Allan had said that she would "never amount to much, intellectually." He never should have said so, for she was a girl with compressed lips and burning brow—he should never look down upon his wife when he came home because of her ignorance; so when she started for school, it was with a feeling that she was fully prepared to take her place in the first year of her collegiate course, and with the determination, also, to complete the curriculum before returning to Livingstone Elms. Mrs. Livingstone accompanied her to the college, where she introduced her as "my daughter, Gertrude." Her name was entered upon the register as Gertrude Livingstone; and no one there suspected anything of the sad romance connected with her young life.

CHAPTER VII. GERTRUDE AT SCHOOL. "Have you seen the new scholar?" "No; is there a new scholar at this time of the year?" "Yes, she came this morning." "What does she look like?" "Oh, she is tall and slender, and I imagine she has been ill, for she looks delicate, and her hair is short, fine, and over her head, and about her forehead. She has beautiful great eyes, with the bluish lashes I ever saw; and there is the prettiest color in her cheeks." "Well, that is rather an attractive picture. What is her name?" "Livingstone—Gertrude Livingstone. It has a kind of high-toned sound, doesn't it? I was passing the reception-room just as she came, and I peeped in while she was being introduced." "Miss Curiosity! How old is she?" "Ahem! It appears that I am not the only curious one. Well, I should think she must be sixteen, though her short hair makes her look very young. She is very quiet in her manner, and carries herself—well, rather unbecomingly. 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"I am not happy here while I look for a chance to realise how much I need to educate myself. I have been making preparations for this purpose, and I know that I am ready to be examined, and to begin a collegiate course. I shall be a half year behind, to be sure, if I enter in February, but I think I can make that up by working diligently. There are a few weeks yet, and I will study under private masters during that time. You will not oppose it?" she pleaded, lifting her flushed, tearful face appealingly. "I can see that it would seem a little strange for anyone who is married to go to school, but no one there need know anything about it. I can enter there as simple 'Gertrude Livingstone'—all my letters can be addressed that way, and I know that I shall not be as miserable as I am here. Forgive me, but saying so reminds me of that dreadful day." "No, I will not oppose it, dear—it shall be as you desire," Mrs. Livingstone replied, looking very pained and grave. "I believe, on the whole, it will be the best thing you can do; it will, at all events, be a change, and I know that you will be happier surrounded by young people of your own age." "So it was settled, and Mrs. Livingstone once set about preparing her wardrobe, taking great pains to have everything as simple and girlish as she could, in order to make her forget her position, if possible, like a regular schoolgirl. Meanwhile, Gertrude engaged a private teacher, and dug deep into algebra, Latin, history, and the other branches laid down in the catalogue which she had obtained from "Hilton," and when the first of February arrived she was surprised and gratified at the progress she had made. At school she had always been regarded as rather stupid, but she now knew it was because she had never thoroughly applied herself. She had never realised the necessity of it; but now her whole heart was bent upon acquiring a sound education. Allan had said that she would "never amount to much, intellectually." He never should have said so, for she was a girl with compressed lips and burning brow—he should never look down upon his wife when he came home because of her ignorance; so when she started for school, it was with a feeling that she was fully prepared to take her place in the first year of her collegiate course, and with the determination, also, to complete the curriculum before returning to Livingstone Elms. Mrs. Livingstone accompanied her to the college, where she introduced her as "my daughter, Gertrude." Her name was entered upon the register as Gertrude Livingstone; and no one there suspected anything of the sad romance connected with her young life.

"I would like to know why you are so obstinate about it," returned Mrs. Rose. "I declare, I feel personally aggrieved that you should have kept me all this time. Have you been afraid that some of us would fall in love with him, and you have other plans for him? Perhaps he is even spoken for already, and you thought some of our innocent young hearts might be endangered to no purpose. Come, be a dear, now, and let me put the picture where I want to. I'll make the girl think that he is a very particular friend of mine." "But Gertrude would not; it was too painful a subject to be talked about, and she would not run the risk of having to answer 'uncomfortable questions.' Rose saw something was troubling her, something that she did not wish to explain, so she returned it with a smile, and said nothing more about it, though she could not help wondering why any one having so handsome a brother as Allan Livingstone appeared to be could refrain from talking about him and betraying a pride in him. As the long summer vacation drew near, Gertrude began to dread going back to Livingstone Elms. She had been so happy at school. Hilton was so lovely, and the companionship of her young friends so delightful, that she could not bear the thought of returning where every thing would remind her so painfully of the dark blot upon her life. But she did not have to go back to Livingstone Elms. Permission came to Rose from her mother, to invite her friend and chum to spend the vacation with her at Long Branch, where the Taylors had a lovely residence, and as Mrs. Livingstone, upon being consulted, willingly agreed to the arrangement, Gertrude was only too happy to accept the invitation. So the middle of July found the two friends by the sea, with the prospect of six delightful weeks before them, and with nothing to do but be happy, and gain strength for another year of study. The next two years at school were but a repetition, mainly, of the first one. Gertrude did not relax her diligence, and every report forwarded to Mrs. Livingstone showed that she was making rapid progress; while certain pictures that were from time to time forwarded to her gave evidence of artistic talent of a high order. Gertrude experienced some anxiety during the third year of her course. Allan had not been quite so well lately, and there was some talk of his coming home. If he should return, there would be an end of school for her, for her place, as his wife, would be with him in his home, and she could not then complete her course and receive her diploma, which she was exceedingly anxious to do. Rose Taylor was to graduate this year, and she would lose her friend and room-mate. This was also a very great trial to her—to both of them, indeed, for the two girls had grown to love each other dearly, and the thought of parting was very painful. The last week finally came, and it was not decided whether Allan was to return even then. For a month this uncertainty had caused Gertrude the greatest anxiety. She was growing exceedingly nervous, and was losing health in consequence. Her teacher said it was because she was working too hard, and the principal advised her to suspend all study for the remainder of the term. But she knew better—she knew it was not the work; it was the fear that Allan was coming, and that she would be obliged to give up her plan of graduating with honours and a finished education. One afternoon she and Rose wandered away to a cosy green nook, not far from the seminary, and where they often went on a warm day with their books to study. Both were thoughtful and somewhat sad. "I declare, I cannot recall that in less than a week my school-days will be over, and I shall leave Hilton for good. I really am very sorry to go," said Rose, as she slipped her arm about Gertrude's waist, and leaned her head against her shoulder. "And what am I to do without you, if I come back next year?" Gertrude asked, with a sigh and an unsteady voice. "If you come back! Of course you are coming, Gertrude," said her friend, looking surprised at the doubt in her words. "I am not quite sure." "Why, you certainly can't think of giving up the prospect of graduating, dear?" "I wish very much to do so." "I should think so—such a brilliant scholar as you are! You will be sure to take the very first honours, and I shouldn't suppose you would miss them on any account. What has happened to make you fear you cannot come? Has your father been untoward, or anything?" "No," answered Gertrude, with a slight curl of her lips at this last query. "Well, what is the reason, then?" "I am afraid Allan is coming home." "Afraid that your brother is coming home?" cried Rose, in astonishment. "Why, I should imagine you would be perfectly delighted; and I cannot understand, either why you return should interfere with your going, or why you should be so very learned himself." Gertrude made no reply to these remarks, but stood with drooping eyes and flushed cheeks, nervously twisting her wedding-ring round and round upon her finger. "Do stop twirling that ring, Gertrude, and tell me what you mean," said Rose, a trifle impatiently. "That is a great habit of yours when anything troubles you. By the way," she interposed, as if some strange thought had suddenly occurred to her,

secret and acknowledge him as her husband. "I have often wondered what makes you wear that ring, and no other, when you have such lovely ones in your jewel-box. It looks like a wedding-ring. Are there any particular associations connected with it?" "Yes; it is a wedding-ring, Rose." Gertrude had made up her mind some time previous to tell Rose the story of her life before she left school. She had kept it a profound secret all this time; but now they were about to part, Rose would be sure to learn it some time, and she preferred to relate it herself. This seemed a fitting time, and her friend's question gave her the desired opportunity. "Whose?" inquired the young girl. "Some relative's, I suppose. Perhaps it belonged to some one who has died, and you have taken a vow to wear it, and no other, all your life. It would be just like you." "I have taken a vow to wear it all my life," said Gertrude, very gravely, but regarding the heavy story sadly. "But it belonged to no friend, Rose; it is my own wedding-ring." To be Continued.

THE DAIRY MILKING. In milking cows, the object of the milker should be to obtain the largest possible quantity of milk without causing inconvenience or annoyance to the cow or injury to her udder. Diverse opinions exist as to whether cows should be milked with wet or dry hands. Dry milking is a strong point of some teachers of dairying, but it is open to objection. Assuming it implies that the hands must be kept dry, then it cannot be recognised as a safe operation, involving danger and injury to cows. A nervous and irritable temperament. The average dry milker would not have sufficient activity left in his hands to complete milking in a thorough manner. Wet milking has been pronounced to be wrong because of the universal neglect of milkers to adopt the necessary precautions to prevent contamination of the milk with dirt. But does not dry milking cause particles of dirt and scales from the teats and udders to fall into the milk? The habit of dipping the fingers in the pail and having the dripping with milk, should be wholly condemned by the farmer. Keeping the hands moist during milking is the most desirable course to follow, and with due attention to other features of cleanliness the milk should be free from foreign matter. If milking were practised according to instructions, there would be but a small amount of dirt in the milk, and it would be favourable to the development of taints. At dairies where the following rules are practised, proof has been given of a high standard of quality. 1. Milk the cows in a clean and sanitary place. 2. See that the milker is clean in person. 3. Brush the udder and flank of the cow. 4. Moisten the flank and udder with a cloth. 5. Wash the teats and dry them. 6. Moisten the hands at intervals with clean water while milking. WHEN IS A COW OLD? Provided that a cow has been an exceptional milker in her prime, she may be worth keeping long after her best days on the chance that she may breed heifers like herself, says a writer in the London "Daily." Although there is no guarantee that a good cow will yield good milk, it is certain that a cow will not, so the cow should be kept as long as she is profitable. The ultimate loss of an old cow is nothing to the possible gain of milk from a strain of good calves. In an ordinary way a cow should be sold at her ninth or tenth year. She is then passing her yield in milk, and is worth a high price for beef if in good condition; but there are many exceptions to this rule, and ill-health may be off an animal at any age. There is no reason to believe that the calves produced late in life are inferior, and there is no positive evidence that the milk of an old cow is any poorer than that of a young one; while if a young cow is used the balance will be kept in favour of the old cow. The famous old Guernsey cow, "Daisy," exhibited at the London Dairy Show, up to the age of twenty-five years, was an example of what is possible in profitable keeping of good cows to a great age. PREFERRED TO HIDE HIS... The editor of a great newspaper sent for a certain author, who had submitted an unsolicited manuscript. "I am glad to make your acquaintance, sir," said the editor, "but I am not quite sure that you are not a little over the top. Let us see your name, and it will make me famous." "I'm not after fame," objected the author. "It's money I want." "But you'll get as much money either case." "No, I won't. If I publish my own name my wife will get the money." A Good Floor Polish. Mix equal parts of linseed oil, turpentine, methylated spirits, and sugar. This is just as good as any other better than any of the best. Wash, and much cheaper. A Laundry Hint.—When washing coloured or patterned muslins, which the colours may run, wash in a spoonful of blue-black ink added to the tub of water will set the colours at once and for all. Black and white goods especially have an unpleasant habit of drying with brownish tints. The small quantity of ink required prevents this, and they will come out like new. The tip of the minute hand of the average watch travels nearly four-fifths of a mile every year.

THE MAN ON THE... THE ZERO TH... HEAT...

THE MAN ON THE BRIDGE.

can be captain or officer on a great liner holds in the mere thought, more than a tinge of romance. But in reality—

There is nothing but hardships, real hardships, in such a post very frequently. In times of fog the master of the ship may be on deck from six to seven hours; on him depends the safety of perhaps three thousand souls. During a winter voyage the hardships are increased. Not even arm's date can protect a man against the fierce, penetrating fog, experienced by the crew who must take his stand on the ice and snow covered bridge.

THE ZERO THAT HAS NO HEAT.

Absolute zero, the point at which there is no heat whatever, has been found by scientists at 273 degrees below zero Fahrenheit, or about 530 degrees below zero Celsius.

This amazing state of coldness has been produced by Professor Kamerlingh Onnes, of Leyden, Holland. One of the interesting results of this experiment has been to prove that gases do not extinguish by this degree of cold.

The term theory, as advanced by Professor Kamerlingh Onnes, and other scientists, is, therefore, proved to be correct. According to this theory, heat has been carried from star to star and from planet to planet through space in the form of vibrations of light.

The electric conductivity of a substance is not affected by the temperature. The momentary suspension of the conductivity of a substance is not affected by the temperature.

Investigations undertaken by the physicist, Dr. Kamerlingh Onnes, have shown that the nature of matter is not affected by studying them in the neighborhood of absolute zero.

When washing materials in a tub, it is found that the colors black and white in unpleasant brownish stripes. This is due to the fact that the water is not clean enough to wash the materials properly.

ROAD-MAKING MACHINERY.

PROPOSAL TO BORROW £2500.

The following special report by the Riponshire Council on Monday, relative to proposed additions to road-making machinery, was read by Mr. E. J. Muntz, B.C.E., who was present at the meeting.

It is essential that the metal be obtained, as in no other way can they be obtained. In addition, they will probably pay on account of saving in time. The only question about these bins is the capacity. It seems to me that as they are bound to be used with traction engines, they should be large enough to provide a load for traction engine, otherwise time is lost by the engine, or two smaller bins will have to be obtained.

Mr. Muntz said that the second large stationary bins, and were just what they wanted except that they would have to be made portable. The bin, which he had in mind, was a good style. He thought that it should be the sort of bin they could run a drag or a water cart, which should fill the drag or water cart in the centre, so that they would be able to draw it through.

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It would mean three months at cost £50. The president said a roller going a mile a day would be a good roller at 30/ a day, what would it cost? There was no question as to the advisability of buying a roller.

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Cr. Halpin said his point was that he did not want to go headlong into debt. Cr. Sinclair understood that the roller, if they could get it, would be a good roller at 30/ a day, what would it cost? There was no question as to the advisability of buying a roller.

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WAR IN EUROPE.

Campaign's inhuman submarine campaign against merchantmen culminated in an act of cold-blooded piracy and murder which has staggered the civilized world. A mammoth liner, without guns or ammunition, and employed in carrying passengers and mails, was torpedoed and sunk, and 1,339 innocent lives, including many American's sacrificed. Without the slightest warning a German submarine on Friday, 15th, torpedoed and sent to the bottom the great Cunard liner Lusitania (30,394 tons), when off the Irish coast. The number of persons on board, and the loss of life, were as follows:—Total lives lost, 1,339. VIVID stories of the disaster are told by survivors. The liner went down so quickly that many boats could not be launched, while others were so crowded that death roll is not quite a great one. It was first reported that the total number lost being 1,339. Harrowing sights were witnessed at Queenstown, where 30 bodies were among the dead laid to rest at a temporary morgue. The newspapers of the United States are searching in their condemnation.

The note of protest forwarded to Germany by the United States, consequent upon the torpedoing of the Lusitania, is couched in an emphatic tone. America asks Germany to account for the loss of American lives in the Lusitania disaster, and the violation of American rights in the war zone. She asks for guarantees against a repetition of the acts complained of. The note contains a plain intimation that the United States is prepared to meet any eventuality arising from non-compliance with the demands.

Retribution for the Lusitania crime is the cry of all classes in England. The police and military have had to protect Germans. Very important operations are taking place in France, where the Allies have assumed a violent offensive. The Germans have occupied their positions for months, during which time they have constructed powerful defences. It is claimed by the Turks that they have sunk the Australian submarine A.E.2, which was operating with the Allies' fleets in the Dardanelles.

Mr. John Calder, head teacher of the Waterloo State school, has forwarded to the treasurer of the Ballarat No. 1 district a cheque for £35 in aid of the Belgian Fund. This handsome amount was raised by the friends and old boys at a sports meeting held recently. The death of Mrs. Hannah Richards, widow of Mr. William Richards, occurred at her residence, "The Bungalow," Baarfont, on Thursday. Deceased, who was 81 years of age, was an old and respected resident of the Mt. Cole district, having lived with her late husband on their farm and orchard there for many years, but of late years had lived with her daughters at Beaufort. The cause of death was senile decay and heart failure. Deceased was a native of St. Ives, Cornwall, and had lived in Victoria 52 years. She was married at Beaufort to Mrs. Mary Hannah Sarah Richards to mourn their loss. The funeral has been arranged for this (Saturday) afternoon at 3 o'clock. To-morrow or to-night, maybe, you will lose something that you prize highly. Nearly everybody loses something at one time or other, but in Beaufort few things are lost that cannot be recovered through a small ad. in the "Riponshire Advocate." It's easy to mail an ad. to the "Advocate," or just call at the office and tell us your trouble.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

Arrangements being received after the appointed time in the notice that ADVERTISEMENTS reach us by WEDNESDAY MORNING, such alterations will be made till the following issue. In future this rule will be strictly enforced, in fairness to our employees. Correspondents are also requested to send reports by Thursday. ALL CASUAL ADVERTISEMENTS (unless the Advertiser has an account in our books) must be paid in advance. No exception to this rule will be made. A PARKER, PROPRIETOR.

MIDDLE CREEK.

A meeting of ladies was held in the hall on Thursday, 6th inst., to arrange for making up of garments for the soldiers at the front. Mrs. McDonald occupied the chair. It was decided to form a local branch of the Red Cross Society, £1210 worth of material is on hand, and work will probably be started next week.

A very enjoyable social and dance was held in the hall on Friday, 7th inst. in aid of the Belgian Fund. Resulting in an additional £110 to the fund. The trophies were won by Mr. A. McDonald and Miss B. Miles. Music was supplied for the dancing by Miss Dunn and Mr. de Hugar.

The monthly meeting of the school committee was held in the school on Friday, May 7th, when there was a full attendance. Mr. Dunn (president) welcomed the new member, Mrs. McDonald. The balance-sheet for the annual picnic was read and adopted. £2 9/6 was cleared at the dance, and was paid to the local secretary of the Belgian Fund committee. It was decided to spend £1 in providing refreshments for the children on Empire Day. A hoisted flag will be purchased and set up for the first time that day.

The secretary of the Middle Creek and District Belgian Relief Fund committee wishes to acknowledge receipts of the following further amounts:—Mr. J. Jess, £1; Mr. F. Dunn, £1.

THE SECOND OF A SERIES OF SOCIALS.

The second of a series of socials in aid of the relief fund was held at the Societies' Hall on Wednesday night by the Beaufort Fire Brigade, and proved both enjoyable and successful. About 35 couples were present. The first part of the evening was occupied by a euchre tournament; Mr. Chas. Day winning in the men's division and Mrs. J. Day, junr., in the ladies'. Mr. P. Brown provided the dance music, and Mr. R. Davis acted as M.C. The gathering broke up about 3 a.m. Mr. W. Dixon carried out the secretarial duties.

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BEAUFORT, SATURDAY, MAY 22, 1915.

PRICE THREEPENCE.

DIVORCE COURT.

STRADLING V. STRADLING.

In the Melbourne Divorce Court on Wednesday, 12th inst., before Mr Justice Casen, Muriel Gladys Stradling, aged 28 years, of Cranview grove, Armadale, asked for a dissolution of her marriage with Frederick Wm. Stradling, aged 32 years, official in the National Bank of Victoria, on the ground of misconduct. The marriage took place in 1908, and there is one child, Mr Maxwell appeared for petitioner, and he was not represented by counsel.

The petitioner, in giving evidence, said that she was married to respondent in 1908. She resided with her parents until November, 1909, when she went to live with her husband at Sale. He was an officer in the National Bank. From Sale they went to Skipton, and from Skipton went to Pyramid Hill.

The first time she had occasion to complain of her husband's conduct was when he was about a fortnight after her marriage. She charged him with misconduct, and he admitted it, but on him promising not to repeat it, she forgave him. She had to remonstrate with him again on occasions after that. He admitted the offences. While at Pyramid Hill last year, she received a telegram addressed to her husband. He was away, and it was opened and handed to her. It was from South Yarra, and asked him to meet the train. When he returned he received the telegram, and next day he went to Bendigo. In October she found a letter addressed to her husband from Amy Cahill. She kept the letter, but did not say anything to her husband about it. They were not then living as man and wife, although living in the same house. Marital relations had ceased in July. She left Pyramid Hill in November, and put the matter in the hands of her solicitors. When the papers were served on her husband he came to her at Armadale and asked her to withdraw the case.

She refused. He said he would let her live wherever she pleased so long as she withdrew the case from the court. She said to him, "Do you admit the truth of the statements in the papers?" He said he did, but not before 26th November. She would not discuss the matter further with him.

John William Balchin, inquiry agent, gave evidence that in consequence of instructions received he made inquiries. On the 25th November last he saw the respondent at the Spencer street railway station. He went into an hotel in Spencer street. Witness remained there until closing time. Next morning witness saw respondent leave the hotel, carrying a small handbag and an overcoat. He entered a motor car, and went along Spencer street into Flinders street. In consequence of what he had heard, he went to 26 Hope street, South Yarra. The wind was very strong and the blinds were down. He got there about 10 o'clock, and waited until 5 o'clock in the afternoon. During that time several people tried to get in, but could not, and apparently to meet the train. When about 5 o'clock he saw a man in a dark suit, and a woman in a light dress, enter the hotel. Respondent came out of 26 Hope street, and walked to the corner of Hope street and Toorak road. He got into the motor car and drove back to 26 Hope street. He went inside, and came out a few minutes later, carrying a small handbag and an overcoat. Almost immediately Mrs Cahill came out, and both got into a motor car, and drove along Hope street, down Toorak road, and into St. Kilda road. About 10 minutes to 5 p.m. witness saw respondent leave by the Bendigo train. On Sunday, 27th December, he saw respondent to a house, 8 Andrus road, St. Kilda. He knocked at the door, and immediately Mrs Cahill came out. They walked down to the beach,

SKIPTON.

A meeting of the Linton to Skipton Railway Construction Trust was held on Monday, 10th inst., at the Mechanics' Institute. Notices to treat and notices of withdrawal (rendered necessary by the alteration of the site of the Skipton station) were received, signed, and sealed, and the secretary was authorized to have them served as soon as possible. The annual balance-sheet for the year ending 31st March, showing the liabilities of the Trust up to date to be £2970 13/6, was received and adopted. Mr. Oman was re-elected chairman of the Trust for the ensuing 12 months.

BEAUFORT RAINFALL.

We are indebted to Mr J. M. Keitch for the following interesting information as to the rainfall at Beaufort since 1899.

Jan. 1899	1.13	1.25	1.01	1.02	1.08	1.06	1.07	1.08	1.00
Feb. 1899	1.80	2.01	2.03	2.04	2.05	2.06	2.07	2.08	2.09
Mar. 1899	2.71	2.72	2.73	2.74	2.75	2.76	2.77	2.78	2.79
Apr. 1899	3.38	3.39	3.40	3.41	3.42	3.43	3.44	3.45	3.46
May 1899	4.01	4.02	4.03	4.04	4.05	4.06	4.07	4.08	4.09
June 1899	4.64	4.65	4.66	4.67	4.68	4.69	4.70	4.71	4.72
July 1899	5.27	5.28	5.29	5.30	5.31	5.32	5.33	5.34	5.35
Aug. 1899	5.90	5.91	5.92	5.93	5.94	5.95	5.96	5.97	5.98
Sept. 1899	6.53	6.54	6.55	6.56	6.57	6.58	6.59	6.60	6.61
Oct. 1899	7.16	7.17	7.18	7.19	7.20	7.21	7.22	7.23	7.24
Nov. 1899	7.79	7.80	7.81	7.82	7.83	7.84	7.85	7.86	7.87
Dec. 1899	8.42	8.43	8.44	8.45	8.46	8.47	8.48	8.49	8.50
1900	9.05	9.06	9.07	9.08	9.09	9.10	9.11	9.12	9.13
1901	9.68	9.69	9.70	9.71	9.72	9.73	9.74	9.75	9.76
1902	10.31	10.32	10.33	10.34	10.35	10.36	10.37	10.38	10.39
1903	10.94	10.95	10.96	10.97	10.98	10.99	11.00	11.01	11.02
1904	11.57	11.58	11.59	11.60	11.61	11.62	11.63	11.64	11.65
1905	12.20	12.21	12.22	12.23	12.24	12.25	12.26	12.27	12.28
1906	12.83	12.84	12.85	12.86	12.87	12.88	12.89	12.90	12.91
1907	13.46	13.47	13.48	13.49	13.50	13.51	13.52	13.53	13.54
1908	14.09	14.10	14.11	14.12	14.13	14.14	14.15	14.16	14.17
1909	14.72	14.73	14.74	14.75	14.76	14.77	14.78	14.79	14.80
1910	15.35	15.36	15.37	15.38	15.39	15.40	15.41	15.42	15.43
1911	15.98	15.99	16.00	16.01	16.02	16.03	16.04	16.05	16.06
1912	16.61	16.62	16.63	16.64	16.65	16.66	16.67	16.68	16.69
1913	17.24	17.25	17.26	17.27	17.28	17.29	17.30	17.31	17.32
1914	17.87	17.88	17.89	17.90	17.91	17.92	17.93	17.94	17.95
1915	18.50	18.51	18.52	18.53	18.54	18.55	18.56	18.57	18.58

TUBERCULAR AFFECTIONS AND HOARSENESS.

All tubercular affections of the throat and hoarse voices will be speedily cured by the use of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. These famous "Lozenges" are now sold by most respectable chemists in this country. People troubled with a "hacking cough," a "slight cold," or bronchial affections, caused by a "hacking" similar trouble, if allowed to progress, result in serious Pulmonary and Asthmatic Affections. See the signature of JOHN I. BROWN & SONS is on every wrapper. Prepared by JOHN I. BROWN & SONS, Boston, U.S.A. European Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

CRAMPS AND COLIC.

Take a double dose of Chamberlain's Colic and Diarrhoea Remedy at the first sign of cramps or colic and a threatened attack may be avoided. Of hundreds of people who are attacked with cramps and colic use Chamberlain's Colic and Diarrhoea Remedy. It never fails to give relief. Sold by all chemists.

JOB PRINTING.

Do not send your best work to the city, and give us the remnant! We can execute job printing with neatness and despatch, and our prices are quite equal to those of the city firms. Before placing your next orders call in and see our samples—we guarantee satisfaction. In every-day lines we can give you an immediate quote for any number. Printing of every description, such as

- Ball & Concert Tickets,
 - Members' Tickets, Programmes
 - Business, Invitation & Visiting Cards
 - Wedding and Mourning Cards
 - Soiree & Dinner Tickets,
 - Mining Scrip, Reports, &c
 - Pamphlets, Circulars,
 - Billheads, Memos, Letterheads
 - Envelopes, Posters, Dodgers,
 - Delivery and Receipt Books
 - Drapers' Handbills, Catalogues,
 - Books of Rules, By-laws, &c
- Printed in the most Modern Style.

Your local Printer spends his money with you, as also does his staff; so indirectly money spent with him, or portion of it, goes assuredly, through different channels of circulation, find its way back to your own coffers. Bear this in mind, and when you require anything with printers' ink on it, don't forget to support local industry. Bear in mind that money sent to Melbourne printers is absolutely lost to the town and district, and has no possible chance of ever returning, even by the most roundabout channels of circulation. The local man has undoubtedly the best claim on your orders, and by encouraging him you are helping to build up your own town.

"Advocate" Office, Beaufort.

Let US make the EASTER BRIDAL PORTRAIT. As the Bridal Portrait has to last a lifetime the wise Bride will see that she gets the best—in other words, she will sit to us.

Two Positions Taken. Two Poses Submitted.

A Lovely wedding present is an Enlarged Portrait of the Bride done in Sepia by our new process, framed and mounted in a brown shade of oak to match the picture.


ENLARGEMENTS. Our enlargements are artistic and permanent. We make enlargements from any photographs, no matter how old or faded, and guarantee satisfaction. Write us to-day.

Size of Enlargement: 12 x 10, 15 x 12, 20 x 16, 25 x 17, 30 x 21. Price: 25/-, 30/-, 35/-.

Frame 3 inch Solid Oak.

OPEN SATURDAY AFTERNOONS.

RICHARDS & CO.,
21 STURT STREET,
BALLARAT.



Frootoids

For Constipation, Biliousness, Bad Breath, Headache, Indigestion.

Delightful Family Medicine

MR. CHARLES ROCK writes: "I have seen a lot of testimonials about CLEMENTS' TONIC in books and papers, but what I find fault with is that very writer has utterly failed to give a proper value of that medicine." (Signed) CHARLES ROCK.

ALL CHEMISTS AND STORES SELL IT.

RAILWAY AND TRAMWAY MEN SHOULD USE

CLEMENTS' TONIC

MR. CHARLES ROCK, of 42 Clarendon Street, East Brunswick, 33 years in the Melbourne Tramway and O.B. Company, writes on 2/4/12:

CLEMENTS' TONIC LTD.

"In December, 1911, I was laid up with pleurisy, so serious the doctor consulted another. For three days MY TEMPERATURE WAS 104 DEGREES. MY LIFE WAS DESPAIRED OF, but through taking the doctor's advice I live to-day. He advised my wife to get CLEMENTS' TONIC for me, as 'there was life in that medicine.' When he said 'life in Clements Tonic,' they were the truest words he ever uttered. I would have been in my last resting place only for that grand medicine. Had my wife paid £40 for the bottle she would have had good value. I have seen a lot of testimonials about CLEMENTS' TONIC in books and papers, but what I find fault with is that very writer has utterly failed to give a proper value of that medicine." (Signed) CHARLES ROCK.

This is a remarkable letter, but then CLEMENTS' TONIC is a remarkable medicine that cures the most distressing ailments. Thousands have been cured by its use, often when other remedies have failed. It cures all Nervous Troubles, Digestive Liver or Kidney ailments it is most curative.

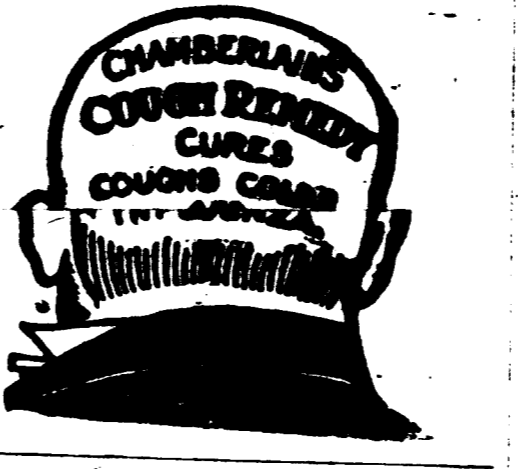
W. R. GLOVER

at E. F. Prince, BUTCHER.
HAVELOCK ST., BEAUFORT.
ONLY PRIME MEAT KEPT.
SMALL GOODS A SPECIALTY.
My Motto—
"Cleanliness, Quality, Civility."
Customers Waited upon Daily for Orders.



FUNERAL REFORM. Established 1860.
A. H. SANDS
(Late Wm. Baker),
UNDERTAKER.
NEILL STREET, BEAUFORT.
Hearse and other requisites supplied in town or country.
Funerals of all classes furnished at the lowest possible charges.
Post, Telegraph, and Telephone Messages promptly attended to.

A. H. SANDS,
Cabinet Maker, Upholsterer and Picture Framer.
A well-assorted stock of Softwood Timber, Picture Framing, Paints, Oils, and Window Glass kept on hand.



CHAMBERLAIN'S COUGH REMEDY CURES COUGHS BRONCHITIS

A warranted Cure for all Acquired or Constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs in either sex. These famous Pills also cure, Pain in the Back, and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Certify your success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

CLARKE'S B. 41 PILLS.

"For the Blood is the Life." YOUR BLOOD WANTS PURIFYING.

IF YOU are troubled with Eczema, Blisters, Spots, Pimples, Boils, Sores or Eruptions of any kind continually bursting through the Skin.

IF YOU have that constant itching and inflammation of Piles.

IF YOU are suffering the aches and Pains of Bad Legs, Abscesses, Ulcers, Soreful and Ulcerated Sores, Glandular Swellings or Blood Poison.

IF YOU are in the grip of Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago, Gout, etc.

All these are sure signs of clogging blood impurity, calling for immediate treatment through the blood, so don't waste your time and money on useless ointments and messy applications, which cannot get below the surface of the skin. What you want and what you must have is a medicine that will get right to the root of your trouble, a medicine that will thoroughly filter the blood of the poisonous matter, which alone is the true cause of all your suffering. Clarke's Blood Mixture is just such a medicine. It is composed of ingredients which quickly attack, overcome, and expel from the blood all impurities (from whatever cause arising), and by rendering it clean and pure, can be relied on to effect a lasting cure.

The True Value of CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE is certified by a most remarkable collection of uncollected testimonials from grateful patients of all classes—patients who have been cured after doctors and hospitals have given them up as incurable cases who have been cured after trying many other treatments without success—patients who not only have been cured of the particular Skin or Blood Complaint from which they were suffering, but also have found great improvement in their general health. (See pamphlet round bottle.)

Clarke's Blood Mixture is pleasant to take and unadvised free from anything injurious to the most delicate system of either sex, from infancy to old age.

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE
THE WORLD'S BEST BLOOD PURIFIER.
CURES ALL SKIN and BLOOD DISEASES.

OF ALL CHEMISTS AND STOREKEEPERS. REFUSE SUBSTITUTES.



A Penny Stamp

will bring you the Finest Furniture Catalogue you have had—finest from a printing point of view, and finest from the standpoint of value. It is a complete

GUIDE FOR COUNTRY HOME MAKERS.

because it is full of Illustrations of High-Grade yet Economical Furniture. With this beautiful Catalogue in your home, you have the privilege of selection in the elegance of your drawing-room, unswayed by the eloquence of the salesman who tries to sell inferior quality and badly-constructed Furniture.

Every Necessary to the Complete Furnishing of the Model Home

is to be found in this splendid book—it gives an index to the immense stock of Furniture and Furnishing Accessories we carry (a matter of £20,000 worth).

Send for a copy to-day. Post Free to any address. Write for YOUR copy.

TUNBRIDGE'S

"The Big Arcade,"
Sturt & Armstrong Streets, BALLARAT.



The Great...
Hearne's Bronchitis Cure

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

GAMP HOTEL, BEAUFORT. **STEWENSON BROS., BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS.**

HAVELOCK STREET, BEAUFORT.

Estimates submitted for all work building line.

Printed and published by the Proprietor ARTHUR PARKER, at the office of The Riponshire Advocate newspaper, Lawrence Street, Beaufort, Victoria.

PRICE OF FOODS BILL.

MR. OMAN'S VIEWS.

In the Legislative Assembly... Mr. S. Oman, M.L.A., contributed the following remarks on the Price of Food Bill...

representative of the district. Mr. Mackinnon.—They are a nice little lot with their families to have on your...

FOR FOOTBALLERS ONLY. It will soon be the season for football, and therefore the season for Chamberlain's Pain Balm...

OUR BOYS. They have won a name in the heart of war. A name that is honored to-day: They have added their shots to the cannon's...

AN OLD CURSE FOR CHILDREN. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children Teething. Should always be used for Children while Teething...

CORRESPONDENCE. APPEAL FOR RED CROSS. TO THE EDITOR, "RIPONSHIRE ADVOCATE." The Beaufort branch of the Red Cross Society would be very pleased to receive donations of material for the making of flannel shirts, pyjamas, also wool...

"IT'S A LONG WAY TO TIPPERARY." The song that all the boys have been singing with great gusto since the beginning of the war. Some may say that it is now somewhat stale, but its associations will be immortal, as introducing the refrain that carried much cheer and good fellowship amongst our armies on their way to fight the foe.

WINTER CLOTHING—WINTER DRESSES AND COSTUMES —WINTER BOOTS—that will keep out the damp which has just arrived, gladdening the hearts of all. YOURS FOR SOUND, SOLID VALUE, J.R. Wotherspoon & Co. BEAUFORT & BUANGOR

Hawkes Bros., GENERAL HARDWARE —AND— TIMBER MERCHANTS, —BEAUFORT.— Large Stocks always on hand of FENCING WIRE, Black & Galv. BARBED WIRE, WIRE NETTING, DROPPERS. PLOUGH SHARES, TRACE & PLOUGH CHAINS. Furniture, Crockery & Glassware Specialties. Only the Best Material stocked, and we invite you to inspect before purchasing

SILVER STAR STARCH THE BEST IN THE WORLD. INSIST ON LABELLED PACKAGES. H. REHFISCH & CO., 223 MAIR STREET, BALLARAT. (Two doors from Armstrong Street.) WE BUY WOOL, HIDE, SKINS, BORSEFAIR, and all STATION PRODUCE. WE PAY ALL FREIGHTS AND CHARGES, AND PAY CASH ON DELIVERY. —NO COMMISSION.— A TRIAL SOLICITED. Members of our firm are not of German birth or parentage.

SAILOR'S GULLY. A very enjoyable social was held in the Sailor's Gully State school on May 5th, in aid of the Belgian Relief Fund...

DANGER OF CRUP. The great danger in crup is the formation of a thick crust in the voice box, and until this is expelled the spasmodic choking continues...

BALLARAT STOCK MARKET. Tuesday. Fat cattle: 93 were yarded, about half good to prime quality, balance useful...

RIAN ANNIVERSARY. Important event took place at the school on Monday last, when the 100th anniversary of the birth of the late Mr. J. J. O'Malley was celebrated...

RIPONSHIRE COUNCIL.

A special meeting of the Riponshire Council was held on Monday, 24th inst., to deal with tenders for road-making machinery and other works...

The secretary stated that the council would have to pay £120 per year for 31 1/2 years to repay the loan.

Mr. Sinclair considered this most satisfactory, and would relieve them of any doubt as regards taxation.

Mr. Stewart referred to the Colacshire being not paid by the Roads Board.

Mr. Sinclair understood that if they were to have the £2900 the Roads Board they would have to pay £180 a year.

Mr. Stewart stated that the engineer had remarked that it was no use crossing should not push their case to the limit.

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AUSTRALIAN NATIVES' ASSOCIATION.

BEAUFORT BRANCH.

The half-yearly meeting of the Beaufort branch A.N.A. on Tuesday night was attended by twenty-two members.

The following officers, who were elected unopposed, were installed by Mr Taylor, whose present suitable responding:—President, Mr G. Wilson;

Mr Taylor moved that the motion adopting the syllabus be rescinded in so far as it related to the annual ball.

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BALLARAT STOCK MARKET.

Tuesday. Fat cattle: Only 102 cattle forward today, about one-third being suitable trade quality, the remainder being nearly all stores.

Wethers: Prime crossbred wethers, 35/ to 40/; extra quality and heavy weights, 45/ to 50/; good crossbred wethers, 28/ to 31/; medium crossbred wethers, 25/ to 28/.

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Whilst on the way to our Stores, the happy expectations of Good Values to be gained, and the knowledge that a square deal is to be obtained there, will instinctively cause one to hum the famous air.

A General Boycott of German Goods has been our Motto, and the result is that although the National Crisis has had its effect at the World's Fashion Centres, our buying facilities have enabled us to secure a very fine range of WINTER GOODS, unsurpassed for Variety and Value in the larger Cities.

Opportunity's at your very door—Answer the call of the Purse that tells you to Economise.

WINTER CLOTHING—WINTER DRESSES AND COSTUMES —WINTER BOOTS—that will keep out the damp which has just arrived, gladdening the hearts of all.

YOURS FOR SOUND, SOLID VALUE,

J.R. Wotherspoon & Co. BEAUFORT BUANGOR

SOCIETIES' HALL, BEAUFORT. WEDNESDAY, 2ND JUNE, 1915. ILLUSTRATED LANTERN VIEWS ON "SOME CITIES OF THE WARRING NATIONS," BY BISHOP OF BALLARAT.

Religious Services. SUNDAY, MAY 30TH, 1915. METHODIST CHURCH—Beaufort, 11; Raglan, 9; Chute, 7—Rev. C. Chapman.

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

H. REHFISCH & CO., 223 MAIR STREET, BALLARAT (Two doors from Armstrong Street).

WE BUY WOOL, HIDES, SKINS of all kinds, BARK, BEESWAX, HORSEHAIR, and all STATION PRODUCE.

C. G. WOOD, Chemist, Beaufort Pharmacy.

BEAUFORT DEEP LEADS GOLD MINING COMPANY. Beaufort—All SHARES SOLD BY public subscription at the Mining Exchange, Ballarat, on Tuesday, 26th June, 1915, at 12.30 o'clock p.m., unless previously redeemed.

HOPE GOLD MINING COMPANY. No Liability, Trawalla. All SHARES forfeited for non-payment of the 1st Call of Two-pence (2d) per share will be SOLD by public subscription at the Mining Exchange, Ballarat, on Tuesday, 26th June, 1915, at 12.30 o'clock p.m., unless previously redeemed.

SOCIETIES' HALL, TO-NIGHT (SATURDAY, 29TH MAY), AND EVERY SATURDAY NIGHT. PICTURES. TO-NIGHT'S STAR—"THE DUMB PASSION."

W. H. HALPIN, AUCTIONEER. HOUSE, LAND, STOCK, GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT & VALUATOR. Rents Collected. Loans negotiated. Highest Cash Price for all kinds of Produce.

SILVER STAR STARCH. THE BEST IN THE WORLD. 2 1/2 lb Carton, 11 lb Carton.

INSIST ON LABELLED PACKAGES. Only the Best Material stocked, and we invite you to inspect before purchasing.

Hawkes Bros., GENERAL HARDWARE —AND— TIMBER MERCHANTS, —BEAUFORT.—

Large Stocks always on hand of FENCING WIRE, Black & Galv. BARBED WIRE, WIRE NETTING, DROPPERS.

PLOUGH SHARES, TRACE & PLOUGH CHAINS.

Furniture, Crockery & Glassware Specialties.

Only the Best Material stocked, and we invite you to inspect before purchasing.

ALL RIGHTS RESERVED. THAT DOWDY OF A GIRL.

A FASCINATING, CLEVER, SOCIETY LOVE STORY. BY MRS. GEORGE SHELDON.

SYNOPSIS OF PREVIOUS PARTS.

The story opens at "Livingstone Elms," the home of one of the oldest and most aristocratic families in the county. Robert Livingstone, finding himself drifting into financial difficulties, wishes to borrow largely from the fortune left under his trusteeship to his ward, Gertrude Wynn, who is known locally as "that dowdy of a girl."

PART V.

At half-past five Miss Frothingham went down stairs to see that everything was in proper order for Allan's reception, asking a servant whom she met in the hall if Gertrude had come in.

The girl replied that she did not know that Mrs. Livingstone had gone out.

Miss Frothingham retraced her steps up stairs, and peered into the young girl's room.

It was empty, but in perfect order. A tear started to the good woman's eye, and she was greatly disturbed not to find her there.

"She may be in the bath-room," she thought; and going to it, she tapped upon the door, saying at the same time, "Gertrude, are you there, dear?"

There was no answer, and she opened the door. There was no one within.

She flew below again, her heart laden with anxious fears, and questioned the servants. Not one had known of her going out or her coming in.

The gardener was called, and he alone had seen Gertrude on her way down to the river. He was despatched to the boat-house to ascertain whether she had returned, but returned, bringing the news that her boat was not in its place, consequently she must be out still.

Miss Frothingham, with a pale face and trembling limbs, traversed three flights of stairs to the observatory, where, with a powerful glass she swept the whole bay below.

There was no boat upon it, but away in the distance she could distinguish a sail or two gleaming like white wings in the sunlight.

She was almost distracted, and knew not which way to turn. She could not consult Mr. Livingstone, for he had gone off in the carriage to the station for Allan, to whom he was to break the sad news of his mother's death on the way home.

She, however, ordered the gardener to take another man and Mr. Livingstone's boat, and go in search of the missing girl.

ought not to have let her go — she should have proposed a drive, a walk, anything to keep her out of danger. Upon this night of all others "for how could they bear it, with all their other troubles, if anything should happen to Gertrude?"

Hark! that was the sound of wheels and the tread of horses' hoofs upon the gravelled avenue.

Yes, they had come, and, with a sinking heart, she went out upon the veranda to welcome the wanderer. Her courage almost failed her, for she knew how Allan must have yearned to see his mother standing there to greet him, and the grief it would cause him to see another standing in her place.

The carriage drew up before the door just as she passed out, and she could not restrain her tears as she nearly heartbroken soon came up the steps, took her for a moment into his arms, and touched her forehead with his quivering lips, but could not utter a word of salutation.

"My dear, dear boy," she said, "it is a sad return for you; but, God bless you, I am glad to have you back."

He had noticed instantly that Gertrude was absent; but he knew, of course, that she too must be suffering greatly. Perhaps she was even ill, and unable to leave her room. Still, he was disappointed not to see her, for during the entire voyage he had been trying to picture to himself what she would be like, and wondering how she would greet him.

A servant, who had just been dismissed, was waiting, and Miss Frothingham quaked inwardly, as Allan turned to her and asked: "Where is Gertrude, Aunt Marcia?"

"I am very sorry—I do not understand it—I am very anxious—but Gertrude is not here."

"Not here! Surely you do not mean she is away from home?" Allan asked, astonished.

"No; but she went out about four o'clock, and has not yet returned, although she promised to be back in time to meet you."

"Where did she go?" Allan briefly inquired, with compressed lips.

"She went out with the intention of rowing upon the bay."

"What! at such a time as this—my mother lying dead in the house!" he said, starting.

"Do not blame her," Miss Frothingham said, gently. "I advised her to go, for she had shut herself up and nearly grieved herself to death ever since your mother died. But she grew so nervous and feverish to-day that I advised her to go out. I feared she would be ill."

Allan made no reply, but looked moody and very unhappy.

He could not help thinking it a singular coincidence, for had she not gone rowing upon the very afternoon of his departure, to conceal the misery she had experienced regarding the present nervousness and feverishness of which Miss Frothingham spoke might have been caused by the same feeling—from an inward chafing against those very bonds which she now felt tightening about her. He recalled, with singular bitterness, the fact that during all their correspondence she had not traced one single expression of affection for him, one regret at his absence, or desire for his return; and now this evident avoidance of him at the moment of his coming, cut him more keenly than he would have been willing anyone should know.

Mr. Livingstone also expressed surprise; but his own trouble occupied his mind to the exclusion of all else, and he did not give the circumstance much thought.

Miss Frothingham led the way to the dining room with a very heavy, anxious heart, and not one of them had any desire for food, although the dinner was served with a punctilious regard to its usual forms.

Dessert had just been brought in, when a servant entered, looking hurried and disturbed.

The men had returned, she said, from their search for young Mrs. Livingstone; they brought no tidings of her, but they had found a slender oar floating upon the waters, which they were very sure belonged to her boat, the White Swan.

CHAPTER XI. A DOUBLE AFFLICTION.

The greatest consternation prevailed in the Livingstone household upon receiving this startling intelligence.

Mr. Livingstone and Allan the latter with remorse for the bitter and unkind thoughts that had occupied his mind regarding Gertrude's absence—bestirred themselves instantly to institute a thorough search for the missing girl.

Strong man though Allan was, his grief and suspense nearly overcame him; but at daybreak the following day, he went below to make arrangements for the sad work before him, and at an early hour three steam-tugs were ploughing the waters of the bay in different directions in search of Gertrude.

The day was not propitious, for there was a drizzling rain, and the wind was still blowing directly from the shore, and would thus carry the helpless lady—if, indeed, she was still alive and in her boat—away out to sea.

All day long these energetic little vessels ranged the sea, and returned at night, each hoping for favourable tidings from the others.

But, alas! there was nothing to tell, except of weary hours of suspense and fruitless search; and Allan went home looking ten years older than when he had arrived the evening before, so full of life and hope and joy.

Another night of agony was passed, then another day of search, and so on for three weary, never-to-be-forgotten days, and then all hope was blotted from every heart by the return of one of the tugs, which brought with it Gertrude's boat—the dainty White Swan, its pretty cushions, and its oars, and its discoloured with sea-water, her hat, handkerchief, and one of her gloves lying at the bottom.

One oar had been found in the row-locks, and the theory of the steamer-captain was that, having lost the other, she had tried to recover it, and had lost her balance and fallen overboard.

It was a terrible affliction—doubtly so, coming so soon after Mrs. Livingstone's death.

The burial could no longer be delayed, and the body was borne back to Livingstone Elms and laid to rest in the family vault by her heartbroken husband and son, who felt as if life could never again hold anything of hope or joy for them.

This new trouble proved too much for Miss Frothingham, who was stricken with fever, and a long illness followed.

When at length she began to get better, however, she longed to see something to comfort Allan; for his wife, white face, heavy eyes, and listless manner told that he was suffering very keenly.

She talked much with him of his mother, telling him of her many hopes and plans regarding his return. She had spent several weeks with her sister during the early part of the summer, and many things had transpired during her visit which she knew would interest him.

Then she told him of Gertrude, of her life at school, of her brilliant examination, and the sensation she had created when she graduated.

"You can have no idea how lovely she was, Allan," she said, after describing how she appeared the day she had changed her name, and during the four years of your absence; you would never have known her. Her face had grown more delicate and refined, her complexion a clear pink and white, while you know she always had beautiful eyes."

"Is there no picture of her anywhere?" Allan asked, with a terrible sense of longing and desolation.

"No; your mother told me she could never persuade her to have any taken—though why, I'm sure I cannot understand. She was so talented, too; you can see that in her paintings, which are all over the house. And, oh, if you could have heard her sing! She would have drawn your heart right out of your keeping."

He believed she had done that long before she came home, by some nameless charm, and, by some magic power, did all her letters," Allan replied, with a deep sigh.

"How wert your own letters? Were they what they should have been under such circumstances?" asked Miss Frothingham, regarding him sadly.

"I am afraid not," he said, in a regretful tone. "I am sensitive and proud. Gertrude once told me my letters, that you mortgaged my memory, and she would never forgive me for ever having allowed myself to express anything of the change that has been going on in my heart, although I have been conscious for some time that I was going to love her."

"Oh, you ought to have told her of it," she said, but knowing that she might have said all the cruel things I said on the day of my departure, I feared that she might regard me as insincere, and might, perhaps, that I was trying merely to reconcile her to the inevitable. I tried to comfort myself with the thought that I might win her by degrees, as any lover would win the girl whom he loved, upon my return."

"Oh, she was already won! She had loved you faithfully, Allan, from the first. It was this very affection that inspired her to educate herself and improve every talent that she possessed, in order to be fitted for the position which she would occupy as your wife."

Allan groaned in spirit as he realized how little he had known and appreciated the depth and beauty of Gertrude's character, and how near he had come to a life of happiness, only to miss it at last.

Miss Frothingham continued very delicate after getting up from her illness—so much so, indeed, that the family physician said that, unless she had a change of climate, he feared she might go into a decline.

Allan was of the same opinion, while too, his own grief oppressed him so heavily that he could settle himself to nothing. So when the physician presented the chance of climate for Miss Frothingham, the inmates of Livingstone Elms concluded that it would be beneficial for all of them to go away for a time; and it was finally arranged that they should make a trip to Southern California, and put in a couple of months there, after which they would go to Florida, and perhaps return by the 1st of May to their home upon the banks of the Hudson.

One sultry day, in the course of their trip, the closeness of the cabin, which was travelling caused Miss Frothingham to faint. While Allan was turning over the contents of his leather bag, a graceful form glided over to them, and a hand like that of the Capitoline Venus proffered a cut-glass vial, with a golden stopper. Our young physician thought he had never seen any one quite so lovely before. In figure the lady was tall, slight, graceful, with long, wavy hair, and a pair of dusky eyes, was proudly poised, while her face was almost perfect. Through the aid thus kindly proffered, Miss Frothingham was soon restored, and an intimacy sprang up between the two.

Miss Blanche Van Audeled—that was the young lady's name—was travelling through to San Francisco, after which she intended returning to her native place at Chicago, where she and her mother had been keeping house for a sister who was travelling in a strong, from her regal style of beauty, Allan thought of her as "Princess." The result of this acquaintance was an invitation to accompany the two young ladies to Florida, and when their two months were spent, Mr. Livingstone and his sister proceeded directly to Florida, where they were to spend the winter with Miss Frothingham's brother, while Allan, who wished to see more

of the West, lingered by the way, visiting various places of note, and finally came back to Chicago, where he called upon Mrs. Van Audeled.

He had not seen her for quite some time, and she was as pleasant as possible. In the course of his visit he was brought into contact with Dr. Fossdick, a physician of the town, who offered Allan a share in his practice, which was very desirable, as he had been the football of disastrous circumstances, and he rebelled against his lot with a bitterness that was foreign to his nature.

One evening later, as he entered his consulting-room after some hours passed in the company of the Audeleds, a strange feeling of depression came over him. It seemed as if the world had used him very unkindly during the last few years. He had been the football of disastrous circumstances, and he rebelled against his lot with a bitterness that was foreign to his nature.

"Oh, Gertrude, I never till now realized how much you might have been to me," he murmured, as he struck a match and lighted the gas in his consulting-room.

The flood of light streaming through the room, and that lying upon the table. The superscription was in his father's handwriting, and looked very irregular for his usually bold and elegant penmanship. He tore it open, a second letter dropping out and falling to the floor as he did so.

Allan's quick eye scanned the few lines his father had written—lines that had evidently been penned and hastily written under great excitement, while his face grew ghastly white as he read, and his hand shook until the papers rattled.

When he had finished he reeled dizzily, then staggered to a chair, into which he sank, and sat staring vacantly down at that other paper lying upon the floor.

"THANK HEAVEN I DID NOT DO IT!" burst from his white lips, with a sound that echoed with a hollow sound through the room.

CHAPTER XII. YOU MAY CALL ME HELEN RICHARDS.

On the 5th of August, and the day after Allan Livingstone's return from abroad, when, amid the rain and gloom, the distracted friends of Gertrude were straining every nerve to find the missing girl, a noble steamer swung with stately grace from her moorings in New York harbour, and amid a perfect babel of voices, the bustle and confusion of stowing away, countless trunks, boxes, and merchandise, the escaping of steam, warring of handkerchiefs, and last "good-byes," swept slowly out from among a forest of other vessels.

The beautiful vessel was crowded with passengers, some happy and expectant in view of the pleasures of a European tour; others sorrowful over parting with loved friends for perhaps long years; while there was another class to whom the crossing of the Atlantic was a thing of common occurrence, and who regarded these scenes with the cool indifference of experienced travellers, not without a certain amount of amusement at the various phases of sentiment exhibited.

Slowly she sailed down the harbour, growing less and less distinct to those on shore, who were still watching her, until she finally faded from their sight altogether.

On and on she went, her mighty engines sending heavy pulsations from stem to stern, till all at once they ceased, and the passengers were suddenly aroused to a sense that something was wrong, and the very beginning of their voyage.

There seemed to be quite a commotion among some of the sailors, who had gathered in a knot, midway of the steamer; then a lifeboat was manned and lowered, and the men pulled vigorously away towards a small object which could be discerned on their bow.

"Has anything happened?" "Are we in danger?" were some of the questions that were poured upon the officers from the scores of people who flocked around them to learn the cause of these strange movements.

No, nothing had happened; there was no danger, only a stray boat had been discovered just ahead of them, and there seemed to be some one in it in a helpless condition, and some of the crew had gone to investigate matters.

The lifeboat was on the alert now, and the deck of the vessel was crowded with eager watchers, anxious to learn who the unfortunate occupant of that tiny craft might be.

The lifeboat was not long in reaching the object its crew were in pursuit of, and while one sailor steadied the little craft, another lifted an apparently lifeless form from it into the water's edge, and then they waded quickly back to the steamer, leaving the other boat to the mercy of the waves.

The sympathies of every one were at once enlisted for the unfortunate castaway, who, it was discovered, was a woman, and many hands were reached forth to receive the slight form as it was carefully lifted on deck.

"What a lovely face!" exclaimed a beautiful, gracious woman who was standing near, as she caught a glimpse of the clear, regular profile and the nut-brown hair sweeping away in rich masses from the white forehead. "Poor child! How came she in such a strait? Is she dead?"

The sailors thought she was; but she was given into the hands of the ship's surgeon, and borne away to a state-room to see what could be done for her.

It will be surprised at once that the inmate stranger was Gertrude Livingstone. It will be remembered that she had grown nearly wild with nervous excitement during the long hours of the day of Allan's return, and had finally gone for a row upon the water, hoping to be able to work off something of her tension.

She entered her boat and pushed boldly off from the shore, and then bent all her strength to the oars, making the light craft almost fly over the sunlit waters.

But though her stroke was strong and steady, her mind was not upon her occupation; she was, instead, following in imagination Allan on his way from New York, and wondering how he would meet her, how he would bear the sad tidings awaiting him, while those dreadful words she had read in his last letter to his mother kept going over and over in her brain:

"I read to meet Gertrude—dread to claim her as my wife."

Had she known what had preceded that sentence, she would have known why he dreaded to meet her, and her heart would have been filled with delight at the thought of his return, instead of with this restless misery.

"He will never love me. I was forced upon him, and it is no wonder he turned from me in disgust. Oh, why could they not have let us be? Perhaps then he might have learned to care for me in time."

She must have roved more than an hour when she suddenly realized that she ought to be at home dressing in the return of the steamer. She was upon the point of turning her boat about, when a sea-rull, that had evidently been frightened by something, came skimming low over the waves, and flapped directly into her face, so startling and hurting her that she sprang from her seat, crying out with fear and pain, and letting go one of her oars in the act.

"The sailors very thoughtlessly neglected to bring it with them, when they rescued you. I suppose the good-natured fellows only thought of getting you safely on board, so the boat was left to drift."

"If it is found, they will think I am drowned," murmured Gertrude, as if communing with herself.

"Yes, your friends must be in a terrible state of mind concerning you," observed the lady, regarding her lovely patient curiously.

She thought she had returned in rather a strange sort of way to her friends.

But even while Gertrude had been speaking, like a shock there had come this thought to her:

Why not allow her friends to believe her dead—drowned—as they would be likely to do, if her boat was found, or even if it was not? Allan would thus be freed from all dread of meeting her. Mr. Livingstone would not grieve very much for her—she had evidently cared more for her money than herself. Mrs. Livingstone was gone, and she had been the only one in the family who had really loved her.

In a strange way, she had been cast out of the world in which she lived. Why should she interfere with fate? Why not be dead to all who had hitherto known her, and begin a new life in the new country to which she was being so rapidly borne?

True, she had no money, no friends to aid her; she would be absolutely penniless, but she had energy and talent, and she was sanguine enough to believe that she would succeed in taking care of herself.

She would prefer such a life far more than the bondage and discomfort which her questionable relations with her husband would have entailed upon her at home.

"My name is Overton—Mrs. Howard Overton," observed her companion, rousing her from a fit of musing into which she appeared to have fallen, "and while you are placed in such trying circumstances, will you allow me to be your friend and helper? Of course you must be cared for until you can communicate with your friends."

"You are very kind and thoughtful," Gertrude said, tremulously, for she was deeply touched by the proposition; "but I fear I have been trespassing upon your goodness more than I ought already."

"Not trespassing—that is an over-pleasant word," returned Mrs. Overton smiling. "I will only too glad to supply your needs, and I have an abundance of everything, as we intended to remain abroad for several months. Now, tell me, please, what I shall call you, for I feel awkward not to know how to address you."

A faint flush swept over Gertrude's face at this, and she hesitated before replying.

She could not give her name as Gertrude Livingstone, if she was going to carry out the half-formed purpose of her mind; she must get rid of all that pertained to the old life, and begin upon entirely new ground, if she decided not to return to Allan.

"You may call me Helen, or Miss Richards, whichever you prefer," she said, after an instant's hesitation, and looking up at her new friend with a smile.

Her name was really Gertrude Helen, and her mother's maiden name had been Richards, so she felt free to use it if she chose.

Mrs. Overton regarded her earnestly for a moment. She half-suspected the beautiful stranger had given an assumed name, and she felt a little disturbed about it.

But, upon second thoughts, she argued that she might have done so because she feared or disliked to make herself conspicuous, if the facts of her strange adventure should become noised abroad.

"Thank you," she said, gravely; "then I will begin by calling you Miss Richards, and perhaps by-and-by, when we become a little better acquainted, I may feel free to use the friendly term of Helen—by the way, is a favourite name of mine. Now," she added, "I am going to tell the surgeon how much better you are, and see what can be done about getting you on deck to-morrow, when the fresh air will do you more good than medicine," and with a nod of her head and a kindly smile, she disappeared.

(To be Continued.)

The dairy farmer who has not set upon an ideal towards which he is constantly striving is not deserving much consideration. He is the fellow who is responsible for the low yields, dirty milk and clap-net demagoguery which denounce sanitary regulations, tuberculin test and quality standards.

"What day is it?" Gertrude asked, thoughtfully.

"It is Friday," was the answer. A look of astonishment shot into the girl's beautiful eyes.

"Friday!" she repeated. It was Tuesday afternoon when she had gone out rowing.

"Yes," returned her companion; "it was Wednesday afternoon when you were found insensible in your little boat. Our steamer left New York at noon, and you were picked up four or five hours later. We all feared you were dead when you were taken on board, but the surgeon has done his best for you, and deserves great credit for his skill. You have been very ill, though, and I was so sorry for you, and so—so attracted that I could not keep away from you and have come at all hours to learn how you were getting on, and to give the stewardess a little rest now and then."

"You are very kind," Gertrude said, tears starting to her eyes at such evident sympathy.

"Of course no one knows who you are, and every one is very anxious to learn how you happened to be in such a perilous position," the lady resumed. "Your friends, too, must be distracted about you, and as we are still five or six days from Liverpool, it will be some time yet before you can be informed of your safety."

"What became of my boat?" Gertrude asked.

"The sailors very thoughtlessly neglected to bring it with them, when they rescued you. I suppose the good-natured fellows only thought of getting you safely on board, so the boat was left to drift."

"If it is found, they will think I am drowned," murmured Gertrude, as if communing with herself.

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THE FARM AND DAIRY.

JACK LONDON AS A FARMER.

A SENSIBLE TALK.

The noted author and story writer, Jack London, evidently has very close-fitting ideas about good farming. In a recent interview he said:

"When I bought 150 acres near Glen Ellen nine years ago, I knew nothing of farming. I bought the place mostly for its beauty, as a place to live and write. About forty acres of the ranch was cleared and I tried to raise hay for my horses, but soon I found I could scarcely get the seed back. The soil had been worn out; it had been farmed for years by old-fashioned methods of taking all of and putting none back.

"The region was a back-water district. The ranchers were poor and helpless; no one could make any money ranching there, they all told me. They had worked the land out, and their only hope was to move on somewhere else and start in to work new land out and destroy its value."

"I began to study the problem, wondering why the fertility of this land had been destroyed in forty or fifty years while land in China had been tilled for thousands of years, and is still fertile.

"My neighbours were typified by the man who said: 'You can't teach me anything about farming; I've worked three farms out. Which is as wise as the remark of the woman who said she threw all about bringing up children, for she had had five to die.

"I adopted the policy of taking nothing of the place. I raised and fed it to the stock. I got the first manure spreader ever seen up there, and so put the fertilizer back on the land before its strength was leached out. I began to get registered stock, and now I sell a blooded cow at nine months for \$8, and a high-class rancher comes along, and wonders why he has to feed a scrub cow for two years and sell her for less than \$3.

"An old-fashioned farmer has some thirty milk cows and works eighteen hours a day taking care of them and milking them, and can make no money. An up-to-date man comes along, buys the place, pays \$2 for a Babcock tester, and buys milk scales. Right away he gets rid of ten of his cows as non-productive, and he makes more at two-thirds of the work. Later he weeds out five more, and gets gives larger returns for the feed he gives them, with half the work. The farmer who gets good stock and who conserves and builds up his soil, is assured of success. The other sort of chap isn't."

LARD FOR THE TESTS.

ITS APPLICATION ALLAYS INFLAMMATION OF BOTH TEAT AND UDDER.

George D. Willard, a Manitoba dairyman, very strongly recommends the use of lard upon cows' teats at milking time. He writes to the "Dairy Journal" as follows:

"It is our plan to have a small can of lard conveniently near where the milking is done, and in case of warts, ulcers, chaps or bruises, it is applied regularly to the parts affected after each