

Discovery of Australia Arthur's 1884

Wednesday 12th July 1522. ^{"victoria"} small vessel largest timber

she had dated from Senille ^{region} before on 10 Aug 1519.

on 13 July 1522 "victoria" was in latitude 10.32 South

400 or 500 miles beyond Timor they discovered islands

They sailed along the West & N or West coast of Australia for as far South as 42°. In latitude 39.35. sighted a very high island (Amsterdam)

on 18 March 1522.

THE ANGELUS.

New Chapter in the Story of a Great Picture.

If, as is reported, M. Chauchard, whose death occurred in Paris a few days ago, has bequeathed to The Louvre his collection of works by Barbizon masters—none comparably fine is in private hands—the fittest of all sequels will be added to the remarkable story of Jean François Millet's "L'Angelus du Soir." "La douleur est, peut-être, ce qui fait le plus fortement exprimer les artistes," he avowed. In 1859, when he was painting the Angelus, Millet's health was bad, and he had not the wherewithal to meet even pressing creditors. Unlike Blake, he had no Captain Butts to provide a modest sum weekly to cover frugal expenses. Greatly to Millet's gratification, Sensier, seeing the picture on the easel, immediately recognised the subject. "You can hear the bells? Ah, well! I am content." The ringing of the Angelus bell while the peasants still laboured in the fields was one of Jean François' earliest and deepest impressions. As the man and the woman, their heads bowed, stand in the picture, so had he seen his father and his pious mother stand. After weeks of bargaining, the Angelus, probably through Alfred Stevens, the Belgian artist, was bought by Baron de Papelen for 2,500 francs. Soon it passed into the hands of M. Van Praet, then Belgian Minister in Paris, he exchanging it later with M. Tesse for "La Bergère," 1864, another of M. Chauchard's possessions. During the Franco-Prussian war the Angelus, which had been bought by M. Durand for 30,000 francs, regarded by Millet as an altogether extravagant sum, was sold in Bond-street for £1,000. No British collector would go beyond £800, and it was returned to France, where the Belgian, Mr. de W. Wilson, obtained it for £2,000.

In 1881 the Angelus occurred for the first time at auction in the Wilson sale. The well-known firm of Petit secured it for £6,400. They seem to have had two commissions, one from M. Secrétan, the other from Mr. Vanderbilt. These gentlemen decided to draw lots, and on M. Secrétan winning, he handed the picture back to the dealers at £8,000. During the next few years, however, he repented his action, and re-acquired it at £12,000, resisting a subsequent offer of £20,000 made by Mr. Rockefeller. The Angelus, which has been called a great lesson of social and political morality, remained in the Secrétan gallery up to the time of the collector's death, when it was offered in the now celebrated sale of July, 1889.

On its becoming known that the French Government, alert as ours has never been to the claims of art, desired to obtain the

picture for The Louvre, the pavement of the Rue de la Rochefoucauld was thronged from early morning as though for some great first night. When the picture appeared on the easel the vast assembly rose and cheered. Swiftly bidding went to 300,000 francs, at which point M. Proust, on behalf of the Government, entered the contest. At 451,000 francs two American dealers, one representing the Washington Museum, retired, but two others, that moment arrived by special train from Havre, continued the fight. When M. Proust bid 504,000 francs, the hammer fell amid cries of "Vive la France!" An objection being raised, however, the struggle for ownership was continued till M. Proust silenced his opponents at 553,000 francs.

Thereat the company went wild. Men tossed their hats in the air, women sobbed. But the Government refused to ratify the bargain, so that the Angelus, after being exhibited for a few days in Paris, passed into the hands of the American underbidder, who took it across the Atlantic. The Custom House authorities named £7,000 as the duty payable, and this being regarded as excessive, the picture, after being exhibited in the States for six months, was returned to France, the said duty being waived as consequence. Soon M. Chauchard acquired the Angelus for £32,000, a sum which even these days of much higher valuations probably never been eclipsed for a modern picture. If it is now to go to The Louvre, fiftieth anniversary of the birth of the Angelus—for just half a century ago Millet was so to say, giving a pictorial vesture to sound of that bell audible always in heart—could not be more fittingly celebrated. In addition to the Angelus and the Bergère, this last bought on M. Praet's death in the nineties for £28,000, M. Chauchard owned four or five important Millet's. They include "Le Vanneur" of 1848, the Auvergne "Fleuve," the winter version of the "Paux Moutons" and a small "Bergère." In face turned to watch the sunset. Blake, holding a sunrise, heard the sons of God shouting for joy. Millet, as a child, stood at his father's side in the fields at the hour of sunset. He never forgot the words of Jean Louis Millet: "My son, it is God."

I have seen L'Angelus du Soir and it has preached its sermon to my mind and to my heart. In looking at Millet's works I have always revered it. When I have passed among French, Breton, and Irish people I have said to myself, little felt, saw, knew their very hearts how beautiful must have been the simple mind of his father, Jean Louis! Simplicitas!!

Edelaide Steam Ship & see Steam Ship of
 anchor & rock see notes page
 "Edelaide" born 6th Sept 1844

Oct 18th Austin died 21st May 1882
 did on app. Executors
 The heirs covered
 estate to J. B. A. 15 July 1884
 21st July 1884
 referring to J. B. A. 24 Feb 1884
 accept of my letter 19 March 1884
 18 May 1884

Blustins estate Feb 10. 1884
 with Oldes number 800.
 Bank 500
 In Cash 1300

15th of Ireland 75
 Doctr shares cost 250
 W. Blustins in Aug 100 425
 Ireland life 60
 Furniture in house 200
 Horse work 700
 2685
 185
 2870

W. Blustins claiming
 as bought with her own money
 Horse account
 Funeral expenses
 Legacies Int 185
 2870

W. Blustins says she can produce vouchers for 319 her
 own money and she has a deed renouncing
 all claim upon it of Mr. J. B. A.

Aug 18th Johnstone says Angus has from 42,000 to 45,000 acres of land
 at Mt Remarkable. I was offered 62,000 but price of 18th Jun
 was so low before Angus bought it. Angus' paper made the
 statement I think 41,500 acres hillside

- Angus' Estate
- 1 do or 2nd
 - 1 do or 3rd
 - 1 do or 4th
 - 1 do or 5th
 - 1 do or 6th
 - 1 do or 7th
 - 1 do or 8th
 - 1 do or 9th
 - 1 do or 10th
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 - 1 do or 40th
 - 1 do or 41st
 - 1 do or 42nd
 - 1 do or 43rd
 - 1 do or 44th
 - 1 do or 45th
 - 1 do or 46th
 - 1 do or 47th
 - 1 do or 48th
 - 1 do or 49th
 - 1 do or 50th
- Price about £20000
- 40000 acres land
 70000 sheep
 11500 head cattle
 1000 horses

9000 1/2 miles country
 For each property
 see 4

150,000 nominal capital / 75,000
 1000 shares fully paid 5000
 Mills 11600 / Conran 14,000 / Duffield 12,000
 4 million shares 5000
 for allotted 13,825 shares
 acceptance 50,000 shares were not allotted

Directors also MacLean, Halden, Conran, Conran
 H. Hark watters - Duffield, Maclean, Halden
 Hest & Mafin 10 Directors
 Directors Conran Maclean & watters

F. C. Angus

Jan 1873	£ 7223	1879	15030
1874	8344	1880	14100
1875	8368	1881	12059
1876	11946	1882	12972
1877	14540	1883	13940
1878	16599		

The payment was made to Conran £2000 in 1875 & 1880 and 1874.

24 Angus property see willowil

8-Fergus will per £10. New York report
 £450 to William Clark - (30 p annum to Family Smith
 £1000 p annum to 8-Fergus for life - if involunt goes to children
 during life of father. £450 to William Angus for life but
 to cease in case of his involunt
 Interest of £20,000 to Emma Johnston for life capital on
 her death to her children
 Kewalpa Estate 3818 acres to John Fergus children
 Collingrove 1538 acres to Fergus - then to wife - then to son
 Rosetta Villa 311 acres to daughter Rosetta for life then remainder to
 Lindsayville 25 - Residual estate

Lindsay Park 2425 acres & Walkerville estate 640 acres
 to be sold and divided ^{equally in 4 parts} between J. H. Angus & his 3 sisters
 \$20,000 lent on mortgage to J. H. Angus is given to him
 The rest of the real & personal estate to be sold
 and divided between the three sisters & J. H. Angus
 in equal shares

J. H. Angus gets \$20,000 cash ^{3018 acres} ^{subject to}
 annuities to his brothers - ^{1538 acres} Collin ^{in full} - and
 along with his 3 sisters an equal share of the proceeds
 of Lindsay Park - Walkerville - and the residuary estate.

Lieutenant Geely's astic expedition reached
 May 13th Rockwood Island 83° 24' long 44° 5'
 1882-1883
 From an elevation of 2000 feet saw north west Greenland and
 Cape Robert in the

in 1882 an expedition was made into interior of Greenland land
 and had the glacier discovered 60 miles & 10 miles

Adelphi Steam & Ice Steam Ship Co

Antidawn Syndicate

\$25000

- | | |
|---------------------------|----------------|
| J. Cowan | J. Webster |
| W. R. Crowder | G. Howell |
| Thos. Young | J. H. Angus |
| W. Dean | W. Blacklock |
| J. Stodol | H. Danson |
| J. Jones (of Fowler & Co) | W. W. W. W. W. |
| J. H. Symon | E. H. Thornton |
| W. H. H. H. | J. P. Moore |
| Dr. H. H. H. | |
| F. H. H. H. | |



Anchor Tallow wide netting see W

Apples

Saydlos winter magneton chopate northern Joz
 Stunner pippen Perfection Dutch magnon
 Pomme de Meige

LOSS OF STRANRAER YACHT.

THE yacht "Thelma," belonging to Mr James Alison, Stranraer, left Lochryan on Monday afternoon on a cruise to Campbeltown, having on board her owner, two young men named Poland and Hughes, and Mr Watchman, a student from Glasgow, who has been acting as missionary in connection with Ivy Place U.P. Church, Stranraer. Nothing more was heard of the party till the following night, when a telegram was received in Stranraer from Campbeltown intimating briefly that the yacht had been lost in a storm during Monday night, and that those on board of her had been saved. Another telegram stated that the disaster occurred at Paterson's Rock, Sanda, to the south of Campbeltown, on which the yacht struck and afterwards sank in deep water.

MR. WATCHMAN'S STATEMENT.

Mr Watchman, who arrived in Stranraer by the Glasgow and Campbeltown steamer "Pirate" late last night, made the following statement to our representative:—
 It was about half-past two o'clock on Tuesday morning when the "Thelma" struck Paterson's Rock, about three-quarters of a mile from the Bell Buoy. It was perfectly dark at the time. The bow of the boat was up on the rock. The yacht gradually filled, but they clung to her and waited till daylight, the funeral tone of the bell tolling on the rock making it sickening in the extreme. At five o'clock they, with great difficulty, owing to the rush of the tide, launched the small boat. They made round the sunken rocks, and went towards Sanda Lighthouse, but instead of landing there they made for the shore, and arrived at a point 3 1/2 miles from Campbeltown at ten o'clock. The plain fact of the matter was that they lost their course. On Tuesday night they heard that the lighthouse-keeper at Sanda had seen the yacht about nine o'clock that morning. He had gone off in his boat, and finding the boat deserted thought that the crew had been drowned. This caused considerable anxiety in Campbeltown until they turned up. The last word he heard of the "Thelma" was that nothing but her mast was seen above water. The "Thelma" was a comparatively new boat, having been built about five years ago. Mr Alison and the two of a crew remained in Campbeltown.

Glasgow Herald

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1897.

ALISON.—At Stranraer, on the 7th inst., Jean Skeoch, third daughter of the late Rev. Robert Smith, D.D., Lochwinnoch, and wife of the late James Alison, Esq., Stranraer.—Only intimation.

Geo Abernethy position
 1898

Over the interest	70	
Head in Bank	440	
Absence on pots	200	
Anchor food in hall	100	
Sandy Debtors	50	
Absence on land	68	
Expect post march	58	
Fittip in debt	516	
Interest due	70	
Put out business	446	500
Share	54	
	<hr/>	
	500	500

1898
 After realizing his means
 Abernethy owned me
 [500 odd pounds against
 his home etc]

From Australasian 1898

apostle spoons continued

AUSTRALIAN APPLES IN LONDON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.) 1898.

LONDON, May 20.

THE GULF OF BOTHNIA FAILURE.

The experimental shipment of apples in the Gulf of Bothnia has been anything but a success, indeed, it is to all intents and purposes, an utter failure. As your readers are probably aware, the fruit was carried in an unrefrigerated hold fitted with fans, which drew out the carbonic oxide laden air, and drew in and circulated fresh supplies of outer air to take its place. As soon as the holds were opened on Monday afternoon it became apparent that the fruit was not in proper condition, and of the hundred or two cases landed for inspection by the port sanitary officer, only a very few were anything like satisfactory. Many cases were wet, and the contents of others were absolutely rotten. In all cases the apples felt warm, and all were on the soft side. So bad was the condition of this first lot landed that Messrs. Duthoit suggested the advisability of selling the whole of the shipment by auction in the dock warehouses, so as to avoid bringing them up to London and damaging the Covent-garden market. Other consignees preferred to bring their portion up to town, and eventually all that passed the sanitary officer came up to London for sale. The precise number of cases condemned is not known yet, but it must be very considerable. Some thousands of boxes of these apples have been sold yesterday and to-day at Covent-garden and in the city. At Covent-garden prices have ranged from 3/ to 7/, the salesmen reporting the fruit as being in very bad condition. At Monument-buildings to-day, Messrs. Keeling and Hunt sold some 500 boxes at prices ranging from 2/ to 11/, the latter price being quite exceptional, and only realised for two lots of New York pippins. The bulk fetched between 4/ and 8/, but a lot made only between 2/3 and 3/6, while a few made 8/6 and 9/8. About half of this lot offered at Monument-buildings was marked on the catalogue as worthless. About these the brokers write:—"They were very bad, nearly all brown inside; even those that looked well smashed right up on the slightest pressure."

The Gulf of Bothnia's shipment has been carefully inspected by Mr. J. M. Sinclair and the representative of the Tasmanian Government in London, and, doubtless, they will report fully on the causes which led to this disastrous failure. The general opinion of the trade here is that it is useless to try and carry apples except in a cool hold. The success of the mail steamers this year is generally attributed to the exercise of greater care in keeping the temperature down to about 40deg. Ventilation and exhaustion of foul air are all very well in their way, but something more is required on a ship which has to come through the tropics. The Gulf of Bothnia brought in her refrigerator about 250 cases, which, fortunately for the owners, were shut out of the experimental chamber. These were landed in excellent condition, and the contrast between them and the others was wonderful. Some 50 cases were carried as deck cargo, and these, although far from satisfactory, were decidedly better than the bulk of the shipment. The grapes which were brought were mostly overheated, and some of them were miserable little things that were certainly not worth shipping all the way to London. Strangely enough, one or two cases of grapes were in excellent condition.

A SUCCESSFUL SHIPMENT.

The Austral has further enhanced the reputation gained by the mail steamers as fruit-carriers by landing her apples in the pink of perfection. Unfortunately they have not met so good a market as the earlier shipments, owing to the arrival of the Gulf of Bothnia. Even before it was known that the Bothnia's cargo was bad, the impending arrival of these apples was depressing the market. Buyers at Covent-garden talked vaguely of some steamer bringing 20,000 cases on top of the Austral's large shipment, and took advantage of these rumours to knock prices down. So when the Austral's fruit was put up at auction the prices realised were about 1/6 to 2/ below the figures current last week. The Tasmanians generally fetched from 10/6 to 12/, the Victorians and South Australians, as usual, making a few shillings more.

APOSTLE SPOONS.

(FROM THE "LADY.")

The apostle spoons that are now in fashion, and have been for the last quarter of a century, are made in many sizes, and not always in silver, as almost everything is now produced in good electro-plate, which, though it looks well, and answers all purposes, is scarcely valuable enough for thieves to break through and steal. The proportion of middle-class families who use real silver is really very small, and will continue to be so while loafers and vagabonds abound as they do in the present state of civilisation; and as they are all in more or less direct league with the knights of the melting-pot industry, every morsel of silver that they can lay lawless hands upon is speedily put past recognition by being converted into a bar or lump of the shining metal. The present low price of silver would be a great inducement to many to invest in genuine silver plate, were it not for the light-fingered brigade, who need no Rontgen rays to discover where articles made of the precious metal are stored, but find them by intuition.

The earliest silver apostle spoon known bears the date of 1493, and they were very scarce before the year 1500, when there was a perfect rage for them, which continued for about one hundred and fifty years. The custom was for godparents to give silver spoons to the children they pledged themselves at the font to look after morally and spiritually, and as boys were frequently named after the Apostles, especially when they happened to be born on a saint's day, the top of the spoon was made to represent that particular saint; or, possibly, he might be the patron of the donor. This old practice carries us back to the fact that only wooden spoons were at all plentiful, and that each individual had his or her own silver spoon, which was carried about very often in the pocket; and in the course of time a fork was added to it, both in a case of some kind, and thus we have the origin of presenting babies with a fork and spoon at their baptism.

When presented in sets, apostle spoons were twelve in number, but sometimes thirteen, because the traitor Judas was not always omitted, though Matthias, who was chosen in his stead, was added. Another reason why a set occasionally consisted of thirteen was because the figure of the Saviour was added, and thence called the Master-spoon. This, however, is rare; but the Goldsmiths' Company own a set of thirteen in which it occurs, which are dated 1626, and all made by one silversmith, and apparently at the same time. Judas Iscariot is not included, Matthias being the twelfth apostle, and the "Master" being represented holding the orb and cross, and capped by a circlet suggesting a nimbus, while the twelve all wear uncompromising mortar-boards. Corpus Christi College, at Cambridge, boasts another set of thirteen apostle spoons, the thirteenth figure representing St. Paul, who counted himself "the least of the Apostles, scarcely worthy to be called an Apostle." The silversmith, however, seems to have made his presentment first, as the Pauline spoon bears the date of 1515-6, and the other 12 are dated 1566-7. The Tichborne family once possessed a fine set of 12, but they were sold somewhere about 1856; and a set of eight, dated 1527, which were known to have belonged to Bishop Whyte, of Winchester, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, was sold in London for £252 about seven years ago. The late Mr. Bernal Osborne, father of the present Duchess of St. Albans, is said to have had a set of 11 silver apostle spoons dated 1519.

The latest apostle spoon known bears the date of 1665, and it is supposed that at that time spoons were no longer given by sponsors, probably because all available supplies of silver had been given up to Charles I. to be coined into money during the wars with the Parliament. After this date most of the silver spoons seen were apparently chopped

off in a sloping direction, and thus had only a straight, four-square stem. The popular idea was that the figures of the Apostles, being "graven images," had been cut off, and they were called "Puritan" spoons. Perhaps, however, this was an unfounded aspersion on the grave and solemn men who then had the upper hand, and the spoons may have been made so, for it took much less silver to make so plain and bold a spoon, and much less skill to fashion it.

Mr. Wilfrid Cripps, who is the great authority on old silver plate, gives the following distinctive notes by which apostle spoons may be identified:—

1. St. James the Less, with a fuller's bat.
2. St. Bartholomew, with a butcher's knife.
3. St. Peter, with a key, sometimes with a fish.
4. St. Jude, with a cross, a club, or a carpenter's square.
5. St. James the Greater, with a pilgrim's staff and gourd, bottle, or scrip, and sometimes a hat with a scallop-shell (the token of pilgrimage).
6. St. Philip, with a long staff, sometimes with a cross in the T, in other cases with a double cross, or a small cross in his hand, or a basket of fish.
7. The Saviour, or "Master," with a ball or cross.
8. St. John, with a cup (the cup of sorrow).
9. St. Thomas, with a spear, sometimes with a builder's rule.
10. St. Matthew, with a wallet, sometimes an axe and spear.
11. St. Matthias, with an axe or halberd.
12. St. Simon Zelotes, with a long saw.
13. St. Andrew, with a saltire cross.

When St. Paul is substituted for St. Jude, as he sometimes is, he is distinguished by a sword, or two swords. The bowls of old apostle spoons are generally broad, rounded ovals, with the King's head on each, near the handle.

A great many modern or revived apostle spoons in finely-wrought silver are exact miniature copies of their figures from the shrine of St. Sebaldus, in Nuremberg, each of which is 2 1/2 in. high, cast in bronze. This shrine was the work of Peter Vischer and his five sons, and from start to finish they worked on it for 11 years. The Bavarian craftsman was an artist, and his faces were no doubt those of his contemporaries. They are of distinctly high, refined, and very human type, and one can hardly look at them without being reminded of some of the present-day peasants and townsmen who take part in the Passion Play at Ober-Ammergau.

*Chopped all supp
apostle spoon
Tasmania 1515-16
Shamony
Good hand & arms
Paysance
Robert Lead in Charge
Dunfearn
Richard
Shelton
Gunsales
Play with
May flower*

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RHINELANDER BUILDING,
CORNER ROSE AND DUANE STS.,
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In order to insure insertion, must reach this office by Tuesday night of each week. Rates, 25 cents per square line; in "For Sale" column, 2 cents a word. Write for special discounts on yearly or large order.

R. D. Beards Company

fares were brilliantly illuminated.

THE HON. ARTILLERY COMPANY.

Although on a more limited scale than that carried out on the Horse Guards Parade, the ceremony of Trooping the Colour by the Honourable Artillery Company, at their headquarters, Armoury House, Finsbury, on Saturday afternoon, was observed in a most impressive manner. The weather remained beautiful, and the scene presented was most animated. Long before the hour fixed for the ceremony the spacious enclosure at the back of the Armoury House was well filled with spectators, many of whom were ladies in picturesque summer toilettes. Among those present were Lieut.-Col. the Earl of Denbigh, commanding officer of the regiment; Lieut.-Col. L. R. C. Boyle, second in command; Maj. M. Miking, in command of the Horse Battery; Maj. F. B. Bell, in command of the Field Battery; Lord de Vesci, late Commandant; the French and German Military Attachés; Col. Sir C. Euan Smith, and the Bishop of Marlborough, chaplain to the corps; while Maj.-Gen. Sir Coleridge Grove, K.C.B., was also present and inspected the line. There was a strong muster of troops, there being in all on parade 444 officers and men, consisting of 302 Infantry, 56 Horse Artillery, and 56 Field Artillery. The band of the Hon. Artillery Company was augmented by the Scots Guards' drums and fifes.

As the troops were formed up on the parade ground, with the Infantry in the centre and the Horse and Field Artillery at either end of the double line, they looked very smart. All their movements were carried out with great precision, and repeatedly called forth the approval of the 2,000 or 3,000 spectators. The General Salute having been given, an inspection of the line was made, and then followed the beating of the assembly by the drums and fifes. Excellent time and line were kept during the marches to the playing of Donizetti's "Lucretia Borgia." The pretty ceremonies of the advance of the escort of the colour, the saluting of the colour, and the troop of the colour, were watched with the greatest interest and elicited much applause. That part of the programme concluded, several well-executed movements were carried out. First there was a march past of batteries at a walking pace, to the "Soldiers' March" from "Faust," which was followed by a march past of battalions in column and quarter column, the band meanwhile rendering the "British Grenadiers" and Gageur's "Rhenania." Some excellent driving was afterwards witnessed during the trot past of batteries to the music of "Tarantella," the men showing skill in the handling of the gun teams, which are necessarily hired horses. After ranking past in single file to a selection from "Carmen," there was a final advance in review order, the General Salute bringing the ceremony to a conclusion.

It was generally admitted that the whole of the movements did great credit to this historic regiment, which, during its interesting career, figured at Tilbury Camp at the time of the Armada, at Cromwell's funeral, at the suppression of the Gordon Riots, and at King George III.'s inspection of the Volunteers in 1799.

The Eastern Extension Australasia and China Telegraph Company notify that their Manila-Iloilo cable has been extended to the town of Cebu, thus establishing direct cable communication between Manila, Iloilo, and Cebu.

A GENTLEMAN who has been cured of Consumption, after being pronounced incurable by Eminent Specialists, will gladly forward Particulars to any Sufferer.—Address "J. H.," care of C. Browne, 145, Fleet-street, London, E.C.—[Advt.]

NO MORE CORKED WINE.—Special Round Corks "Maxa" Brand. "Dry Process." Made in the United Kingdom.—The Cork Co. (Ltd.), Sole Proprietors, 3, Minories.—[Advt.]

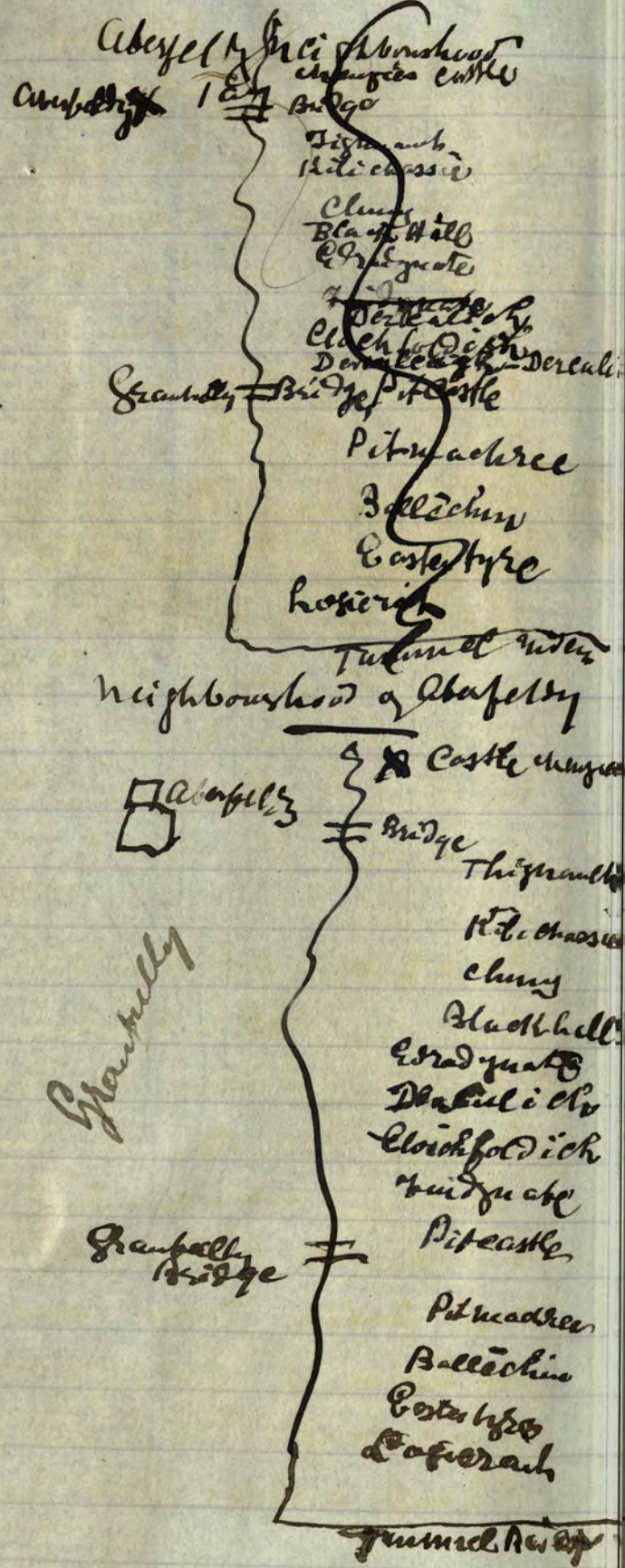
If you once try Carter's Little Liver Pills for sick headache, biliousness, or constipation, you will never be without them. They are purely vegetable, small, and easy to take. 1s. 1/4. But be sure they ARE "CARTER'S."—[Advt.]

Excuse my smile!

I do not wonder why you smile when the following things are the only Distinctions Military Services of the HAC.

- 1. presence at Cromwell's funeral!*
- 2. went down to see anybody who washed ashore from the armada!!*
- 3. at the review of troops by George III. 1799.!!!*

George



Armstrong family 1900 Athol - Glucose + Orange

2 Sons & 2 Daughters eldest son 30 married

2 children youngest son going to be a Doctor age now 21

1 Daughter married commuted - Daughters left £1000

5000 each Sons have paid them off - with interest & got

7000 and the other 8000

The estate belongs to the 2 boys and there is no debt upon it - It is largely improved but not all sown with English grass - Pines & ~~the~~ other plants are cleared away.

The acreage is 34,000 Athol - Sons have only used

2000 acres to what one had

when fully sown with English grasses will carry 50,000 Lincoln sheep. Lincoln sheep are what the Armstrongs now have. In 1898 the Athol wool averaged $7\frac{1}{2}$ and in 1899 it averaged $8\frac{1}{8}$.

Roberts who got the other part of property has done very well with it

Of the two divisions Armstrong thinks Athol is rather the best but there is not much to choose

Roberts' improvements and sowing English grasses is rather an advance of Athol e.g. Roberts has

one portion 7000 acres subdivided well sown

He has on it always 15,000 Sheep & 1000 Cattle

Roberts bought Featherstones property to add to Glucose

change is still Leasehold

at Mr

Account Book 1326/17

Account 1272-12-1

urse	...	900	0	0	
rice	...	80	0	0	
					980 0 0
INING TRACK—					
an and Cartage, Water, Wages, &c.	...	164	8	11	
Wages, Caretaker	...	58	10	0	
					222 18 11
URSE AND GRAND STAND—					
COURSE AND STAND EXPENDITURE—					
Gardener, Carpenter (odd jobs),	...				
Painting Fences, &c., Cutting	...				
Lawns, Water, Oil, Lead,	...				
Timber, Telephone, &c., &c.	...	327	8	10	
ATTERSALLS RACE MEETINGS—					
Erecting and taking down Starting	...				
Machines and Hurdles, Brush,	...				
and Cleaning-up, &c.	...	55	15	1	
COURSE PROPER—					
Weeding, Cutting Couch Grass,	...				
Tan, Rolling, Water, Wages, &c.	...	146	4	6	
IMPROVEMENT ACCOUNT—					
GRAND STAND—Cover on Bar					
Counter and Patent Fastenings	...				
to Shutters	...	16	5	5	
TOWER—Strengthening with Iron	...				
Brackets	...	6	19	9	
SHADEHOUSE—Lattice Roof, &c.	...	5	7	1	
Erecting Rack for Timber,	...	6	0	3	
Erecting Netting for Roses, &c.	...				
Urinal Quadruple	...	0	16	0	
CARRIAGE PADDOCK—Picket Fence	...				
and Large Gate, Painting, &c.	...	30	3	1	
DERBY—Picket Fence and Gates,	...				
extended to 1½ Mile Post	...	74	2	8	
SCRAPING SHED—Tarpaving, Roof	...				
over Sand Ring, &c.	...	34	13	10	
TOTALIZATOR BUILDING—					
Gas laid on, Altering Trays, &c.	...	17	7	1	
STEWARDS' STAND—Lavatory	...	17	7	11	
SADDLING PADDOCK—Planting	...				
Trees, Connecting Hose-Shed	...				
with Drain, &c.	...	14	18	7	
BRITANNIA ROAD—One-	...				
third Cost Culvert	...	£26	13	4	
and Metal	...				
Culvert Saddling Pad-	...				
dock Entrance	...	6	4	0	
					32 17 4
DERBY STAND—Barb Wire along	...				
Roof of Totalizator, &c.	...	7	6	4	
					264 5 4
BALANCE	...	492	5	3	

£3,815.14 11

PAID—					
Stakes	...	2,025	0	0	
Wages and Salaries	...	355	15	0	
Sundry and Incidental	...				
Expenses	...	78	19	9	
Printing and Advertising	...	145	16	2	
					2,605 10 11
BALANCE, being Profit	...				363 15 5
ANNIVERSARY MEETING, 1900—					
RECEIVED—					
Nominations, Acceptances, Gates,	...				
Catering, Race Cards, &c.	...	566	13	6	
Totalizator Commission	...	496	4	9	
					1,062 18 3
PAID—					
Stakes	...	725	0	0	
Wages and Salaries	...	185	8	6	
Sundry and Incidental	...				
Expenses	...	42	10	0	
Printing and Advertising	...	52	15	5	
					1,005 13 11
BALANCE, being Profit	...				57 4 4
SUMMER MEETING, 1901—					
RECEIVED—					
Nominations, Acceptances, Gates,	...				
Catering, Race Cards, &c.	...	700	17	9	
Totalizator Commission	...	619	0	7	
					1,319 18 4
PAID—					
Stakes	...	725	0	0	
Wages and Salaries	...	156	2	3	
Sundry and Incidental	...				
Expenses	...	44	7	8	
Printing and Advertising	...	46	12	4	
					972 2 3
BALANCE, being Profit	...				347 16 1
BIRTHDAY MEETING, 1901—					
RECEIVED—					
Nominations, Acceptances,	...				
Gates, Catering, Race Cards, &c.	...	3,032	12	0	
Totalizator Commission	...	3,059	9	5	
					6,092 1 5
PAID—					
Stakes	...	3,950	0	0	
Wages and Salaries	...	586	13	6	
Sundry and Incidental	...				
Expenses	...	176	7	9	
Printing and Advertising	...	178	2	3	
					4,891 3 6
BALANCE, being Profit	...				1,200 17 11
INTEREST	...				24 18 1
COACHMEN'S FEES—					
5 at £1 ls.	...				5 5 0
FARRIERS' FEES—					
7 at £1 ls.	...				7 7 0
7 days at 5s.	...				1 15 0
					9 2 0
STARTING MACHINE PATENT RIGHTS—					
Tattersalls Club, 3 days at £1 11s. 6d.	...	4	14	6	
Hunt Club, 1 day at £1 11s. 6d.	...	1	11	6	
Gawler Jockey Club, 2 days at	...				
£1 11s. 6d.	...	3	3	0	
Onkaparinga Racing Club, 1 day	...				
at £2	...	2	0	0	
					11 9 0
TRAINING TRACK FEES—					
155 Tickets at £1 ls.	...				162 15 0
RACE MEETINGS ON COURSE—					
Tattersalls Club, 3 days at £120	...				360 0 0
					£3,815 14 1

ained and found correct.

F. D. WOODFORDE, Auditor.

A DISAPPEARING RACE.

To the Australian black civilisation is fatal. A race not too far below its conquerors may possibly rise to their level, and even if color be an insuperable bar to amalgamation, it may, like the American negroes, at any rate hold its own. But where the difference is as broad and essential as between the white Caucasian and the dusky savage of this continent, the inferior race is doomed. The Australian aborigine is an interesting survival of prehistoric man. He belongs to the stone age, and he cannot be adapted to modern conditions. Unhappily, he has little or no capacity to assimilate any elements of the civilised life around him save those that are destructive. The white man's vices he learns, and like the white man's diseases they hasten the inevitable process of his extinction. It is saddening to think that all the efforts which are made to Christianise and civilise the natives must fail to save them. "In their wild state they get along all right," says Mr. G. L. Hamilton, the Protector of Aborigines, in an interview appearing elsewhere, "but when they are educated what can we do with them?" Excellent work is done by the mission stations, but it will be ineffectual to avert the disappearance of the aboriginal. Mr. F. J. Gillen, one of the greatest authorities on the subject, considers his regeneration an utter impossibility. The most that can be done is to smooth his declining path. Those who have dispossessed the blacks will not long have this obligation of humanity to discharge, for the aboriginal race is rapidly passing away. It is estimated that when this State was founded there were roughly 12,000 natives within the boundaries of South Australia proper. At the time of the last census the number had dwindled to 2,861, and last year there was a further decrease of 95. Year ago the last remnant of the once-powerful Adelaide tribe had vanished, and the Nairnyeri tribe is but a shadow of its former self. The other States have the same tale to tell. Tasmania has no longer any blacks, and in Victoria only 433 are left. In New South Wales the number of full-blooded aboriginals has fallen from 6,540 in 1882 to 3,203. Among the half-castes, it is true, there is not the same tendency to diminution, and in the senior State at the date of the latest statistics it was calculated that there had been an average annual addition to their numbers of 77. The half-castes, as Mr. Hamilton observes, are more intelligent than the full-blooded natives, but they do not reach the standard of the whites. They are an alien element in the population which will, of course, be gradually eliminated. To the European inhabitants of the country their very existence is a reproach. "Out back," Mr. Hamilton declares, "the blacks are kindly treated," as they are in the settled districts, but this eulogy of the white man's conduct cannot justly be extended to his relations with the native women. Mr. Bradshaw, the sub-protector at Alice Springs, reported some time ago that "it is the rule, and not the exception," for lubras to be used for immoral purposes, "as the number of half-caste children in the country will indicate." In the native camp, he added, there were eleven half-castes as against nine black children, under five years of age, and in the camp near the township the percentage of half-castes was much higher. To such results the passions of white men and the easy virtue of aboriginal women may conspire, but it is to be feared that objections of the male blacks are frequently overruled by force. Legislation for the better protection of the aborigines in the

R. J. Burdett payments for theatre

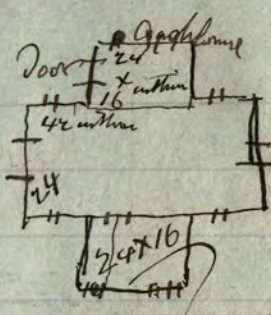
15 Dec 1866. 7. 5. 9 Aug 7. 300 Feb 5 1600
 Feb 16th £300 March 2nd £500 Total to date 1866. 7.
 March 21st £500 May 4th £300 May 25th £300 June 6th £500
 July 6th £500 Aug 2nd 300 = 4066. 7. 5 Aug 17. £200. Aug. 450
 From Huntley £22

Also amt 1st Reene 100

to Sarah Huntley 140

45th Nov 1883 Paid R. J. Burdett £a
 cheque on the G. S. & Co Bk 32. 19. 8
 of this date. Final statement
 left I think with your friend

Liabilities		Assets	
Bank of NSW	9705	House & Land	3800
County	1145	Largo Bay	2300
Harvey Tenn	1270	allotments	500
J. C. Loach	572	Shamley Extension	80
Queen Building Socy	1600	allotments P. C. Australia	6000
Cover and	375	u Largo Bay	5126
Indebts	241. 3. 8	plgelmim	437
<u>Unsecured</u>	<u>14908. 3. 8</u>	190 Y.P. Steamships	950
Guaranteed		100 Mary Wishing	100
Guaranteed	500	410 Largo Bay	820
Monthly	250	500 Woollery	125
Jamison	320	1 Electric light	50
Prinns	105	100 mining	190
Wadham	200	160 Largo Bay	100
various acct	782. 2. 7	1 Tin Mining	250
	2157. 2. 7	95 Colony gold	59
	<u>17065. 6. 3</u>	95 Electric light machin	200
		147 Largo Bay Shale	37



285 + 45 ft cross width
 Dunsherp + 14 ft stalls 344

William Bradfords property 500 acres freehold as it is a
 copper mine, on Furnis 2 1/2 miles from Framway
 good agricultural land partly, partly scrubby.

Bath see Tank.

Allan Bell has £6000 @ 9 pct on the Mt. Bachelor
 from W. Giles. has 2 years taking
 wants Has 9000 sheep of Mutton 200 head cattle
 3 1/4 sections of freehold, and a number of Ceylons

35.2/.	347. 348. 349. 350. 351. 352. 353. 354. 355. 356. 357. 358. 359. 360. 361	= 1394 acres
26.18.6	362. 363. 364. 365. 366. 367. 368	1067 —
15.4.6	448. 449. 450. 451	599. —
22.2.—	Hundred of Dunsnett 129. 133. 140. 141	954 —
997		Payable April 4014

wants £6500 to pay off liabilities of Williams and 4014 to
 pay the land. will give second mortgage on
 Mt. Bachelor. The sons have selections of 1000 acres
 each on the river frontages which they will give
 in security — when

Bills payable £20,000 due 20th July a/c. deomba

July 2nd 1884
 Begonias. I ordered from J. H. King & Co
 18 Stansted Park Forest Hill London SE
 3 Single Begonias } to be ready for
 1 Double " } and to be out
 in January 1885

Barron's Dep Reports

Budget offer

originally my cost of $\frac{1}{3}$ Delta 6231.13.6³

Due me of Budget mail etc 3396.16.4⁰

sheep bill 5040.10.-

Subsid now over 1/2 at BH 4000.-.-

12.437.6.7 of which $\frac{1}{3}$ is ~~4145.14.6~~

4145.15.6

and $\frac{1}{3}$

10.377.9

Budget asks. £ 6500 clear

and $\frac{1}{3}$ debt

4145.14.6

10.945.14.6

But Budget shall owe me 1600 on this additional. at
 1000 each. and Budget is said to be due
 400 to the station

shall bid about that time in connection with premium
 offer 16000 sheep - 3996 cattle

shall say with the Budget will pay his bid to clear
 have now 14000 sheep on run and wish to purchase 132 tons
 wool to his base

Downs land

14515 Mastindale

24345 Atwapford

18253 W and ill all

57.113 acres of which 4370 acres secure two for and
 to use of Bourne

Brown's stock
 1885
 10.300 sheep washed
 13.200 wether cattle
 31.000 wether cattle
 40000 wether cattle
 10.000 wether cattle
 28.000 wether cattle
 132.502 sheep
 at all places
 3000 tons of wool
 600
 218 pigs
 25 Corn etc

Barls

A. S. D. andie

Trainer

89. Down St

Slusgar

Price Class 3

157. apais

with in dry

for long run

copy, bound in Grolier style by s 15-16 15.
 (Quaritch), Psalorum Codex, Latine, cum Hymnis,
 Oratione Dominica, Symbolis, et notis musicis, folio,
 Moguntiae, Fust et Schoeffer, 1459, printed on vellum,
 with fine painted capitals and initial letters in red, the
 second book printed with a date, containing the Athanasian
 Creed, printed for the first time. Only ten copies of it printed
 on vellum are known, and it is almost as rare as the
 edition of 1457, of which only eight are known. This
 identical copy was in the MacCarthy sale, and brought
 3,350 francs, and it sold again in Sir Mark Sykes's
 sale for £136 10s. It is bound by Staggemeier in
 red morocco, and is in an exceptionally fine state. This
 most interesting and excessively rare book was
 now put up, with a brief eulogy from the auctioneer,
 Mr. Hodge, at £500, and the biddings steadily
 advanced by fifties to over £2,000, there being
 only three competitors in the field—Mr. Snowden,
 the clerk, leading for a private commission, against Mr.
 Quaritch and Mr. Ellis, who soon far distanced the com-
 mission, and brought the biddings to over £3,000,
 while the audience looked on in dead silence, wondering if
 it could possibly beat the £3,900 of the Mazarin Bible. To
 the astonishment of every one, this was soon not only
 reached but surpassed by more than a thousand pounds,
 Mr. Ellis gallantly bidding £4,900, and Mr. Quaritch
 immediately topping it with £4,950, at which, after calling
 this enormous price three times, Mr. Hodge raised his
 hammer for the last time and sealed the purchase of this
 famous Codex to Mr. Quaritch at this unprecedented price,
 amid the loudest applause ever heard in this room.
 Psalorum Enchiridion, item Magni Athanasii opusculum
 in Psalmos Angelo Politiano interprete, 16mo., Paris,
 1533; this was another of the beautiful little volumes from
 the library of Marguerite de Valois, finely bound by Clovis
 Eve, with her device and arms, and in very perfect condi-
 tion—£131 (Quaritch). Purchas Hakloytus Postumus; or,

C. Brown an says
 80000 sheep on Andamora
 they shear 31.000
 16000 on Reccata
 Total 139.000 sheep
 These miles shear
 for Euro
 The sheep
 shear
 30.487
 267
 must be
 sheared
 267

this only shows part of the assets liabilities
 In 1885
 Allan Baker shows a balance of £75.000
 this including 26.400 acres of wood
 and the L & R land of £8000
 The debts were:
 Bank 21.000
 A. G. Glass 10000
 Mrs Baker 20.000
 Mrs Charles (sister) 17.000
 Mrs Ogerton (sister) 14.500
 82.500
 The estate and himself 14.000

Bothling
 wine
 Bottles 37 p 1/2
 Washing 3 -
 Eggs 6 -
 Bothling way - 1/6 p 1/2
 Buying
 Delivery
 1/6 p 1/2
 2/6 per
 1/6 p 1/2

Bosmans Dec. 187 1885

1530
9750
15436
36475
79150

C Bank 99.150
 Union 35.600
 Mortgage Co 60.000
 Angus Bush MtB 59.025
 West Brothers 17.000
 Savings Bank Wm 8.500
 Gilber Stirling MtB 6.000
 for Bayes MtB 30.000
 Angus Bush W 9.000
 Sun Dubs 6.498
 include out due int
 Prany John 2500
 Depos. by Bosmans 850
 Gilber Stirling 4000
 Put on mortgage 4148
 u on overdraft 2300
 outstanding
 Station orders 700
 contracts 1000

14342 acres 80039
 25609 " 89.972 157 -
 25101 - 69.027 157
 18253 54.759 -
 Red hill
 Falm 998 acres 3992 -
 mortgage
 Falmers farm
 outbur 3000 -
 Andas. Inpt. 30000
 Stock 20000
 Lease 8475
 Curr. Inpt 3000
 Blank - Stock 4650

320778

Para. Inpt 27.000
 a. P. in Stock 14.870
 Lease 11.420

Stock on W 10.487
 MtB & W 19.440
 Werocota 9.185

on 6 stations working plant 6.000
 46537.10

Interest Guis. 16294.10 = 12 mos. 21730
 Station Exp/ 4000
 M 1500
 Wer 1200
 Andas 3000
 Para 3000
 Curo 1000
 Private 1500
 Other 300
 29797.10

Wool 600 bales
 200 - MtB
 250 - Werocota
 800 - Andas
 500 - Paralytic
 250 - Curo

Andas
 30.000 sheep
 12.000
 5360 acres

Securities

Union 35.000
 7857 acres MtB
 8869 werocota
 11.950 acres
 with bonds
 5641 Wm
 4360 Curo
 1281 acres
 10676 werocota
 11.957 acres
 5857 werocota
 8500

Stock sales 14500
 14.000 acres
 5000 "
 4360 MtB
 9000
 2000 Dec in
 30000
 9000
 25.1000

Dec. 16. 1885. To pay out credit and all expenses from ^{now} ~~31 Dec~~
~~1885~~ to 31st Dec. 1886. ~~Requires~~ Requires 46,173. 6. 6
 advance on Parakylia 10,000. - - -
56,173. 6. 6

Income Wool 22,000
 Fat stock 16,240
38,240
 2nd moos ~~1800~~ 17,500
55,740
 Parakylia 28,000. 21,000.
 Hants & horses stock 5,000.
 Sheeps & feedstuffs 16,800
 48,000 C c 7/ -
98,540

Beeson (Young Banker)
 c/o Anderson Gill Rundle St

Andrew Broad of Glen self Feb 15. 1886 -
 I am in partnership with Angus Broad the contractor
 (who are very rich men) in the settlement station on
 the Gulf of Carpentaria. We have 19,000 square miles of good
 country (only ^{included} about 3,000 waste) well watered 17,000
 head of cattle on it. The place has cost us
 96,000. We owe the city bank 84,000.
 The settlement is Robertson, flow through the
 Propak and are tidal waves for about 40
 miles. 20 ^{miles} navigable by vessels - thence to the
 Township of Lighters goods are landed at Murrumbidgee
 from Pt. Darwin now at 60/- a ton by propose to
 run small steamers from Murrumbidgee which is
 300 miles due west. There are 100 miles sea
 from Cape and the run in places goes 180 miles
 back. Means to carry on for 2 years to develop
 and then to float a company in London for
 (see over)

Andrew Broad Continued

the sale of the property would like us to act
 Bank pressing him for payment of his debt and under
 B's would join him in borrowing the lot of his share
 he has one half of the property
 Clifton hills is his own (as it is here in))
 He has 11,000 of cattle and a mortgage on
 it to the Queensland mortgage Co of 20,000
 wants to sell and to take 55,000 giving
 everything in
 share in the N.Y. another property with
 one thousand and 4000 head of cattle these
 are also a place on the Bundaberg these
 are mortgaged for their respective debts.

Broadman's

Position of mortgage Co of Sassa Bank

herein	10 May 1886	
Bank received from ^{Broad} Ralli	52,000	
Savings Bank on	10,000	<u>15,000</u>
		67,000
Paid London		<u>36,500</u>
Balance		<u>30,500</u>
This balance deducted		
This still left	due	75,000
They have 9000 acres	36,000	
Less own stock	6,600	
	<u>29,400</u>	
Best fee Broadman land	8,000	
mortgages	4,000	<u>41,400</u>
		<u>33,600</u>

Mortgage loan	50,000
due	
Has 5000 acres mortgaged	
value	20,000
less own stock	3,500
	<u>16,500</u>
Balance	to 33,300
against and amoka on	
Two Bluff of Stock	

on Parakeyia stock
 Port Bank has also 2nd mortgage on
 10,000 acre at a day 15,000
 and a lien on stock on the
 freehold for "assess of"

Mr Baker

Allan Baker 1886

Testina 26,000 acres

Bank 27,000

63/- 81,900

3000 wsb

Mobilong Youngsband
and other places 6350 12,660

4000 Produce Coy

Matabe Smelting }
works Sundry } 2,340
town places }

15600 wsb

19200 Mr Charles

2000 Sundries

£ 68,800

Moraita Pay 5,100
1289 acres

20,000 Mr Baker

102,000

88,800

88,800

£ 13,200

Allan Baker's share of wsb 20m 4,000

Charge against Stock 21,000 Testina 10,000 elsewhere 12,000

income say 7 per cent Horses 2,000

on the whole abt £ 62,16

£ 62,16. £ 2 plus including Moraita 3,200
Paltrize values the River
land at

1000 living sheep

3000 Station Cupenses

£ 10,216 up wool spot Stock

Dr. J. H. Bloume was Born on 25 April 1817

I paid the Os (35 for the P. Court
120 " " S. C.

gave mortgage over house for £200 but if paid
in cash the S.C. was to be reduced to 165. on
payment of £45 therefore cleared the mortgage but
to pay it leaves a balance of £80

Oct. 10 - 1896

Arthur Balfour's Proposed Bimetallism

As far as I am aware in our
well known controversial discussions,
impartially tried at the bar of Reason,
In the same way, those who have
pursued a line of individual reason, have
of their practice, given of their theories
made an every business for him self
who possesses a balance at his Bank
Payment in increments of 1/2

Arthur Balfour's Proposed Bimetallism

30th Sep. 30991 " 12 " 10 By realisation
1891
against which 300 acres ^{£600} of shares allotted
2 allotments New Zealand - 3rd April 1900 - 10
Mrs. Balfour's Guarantee (which was after

GAWLER PLAINS IRRIGATION SCHEME.

GOVERNMENT TO BE ASKED FOR GUARANTEE.

At the Trades Hall on Friday evening the adjourned meeting to discuss the proposed Gawler Plains Irrigation Scheme was held. There was a large attendance, and Mr. R. Wood, M.P., presided.

The CHAIRMAN explained that owing to the lateness of the hour on Friday evening last, when many persons wished to ask questions, the meeting had been adjourned till that evening. He stated that the scheme would employ 500 men for three years, and that Mr. Packard, one of the promoters, was willing to pay full rates of wages on the eight hours system. He would give one free share fully paid up for every acre taken up. The importance of the project had been acknowledged by the press, which had given a large amount of space to explain and criticise the scheme.

Mr. PACKARD expounded the details of the proposal to the audience, who listened with considerable interest. While speaking he said that some figures he had given on Friday evening last had been challenged. He had, however, ascertained that morning from the Engineer-in-Chief's Office that the storage capacity of the Happy Valley reservoir was 2,500,000,000 gallons, or about five-times less than what they proposed to conserve at Barossa. The cost of the Happy Valley works up to the completion would be £590,000, or about double what their scheme would cost to complete. The capacity of the Beetaloo works was 3,000,000,000 gallons, of which only about half was available. The total cost was £840,000. The Hope Valley reservoir capacity was 8,000,000,000 gallons, and that of the Thorndon Park 1,380,000,000 gallons. Their total cost was £984,000. Mr. Packard then dealt on the advantages and the possibilities of the scheme, and explained what the Government guarantee would mean and what it was wanted for.

Mr. J. Z. SELLAR said if ever there was a place specially arranged by Providence to conserve water to irrigate the land it was the one under consideration; but to carry out the scheme as proposed by the promoters would be to court a failure and bring a burden on the people. He wanted to see the Government undertake the work. He moved—

That the thanks of this meeting be tendered to Messrs. Packard and Lutz for bringing under its notice the national benefits to be gained by impounding and distributing the Barossa waters, but believe that it would be most unwise to invest a private company with power to control the same.

Mr. CLEMENTS dwelt on the great benefits to be derived from the scheme, especially from the dairying point of view. His disquisition caused much merriment, as he persisted in dealing mainly with "butter."

Mr. T. H. SMEATON, while agreeing with the admirableness of the scheme and thanking Messrs. Packard and Lutz, seconded the motion of Mr. Sellar, but in the most friendly spirit to those gentlemen. Mr. Packard had not proved that the scheme would be a paying one; if it would be a paying one for an English company it would be so at the expense of the taxpayers of South Australia. They could carry out the works as cheaply under Government as under private control. (Dissent.) He wanted the scheme not to be under the control of an English company. (Dissent.) He felt sure the Government money guaranteed would be required. The scheme was too rosily painted. They could not get the number of people estimated on the land in a short time. It would cost considerably over £1 per acre per year to irrigate 12 inches. (Dissent.)

The Hon. G. MCGREGOR, M.L.C., supported the motion. He put several questions to Mr. Packard. He was entirely in sympathy with the irrigation movement. If Messrs. Packard and Lutz conferred a benefit on the people by their scheme they should certainly receive an equivalent.

Mr. PACKARD, in reply to questions, said it was proposed to sell the land to the irrigators, with a right on specified terms to the water they required. There was no need for any protection or purchase of the catchment area. The water could not possibly be diverted, because it must run downhill into the dam. They only took surface waters that now ran to waste. Gaugings had been taken for the last 15 years of the quantity that came down. It went from over 16,000,000,000 gallons down to about 5,000,000,000 gallons in a specially dry season. In the report of the Royal Commission appointed in 1888 the cost of a dam for the same thing as the company proposed, for only half the quantity of water, was £202,000, which exceeded the cost of the company's whole works to-day. The Engineer-in-Chief had gone into their figures, &c., and approved them. They proposed to form a company

A NEW METHOD OF PACKING BUTTER.
A new method of packing butter is in a box made of six sheets of ordinary glass, all the edges being covered over with gummed paper. The glass box is enveloped in a layer of plaster of Paris a quarter of an inch thick, and this is covered with specially prepared paper. The plaster being a bad conductor of heat, the temperature inside the hermetically-sealed receptacle remains constant, being unaffected by external changes. The cost of packing is about 1d. per lb. Butter packed at Melbourne in the way described has been sent across to South Africa, and when the case was opened at Kimberley, 700 miles from Cape Town, the butter was found to be as sound as when it left Victoria. Cases are now made to hold as much as 2 cwt. of butter, and 40 hands (mostly boys and girls) are occupied in making the glass receptacles and covering them with plaster. The top, of hd, however, is put on by a simple mechanical arrangement and is removed by the purchaser equally easily. A saving of 25 per cent. on freight and packing is claimed in comparison with the cost of frozen butter carried in the usual way.

Bicycle
Bicycle
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Bank of New Zealand
Since 1888 no less a sum than £2,921,663 has been written off by the Bank of New Zealand, besides the estimated deficiency in properties transferred to the realisation board, amounting to £1,115,136. = 3,410,799

How much written off between 1888 & 1893

with Bank of New Zealand
Committee report Oct 1896
Deficiency 2,435,421
written off since 1893 747,872
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1896 'GAWLER PLAINS IRRIGATION SCHEME', The Advertiser (Adelaide, SA 1889 - 1931), 10 October, p. 6. <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article34561471>

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Arthur Balfour Proposed Bimetalllic League

As far as I am aware no nation, party, or Church, has
 ever countd controversial claims, admitting that if its claims were
 impartially tried at the bar of Reason, the verdict would be against it.
 In the same way, those who have most clamorously upheld the
 prerogatives of individual reason, have always been forced to recognise
 of their practice, if not of their theory, that the right of every man to
 make an independent decision for himself, is like the right of every man
 who possesses a balance at his Bankers, to require the immediate
 payment in specie of a Balfour's The foundation of Belief Feb 21 5

Arthur Balfour's Bank

30th Sep. 30991 " 12 " 10 By resolution of directors " Decr 20 778 u l u
 1891 against which 300 acres ^{£600} of shares allotted to Arthur Balfour & James
 2 allotments James after 100 - 3 March 2000 - 10 acres Albert 300 3 1/2 Madeline 205
 Mrs. Balfour's guarantee (which was afterwards compounded)

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 made of six sheets of ordinary glass, all the
 edges being covered over with gummed paper.
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 is claimed in comparison with the cost of
 frozen butter carried in the usual way.

Bicycles made says the Essex
fact's the case London London
 Bicycle records 1895
 1 hour 29 miles
 100 miles 3 hours 54 sec of amb 1888. 5.20 sec
 mile amateurs record 1888. 2 min 30 sec
 1895 one hr 2 min

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 been written off by the Bank of New Zealand,
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In 1878 the hour record was a little over 17 miles, to-day it is
 29 miles; as recently as 1888 the 100 miles record was 5 hrs. 50
 5 sec., now it is 3 hrs. 54 min. odd—nearly two hours less
 it was seven years ago. The mile amateur record of 1888 was 2
 30 sec., now it is under 2 min., or one-fifth of the time lopped o

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Oct. 10 - 1896

GAWLER PLAINS IRRIGATION SCHEME.

GOVERNMENT TO BE ASKED FOR GUARANTEE.

At the Trades Hall on Friday evening the adjourned meeting to discuss the proposed Gawler Plains Irrigation Scheme was held. There was a large attendance, and Mr. R. Wood, M.P., presided.

The CHAIRMAN explained that owing to the lateness of the hour on Friday evening last, when many persons wished to ask questions, the meeting had been adjourned till that evening. He stated that the scheme would employ 500 men for three years, and that Mr. Packard, one of the promoters, was willing to pay full rates of wages on the eight hours system. He would give one free share fully paid up for every acre taken up. The importance of the project had been acknowledged by the press, which had given a large amount of space to explain and criticise the scheme.

Mr. PACKARD expounded the details of the proposal to the audience, who listened with considerable interest. While speaking he said that some figures he had given on Friday evening last had been challenged. He had, however, ascertained that morning from the Engineer-in-Chief's Office that the storage capacity of the Happy Valley reservoir was 2,500,000,000 gallons, or about five-times less than what they proposed to conserve at Barossa. The cost of the Happy Valley works up to the completion would be £590,000, or about double what their scheme would cost to complete. The capacity of the Beetaloo works was 8,000,000,000 gallons, of which only about half was available. The total cost was £840,000. The Hope Valley reservoir capacity was 8,000,000,000 gallons, and that of the Thorndon Park 1,380,000,000 gallons. Their total cost was £984,000. Mr. Packard then dealt on the advantages and the possibilities of the scheme, and explained what the Government guarantee would mean and what it was wanted for.

Mr. J. Z. SELLAR said if ever there was a place specially arranged by Providence to conserve water to irrigate the land it was the one under consideration; but to carry out the scheme as proposed by the promoters would be to court a failure and bring a burden on the people. He wanted to see the Government undertake the work. He moved—

That the thanks of this meeting be tendered to Messrs. Packard and Lutz for bringing under its notice the national benefits to be gained by impounding and distributing the Barossa waters, but believe that it would be most unwise to invest a private company with power to control the same.

Mr. CLEMENTS dwelt on the great benefits to be derived from the scheme, especially from the dairying point of view. His disquisition caused much merriment, as he persisted in dealing mainly with "butter."

Mr. T. H. SMEATON, while agreeing with the admirableness of the scheme and thanking Messrs. Packard and Lutz, seconded the motion of Mr. Sellar, but in the most friendly spirit to those gentlemen. Mr. Packard had not proved that the scheme would be a paying one; if it would be a paying one for an English company it would be so at the expense of the taxpayers of South Australia. They could carry out the works as cheaply under Government as under private control. (Dissent.) He wanted the scheme not to be under the control of an English company. (Dissent.) He felt sure the Government money guaranteed would be required. The scheme was too rosy painted. They could not get the number of people estimated on the land in a short time. It would cost considerably over £1 per acre per year to irrigate 12 inches. (Dissent.)

The Hon. G. MCGREGOR, M.L.C., supported the motion. He put several questions to Mr. Packard. He was entirely in sympathy with the irrigation movement. If Messrs. Packard and Lutz conferred a benefit on the people by their scheme they should certainly receive an equivalent.

Mr. PACKARD, in reply to questions, said it was proposed to sell the land to the irrigators, with a right on specified terms to the water they required. There was no need for any protection or purchase of the catchment area. The water could not possibly be diverted, because it must run downhill into the dam. They only took surface waters that now ran to waste. Gaugings had been taken for the last 15 years of the quantity that came down. It went from over 16,000,000,000 gallons down to about 5,000,000,000 gallons in a specially dry season. In the report of the Royal Commission appointed in 1888 the cost of a dam for the same thing as the company proposed, for only half the quantity of water, was £202,000, which exceeded the cost of the company's whole works to-day. The Engineer-in-Chief had gone into their figures, &c., and approved them. They proposed to form a company with a capital of £400,000 at £1 per share. They were quite prepared to guarantee the employment of South Australian labor, and that South Australians should have the first chance of the land. In reply to Mr. Sellar he pointed out that *The Advertiser* had also supported the scheme. In reply to Mr. Smeaton he offered to put his figures before a board of experts to let them decide between his and Mr. Smeaton's figures.

Mr. GEORGE BUTTERY, while agreeing with Mr. Sellar, asked him to withdraw the second part of the resolution, as he did not think it was the place to put such a proposition, or a fair way to treat Messrs. Packard and Lutz. (Cheers.)

The CHAIRMAN pointed out that the carrying of the latter part of the resolution would have no effect on the Government, as the Government had given control of the land in question to the gentlemen promoting the scheme some years ago.

Mr. SELLAR withdrew the latter part of the proposal.

The motion was then carried.

Mr. SMEATON moved that the meeting did

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Mr. SELLAR withdrew the latter part of the proposal.

The motion was then carried.

Mr. SMEATON moved that the meeting did not approve of the Government giving the guarantee of £46,000 asked for by Messrs. Packard and Lutz.

A counter motion that the Government be asked to guarantee the amount was carried by a large majority.

On the motion of Mr. C. BASTARD, a vote of thanks was passed to the chairman.

THE CHAMBER OF MANUFACTURES.

A meeting of the irrigation committee of the Chamber of Manufactures was held at the office of the chamber, Exhibition Buildings, on Thursday afternoon, there being present Messrs. T. Hardy (president), W. W. Forward (vice-president), R. B. Cuming, J. J. Green, T. Hack, G. Marks, G. Stace, and W. Clark (secretary). Mr. J. H. Packard attended by invitation and explained the details of the proposed Barossa irrigation works promoted by himself and Mr. Lutz. C.E. A large number of questions were answered by Mr. Packard, and resolutions were carried thanking him for his attendance, and also "That this Chamber is in the fullest sympathy with having an irrigation scheme as that proposed at Barossa carried out on sound engineering principles and under the auspices of the chamber on an equitable basis." It was also resolved to arrange a public meeting under the auspices of the chamber on an equitable basis, Packard and Lutz in making the scheme more widely known.

THE NEW BISHOP OF LONDON.

Recd from H.S.

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Mrs. Faldeman 25 - Sutherland 20

Stock Pope Honeywell Dutton 10

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Date 1896
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 the Directors and other persons who may be liable, to waive as
 as: and I authorize you to register me as the holder of the shares
 (or any less number than may be allotted to me), and to pay to
 named Company, I request you to allot me that number
 being a deposit of 2s. 6d. per share
 the sum of £.....

DIRECTORS OF
 & CO., LIMITED.

DIVIDUAL PREFERENCE SHARES OF 10 EACH

at the Company's offices, or at any of the Stores to be acquired
 various payments liable to forfeiture.
 in full, and where the number of Shares allotted is less than
 to accompany form, and sent to the Company's Bank
 at an early date for a settlement and quotation of the Shares
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 the 27th October, 1896, and made between Arthur John
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 Charles Stamp, and James McCabe have agreed to set
 Shares have been reserved for future issue.

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 £51,064

rence Shareholders in addition to good.
 15,442 Guaranteed by Vendors.
 21,173 Taken at Cost.
 6,701 Bousfield's Report.
 £21,679 See Messrs. Edwin Fox and

allotment.
 part of the capital been underwritten, and the Vendors will
 (guaranteed), and effects has been fixed by the Vendors at
 and leasehold premises, licenses, trade marks, goodwill, plant
 and amalgamation has been effected.

ON THE PRESENT PREFERENCE IS

paid to £7,096 on 2d. after providing for all taxes
 payable to the five Directors who acting as managers
 attended with the most successful mutual result
 and commencing with Mr. Cave's purchase
 by Mr. A. T. Cave at 22, Norman Road, Victoria

SIR RICHARD BAKER'S WILL

Estate Sworn at £64,000.

The will of the late Sir Richard Chaffey Baker, who died at Moriata on March 18, 1911, has been lodged for probate. The estate is sworn not to exceed in value £64,000. Messrs. John Richard Baker and Robert Colley Baker, sons of the deceased, are the executors. To Mary Lawler, in recognition of long and faithful service, is bequeathed the sum of £200. To John Richard Baker is given the share in the partnership of Messrs. Baker & Barlow, solicitors, the insignia of the order of Saint Michael and St. George, and the two Delhi Durbar medals, presented to the deceased by a Governor-General of India, and the portraits in oils of the deceased, his wife, father, and mother. Robert Colley Baker is left boat rowing cups and medals, and horseshoeing cups, &c., and Adelaide Edith Baker, furniture, silverware, &c., including a silver tea service, which formerly belonged to General Lister. The residue of the estate is divided between the three children.

MRS. WILLIAM MONTGOMERIE BELL.

The name of Mrs. Bell has long been well known to many of the older residents of Melbourne. She was a native of Paisley, and was married in Scotland to Mr. William Montgomerie Bell, in 1844, and in 1845 her husband and she came to Victoria.

In 1849, Mr. Bell was Mayor of Melbourne, and took an active part in resisting the transportation of British convicts to Victoria, a resistance which met with success.

Mr. Bell was an honoured member of Knox Church. The hospitable doors of "Tivoli," South Yarra, the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Bell, were ever open to ministers of the Gospel, and to many others in the early days. Mrs. Bell was president of the first Ladies' Benevolent Society, in Melbourne, for several years, and afterwards formed a committee in Prahran, with similar objects, and held office as president of the local society for a considerable time. A lady who was associated with her for years in this good work writes thus of her and her labours:

"I knew her first through her untiring efforts for the poor in Prahran, to whom she was a judicious and indefatigable visitor and helper. In all her charitable work, she was single-hearted, courageous, and true."

Mrs. Bell was president of the Ladies' Committee which founded and directed the Institute for the Blind, from 1867 to 1871, and president of the committee which managed the Hornbrook Ragged Schools.

She was also correspondent and visitor, for several years, in connection with the Government boarding-out system. It seems only fitting that such a Christian worker and public benefactor as she was should have some memorial in the pages of our *Monthly*.

Mrs. Bell was, to the last, exceedingly fond of flowers, and she had the honour of receiving the first silver medal of the Melbourne Horticultural Society for a floral exhibit.

In the midst of many depressing circumstances in later years, she maintained a lively Christian faith and courage, and all who knew her admired and loved her.

For several years before her death she was connected with the Prahran Presbyterian Church, and her minister recalls with pleasure his acquaintance with her. She loved children, and enjoyed reading the *Children's Record*. Amongst other Christmas gifts which she presented to the Children's Hospital, she knitted with her own hands a quilt for the *Record* "Cot."

She leaves behind her two daughters, Mrs. Bonar, of Westland, N.Z., and Mrs. Eddington of South Yarra.

She had almost reached the age of 81 when she died. "The memory of the just is blessed."

Died 1897 at 81 years of age

THE NEW BISHOP OF LONDON.

DR. MANDELL CREIGHTON.

A POPULAR APPOINTMENT.

We are officially informed that the Queen has been pleased to approve the appointment of the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Peterborough to the Bishopric of London.

The Bishop of Peterborough's name was so freely mentioned in connection with the primacy of Canterbury that it is impossible to express surprise at his nomination for the Bishopric of London. Nevertheless, a fairly creditable rumour on Saturday had assigned the vacancy to Bishop Moorhouse, of Manchester, which hardened into more solid statement on Sunday morning when it became known that it was believed and welcomed at St. Paul's Cathedral. On the other hand it is curiously surprising to find that the nomination of Bishop Creighton to London, like the news of Bishop Temple's translation to Canterbury, comes to hand on a Sunday evening, just when the voice of rumour had settled things otherwise, and certainly within a briefer period of expectation than has hitherto been accorded to translations of such momentous importance.

The Bishop-designate of London is the Right Rev. Mandell Creighton, Bishop of Peterborough, M.A. (Oxford and Cambridge), LL.D. (Glasgow), D.C.L. (Durham), LL.D. (Harvard, U.S.A.), and D.D. (Cambridge). He was born at Carlisle in 1843, and is therefore only about fifty-three years of age. Educated first at Durham Grammar School, he was, at the age of nineteen, elected to a postmastership at Merton College, Oxford, where he took all the Law and History prizes offered by the university, and was subsequently given his choice of fellowships and tutorships. To call him a don was at any time an inadequate description. He was a prince among dons, as his further academical career proved. In 1870 he was ordained deacon, in 1873 priest, and two years later he went to a small living at Embleton, in Northumberland. While here he began the great work of his life, "The History of the Papacy during the Period of the Reformation." Bishop Lightfoot made him rural dean of Alnwick in 1879, and in 1882 he was nominated to an honorary canonry of the newly-created See of Newcastle. His great opportunity occurred in 1884, when he was called upon to fill (as only he could fill) the Dixie Professorship of Ecclesiastical History just founded in the University of Cambridge. This position he promptly began to make illustrious, as his successors dolefully acknowledge, by courses of lectures, biographical monographs, and occasional erudite sermons which practically transformed ecclesiastical history from one of the most dismal to one of the most attractive of sciences. Honours other than those of his own and of his adopted university quickly poured upon him. He was made (to the honour of that university) an honorary LL.D. of Glasgow in 1883; in 1885 Durham followed with an honorary D.C.L.; and, while representing Cambridge at the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of Harvard, another honorary LL.D. was enthusiastically accorded to him. Meanwhile he had become an honorary M.A. of his adopted university; a corresponding secretary of the famous Historical Society of Massachusetts, and an honorary Fellow of his own old college, Merton. Dublin, not to be behindhand in thus honouring itself, insisted upon his accepting an honorary D.Litt. (T.C.D.); the Societa Romana di Storia Patria elected him a Fellow; and among other Fellowships one offered to him by Emmanuel, Cambridge. On his appointment in succession to Magee as Bishop of Peterborough the University of Cambridge gave him his D.Litt. (honoris dignitatis), which a year later he took a diploma from the University of Oxford. Truly a marvellous academic record.

Dr. Creighton was consecrated to the Bishopric of Peterborough on St. Mark's Day, April 25, 1891. His administration of the see has been marked by a

Real from H.S.

Tid Hamtham 9 Batten H Scotland 30

Wyl. Falakeman 25 - G.H. H. 20

Stock Pope Honayville Dutton 100

Bell says of Carbury March 1897

Carbury 1/100 yard

big stuff 14 inch Messer on
Rice stacked up to 16 inches

of 13/ - stone delivered on
Carbury from Dredge and Chidley
in the 13/ is worth about

3/ a ton

Barb. N S Wales

See N

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"The memory of the just is blessed."

Died 25th 1897 at Melbourne
1896

advertisers
11 June 89
Hicks Beach Bridge

the Jubilee festivities of last year account for a very large part of the national income. Nine millionaires died during the year, leaving estates of an aggregate value of upwards of £15,000,000 sterling. The duty on tobacco yielded £419,000 more than was estimated. For the current year a surplus is anticipated of £1,786,000, which Sir Michael Hicks-Beach proposes to devote to the relief of taxation. There is to be an abatement in the tax on incomes of £700 a year and under. The rest of the surplus will be disposed of by a slight revision of the death duties, and a reduction of 6d. in the pound in the tobacco duty, which it seems has remained at 3s. 2d. for half a century. These are the salient features of the budget. They are all that the average reader will care to learn. But it would never do to say this in so many words, for in that case the reader would content himself with the ordinary newspaper summary. So the Chancellor has recourse to the great art he has cultivated of compelling attention by interesting and suggestive digressions. It is right that the English people should know what a great and rich people they are. And so Sir Michael Hicks-Beach dilates on the awful responsibility of superintending the expenditure within a single year of £106,614,000, and affects a dread of the load that will be his next year, when he expects to manipulate a revenue of upwards of £108,000,000! The income tax is one proof of the amazing increase in the national wealth. Each penny of the income tax in the time of Peel produced £700,000; the area of exemptions is now much wider than then, yet the same penny to-day produces £2,250,000. The very magnitude of the income tax prevents any trifling with this source of revenue; and a Chancellor of the Exchequer must have a fair surplus before he can think of "knocking a penny

The Empire's expenditure is of course on the same amazing scale as its revenue. The army and navy of France are maintained at a cost of £36,387,000; those of Germany at a cost of £35,226,000, and Russia £38,569,000. The expenditure of Great Britain on defences amounts to £63,500,000. It is an enormous sum, yet it represents only the necessary premium Great Britain has to pay on a much richer commerce, a much vaster Empire, than any other Power can boast of, and according to Sir Michael Hicks-Beach the Empire gets good value for its money. The populations comprised within its area outnumber three times over those of France, Germany, and Russia combined. "For every 1,000 square miles of Empire," says the Minister, "we spend in defence £5,664, France spends £9,523, Germany £28,554, and Russia £4,454. For every 1,000 inhabitants of the Empire we spend £174, France £399, Germany £560, and Russia £298." It is not of course what Great Britain spends but what she is capable of spending that is really of importance. Gold counts for more than steel in modern warfare. The nation is the strongest that can build the most ironclads and cast the biggest guns; and what imagination can picture the resources upon which Great Britain,

Great Britain - Revenue & Expenditure 1888

THE RUSTON PICTURES

A RECORD BURNE-JONES

The collection formed by the Ruston, a wealthy Lincoln man died a few months ago, was offered Messrs. Christie on Saturday, and of connoisseurs and picture-dealers by any means a great collection, if many indifferent pictures, but the fine works had a very marked inferior pictures. One hundred £43,007.

The following were the more and prices:-

- Sir E. Burne-Jones, "The Mirror of Ver Do. "Chant d'Amour" Do. "Dawn" and (drawings)
D. G. Rossetti, "Veronica Veronese" Do. "Daute at the Bier of Br Do. "La Ghirlandata"
Rembrandt, "Nicholas Ruts"
Gainsborough, "Lady Clarges"
G. F. Watts, "The Eve of Peace" Do. "Lady Lilford" Do. "Portrait of the Artist"
Vandyck, "Virgin and Child"
D. Moreelse, "Dirck Alewyn" Do. "Maria Alewyn"
B. Luini, Four small works
J. F. Lewis, "The Arab Scribe"
P. de Wint, River Scene
Leighton, "Moretta"
J. W. M. Turner, "Falls of the Clyde"
Francia, "Virgin and Infant Savior"
G. Houthorst (Portraits), William II. o Princess Mary Stuart
Andrea del Sarto, "Pieta"

THE SALE OF BURNE-JONES WORKS.

A SENSATIONAL AUCTION

Christie's rooms were crowded when the first portion of the remains of the late Sir Edward Burne-Jones came to hammer. The prices throughout were a tireless sensational order, mere scores and hundreds of pounds, every eagerly competed for. Within less than ninety lots were found to have handsome total of £23,860. At least pictures were bought for a public sale in the Wilderness" being secured, mingham Fine Art Gallery. The are included in the following list

- Pastels. N
Knights of the Holy Grail (smaller)
Hope
An Amazon
Dream of Lancelot
The Nativity and Crucifixion (a pair) 7ft. 8in.
Water-Color Drawings
Head of Nimue
Masque of Cupid
The Companion
Sir Galahad
The Masque of Cupid
St. Cecilia
The Tree of Life
Paradise
The Last Judgment
Pictures.
Study of a Female Head
The Wheel of Fortune
Persus and Andromeda
The Sirens
Elijah in the Wilderness
Hill Fairies
The Wizard
Love and the Pilgrim
The Fall of Lucifer.

Great Britain spends £26,000,000 and £37,500,000 on her army - a total of £63,500,000. France spends £11,485,000 navy and £24,902,000 on her army - £36,387,000. Germany spends on £6,083,000 and on her army £20,144,000. Russia spends on navy £7,900,000 and on her army £30,669,000. a total of £38,569,000.

By Mr. Christie's Auctioneers 21, 22 & 23, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C. 4.

PAINFUL SCENES AT THE END

(From our Special Correspondent.) London, August 5, 1890. It is a distinct misfortune for a grand man to live too long. One noticed this in the case of Mr. Gladstone, but Bismarck has emphasised the truth ten times more forcibly. The last eight years of "maker of Germany's" life were a pair of anti-climax. The "man of blood and iron" disappeared entirely, and instead we were shown an indiscreet "ancient," who, oblivious of the traditions of a lifetime, overflowed with hurt vanity, bitter babble, a compromising revelations. Young Germany seems scarcely even to know Bismarck. Last Monday I sat on a bus beside one of the sons of the Fatherland. He was should judge, a waiter, and he appeared to be bank-holidaying with our own 'Arry. Said the latter, "So that old cocky 'Bismarck's been and turned up his toes?" "Ja," replied the Teuton, "he is dead." "Now what might his little grandpapa have been?" enquired 'Arry. The other gave a vile cigar and ruminated for a moment. Then he said, in tones of acutest admiration, "Vell 'e could trink beer by wat 'e call der bucket-ful. Wat beer could Bismarck not trink. He was wonderschone!"

HOW HE DIED.

Bismarck did not die easily. His end like his life, was amid storm and stress. Also it was quite sudden. On Friday the 1st of August he seemed much better, and on Saturday morning read the paper as usual, especially his favorite one, the "Hamburger Nachrichten," and spoke about politics. In the course of the day he took food and drink and complained in a joking way that his attendants put too much water in his Burgundy. All of a sudden in the afternoon the Prince experienced acute pain in the lungs, and felt a difficulty in breathing. He also lost consciousness from time to time. Towards evening alarming symptoms set in. For an hour the poor old man suffered from a terrible difficulty of breathing during which the rattle and groans were fearful to hear. So great was his agony that the women present began to cry, and fled from the room. Professor Schweninger, after his arrival, did what he could to help his patient, which was little more than to relieve his difficult breathing. Bismarck's last words were addressed to his daughter, Countess Rantzau. He said to her—"Thank you, my child," when she wiped the moisture from his brow. The whole of the Prince's family were present during his last moments. At the last after Professor Schweninger had remarked that there had been no sign of breathing or pulse for three minutes, he broke through the news of the death gently to the assembled relatives. Immediately afterwards he telegraphed the sad news to the Kaiser. The sort of constitution Bismarck possessed may be judged from the fact that the very night before he died, though very unwell, he drank a bottle or so of champagne, and smoked four pipes of tobacco.

The "Daily News" says:—"Prince Bismarck lived to be older than he had himself anticipated. A little over eleven years ago, during a debate on one of the great German military schemes, he gave as one of his reasons for refusing to interfere with the Septennate that, although he then expected to live three years longer, he also expected to die before seven had passed. In other words, he thought that he would live till 1890, but would die before 1894. As it happened, he lived till past the middle of 1893. But after all his premonition was not far wrong so far as useful public life was concerned. For several years he had chafed at Friedrichsruh in a sort of living death. When at Biarritz, immediately before he became Minister-President Bismarck dreamed a dream. In his dream he thought he ascended a mountain path which continually grew narrower, until he found himself before a wall of rock, and beside him a deep abyss. For an instant he paused, thinking whether he should retrace his steps; but he then made up his mind and struck the wall with his cane, on which it immediately disappeared, and the road was free again. Bismarck was never intoxicated by success. Here are some remarkable words he once used:—"Nobody loves me for what I have done. I have never made anybody happy - not myself, nor my family, nor anybody else. But how many have I made unhappy. But for me three great wars would not have been fought; eighty thousand men would not have perished. Parents, brothers, sisters, and widows would not be bereaved and plunged into mourning. That matter, however, I have settled with God. But I have had little or no joy from all my achievements; nothing but vexation, care, and trouble."

HOUSE OF MOURNING.

The grief of the Bismarck family, which is terribly severe, has taken the unfortunate form of making them sadly inconspicuous to the outside world. Even the Kaiser was not permitted to look on the dead Minister's face, and his suggestion for a public funeral met with uncompromising

rejection. His Imperial Majesty has consequently had to fall back on a public proclamation intimating his woe at Bismarck's demise. The great painter Lenbach visited Friedrichsruh on Wednesday, and gives a vivid picture of the house of mourning. He says:—"I had travelled to Friedrichsruh with the sole object of kissing for the last time the hand of Prince Bismarck. When I arrived, at 1 o'clock, I found the family and the household in a condition, not only of deepest mourning, as was natural, but of confusion bordering on helplessness. The ladies were weeping, Prince Herbert Bismarck was greatly indisposed, and at the time of my arrival was still in bed, and even Count Rantzau looked pale and nervous. The prince's last days of suffering tried the family fearfully. The most collected of all appeared to be Count Bill, but he left all the arrangements to his elder brother. It was quite impossible to make any arrangements at all for the solemn and imposing ceremony which would have been worthy of the great dead. The old Chancellor was notoriously lacking in all sense of the decorative and spectacular. Accordingly he had fitted up his little peasant's house in the Sachsenwald in accordance with his own notions of comfort and the needs of his family. For the death of Germany's national hero, and the solemnisation of this sad event, even the house was in no way prepared. In every room lay about in confusion hundreds of objects of household use. Thousands of letters and telegrams were on the tables, some opened, some not even looked at. It was thus really impossible to admit into the house any but the most intimate and trusted friends of the family. There was no room, nor were there sufficient people there to arrange things. And the amount of work to be done was increasing enormously. From almost every princely house in Germany had come enquiries concerning the funeral, and all had to be answered. The preparations for the embalming, and the lying in state, could only be undertaken in the most inadequate way, and simple matters, which in a large palace, or in a big city, could have been performed easily and without exciting the family, caused here endless trouble and mental pain. And the disquiet of the family was not a little increased by the Emperor's telegram, and the fact that the desire of the deceased, as expressed in his will, made the wish of the Emperor impossible. I was, in spite of all, enabled to see Bismarck on his deathbed. Touching and mournfully beautiful as was the sight, I did not experience the slightest desire to give expression to it artistically. The deceased lay upon his back in a white garment. The head was inclined to one side and the legs were slightly parted. It was as though he would wake up and speak at any moment. The features were in no way distorted, and in the warm light which poured in through the window the whole presented an appearance so vivid that the terrible thought, 'Death has come to this room,' affected one with double intensity. This sensation, which mastered me, may well explain how it is that none of the great dead of former times have been painted upon their deathbeds. The deathbed of Rubens was surrounded by the masterly pupils of the master. Yet none of them painted the scene. Once only have I experienced the desire to paint a body lying in state. That was when I gazed into the coffin of Dollinger. That valorous man had during life a red face, the vivacity of whose everchanging expression hindered a proper study of the architecture of his magnificent head. In death it was a pale glorious head. But I did not paint Dollinger, and in the case of Bismarck I had not the slightest desire to do so, because the profile and what was typical of the head, the great width of the skull, and above all, the essence of his whole expression—the eyes—could not be there reproduced. The eloquent lightning-like eyes were closed forever."

A GLIMPSE OF FRIEDRICHSRUH.
It is generally supposed, by those who do not know Friedrichsruh, that it is a fine and important country seat of the manorial order. It is nothing of the kind. The house itself, standing behind high prison-like walls, is not unlike a comfortable, but uninteresting, suburban villa, with the ordinary carriage drive of about 20 yards' length from the massive oak gate to the little rural porch. The gate is nearly always closed, and the house is only visible from the opposite side of the road which it fronts. A more primitive entrance than that leading to the abode of the greatest German of the century could hardly be imagined. Under a wooden porch, round which the wild hops climb, there is a rural seat, and it was here where Prince Bis-

mark loved to sit in the cool of a summer evening, smoking his long pipe and drinking his beer, with his enormous dog at his feet, and thinking who knows what thoughts. The house itself is comfortable, but very simple, with pretty chintz-covered drawing-rooms, and very little in the way of carpets, curtains, and upholstery. Prince Bismarck's own room was as simple as that of his great contemporaries, the Emperor William I. and Count Moltke. A camp-bed, the most necessary toilet arrangements, and a favorite print or drawing hanging against the wall, that was all, and there was no thought of ostentations of simplicity about this. It was what Bismarck had accustomed himself to prefer when he was young, and he did not depart from it in his old age.

There is an uninviting "weiher," a sort of stagnant-looking pool, under the windows of Friedrichsruh, and the wonder is that Prince Bismarck and all the rest of the inmates of that house have not died long ago of rheumatism or some horror arising from vicious germs and bacilli. But there are carp in this "lake," and that is quite sufficient reason to German and other gourmets to suffer gladly the proximity of the vilest moat or pond. Beyond this sheet of water wide meadows bordered by old oak and beech woods close in the view, which is one of absolute quiet, except when the haymakers are about. But the real beauty of Friedrichsruh begins outside the gate of the Bismarck house. Early in the afternoon, as long as the old man was able to ride, the gates used to open quite suddenly, and out he came, either alone or accompanied by one of his sons, bestriding an enormous horse which yet looked too small for that colossal figure in the black and not too well-fitting coat, and with the broad-brimmed soft-felt hat on the curiously small head. There seemed to be a perpetual frown on the wrinkled face, but the keen eyes looked out with remarkable friendliness upon those he met on his ride. Across the road, across the railway line, he took his way, and up into the glorious North German forest, where Bismarck spent many of his happiest and most peaceful hours.

The death of Prince Bismarck recalls (says the "Westminster Gazette") the fine cartoon, "Dropping the Pilot"—one of the most suggestive of Sir John Tenniel's masterpieces during this decade—which appeared in "Punch" on March 29, 1890. The artist's proof was at once purchased by Lord Rosebery, and presented by him some years ago to the deceased statesman. The first stanza of the poem accompanying the cartoon may appropriately be quoted today:—

Great Pilot, whom so many storms have tried,
To see thee quit the helm at last, at last,
And slow descend the vessel's stately side,
While yet waves surge, and skies are overcast,
Wakes wondering memories of that mighty past,
Shaped by a guiding hand.
Strong to direct as strenuous to command.
When yet did a great ship on the great sea
Drop Pilot like to thee?

ANECDOTES OF BISMARCK.
With the great career of the Iron Chancellor I do not propose to deal. There are books and to spare on the subject in every public library. But some of the anecdotes which his death has resurrected may be fresh to your younger readers. Few statesmen have been the subject of so many anecdotes as Bismarck. They are of all kinds—political and social, military and diplomatic. The majority of them are authentic, and come from the lips of the Iron Chancellor himself. This fact gives them an interest which they would not otherwise possess. As a whole, they are good, bad, and indifferent—the good are predominant, and therefore worth quoting. To begin with a scene in the German Chamber, the sitting was becoming more and more stormy, when Bismarck rose and took out of his pocket an olive branch. "I gathered this to-day at the fountain of Vaucluse," he said, "in the hope that it would lead to a reconciliation, but I perceive that the moment has not yet come for that happy result." And he put the symbol of peace in his pocket again. The tumult increased, whereon Bismarck took a newspaper out of his pocket and began to read it. But the Chamber continued noisy, on which Bismarck, casting a severe look round the house, got up and left it, without saying a word.

Bismarck had a very poor idea of French statesmen. He appreciated Thiers, it was true, though he considered him too sentimental. Apropos of Thiers, the conversation turned on Louis Philippe. "He was a prudent king," remarked Bismarck. "During the insurrection he bought up everything at a low price, and once peace was restored again, he sold out at a high figure." His cynical judgment of men was one of his weak points. After Sadowa, on returning in triumph to Berlin, his friends expressed their delight on seeing him cheered by the crowd. "Alas!" he exclaimed, "if we had come back vanquished, the same crowd would have stoned us." Something similar was said of Cromwell, who, on being acclaimed by the people, observed:—"Alas!

had I been going to be hanged, there would have been a great many more persons there." On the morrow of Sadowa, the French Ambassador in Prussia claimed on the part of the Emperor Napoleon compensation for the neutrality of France. "What," exclaimed Bismarck, "you have adopted the 'politique de pourboire'?" He was not so unkind towards the press as certain diplomatists were. In 1867 he received a journalist, to whom he gave a long account of the political condition of Germany. The landlord of the hotel where he put up ridiculed the idea of his interviewing the grand Bismarck. He was astonished when his lodger showed him the letter by which Bismarck gave him a rendezvous. Bismarck himself wrote many anonymous leading articles. He also appointed several journalists in the department of Foreign Affairs.

Bismarck was not generous, and said many bitter things about his contemporaries. For example, the ferocious "Jeu de mots" on the fate of the King of Hanover, a blind old man, who took the side of Austria in 1866. "I will reply," he said, "to the blind adversaries who plead the cause of the King of Hanover." He was equally cruel towards Jules Favre, whose tears were no doubt genuine, and delighted in caricaturing him with his face painted white in order to arouse compassion. He played with Jules Favre as a cat plays with a mouse, and rejoiced in the game. He had no pity for Napoleon III., whom he described as "une incapacite meconnue."

He was unquestionably witty. To the Prince of Battenburg, who asked him if he should accept the throne of Bulgaria, he replied:—"Accept it; it will form an agreeable reminiscence later on." He was, as everybody knows, a great eater and drinker. "Yes," he said one day to a friend who complimented him on his robust appetite, "all our family are great eaters. If there were many like us the State would not suffice, and we should have to emigrate." When he was Ambassador in Paris, the first letter he wrote to his wife began thus:—"I have four clocks in my room, and yet I never know what time it is; two fires, and I am dying from cold; six looking-glasses, and my necktie is all out of place." As regards his views on literature, "give me the works of Shakespeare and Goethe," he said, "and you may exile me to some desert island; I shall not grow weary there." He was, strange to say, accustomed to read French romances, not for the plot they contained, but for the information they gave him of the manners and customs of the people.

When Bismarck was Prussian Ambassador at Frankfurt an interesting incident occurred to him. At that moment he lodged in the house of a merchant, who detested the Prussians. Bismarck asked the landlord to put up a bell in his room. The latter replied that it was not in the lease, and that if Bismarck wanted one he would have to put it up himself. A few days after the whole house was suddenly aroused by a pistol-shot fired in the room. The landlord rushed into the apartment out of breath, and found the ambassador quietly smoking a large pipe seated in front of a pile of documents. On the table was the pistol which he had just fired. "In the name of goodness," cried the landlord, "what has happened?" "Oh, nothing," replied Bismarck, "don't be alarmed. I have simply called my servant to come and speak to me. It is quite an inoffensive signal, to which you would do well to get accustomed, for I shall no doubt make use of it more than once." The landlord took the hint, and Bismarck got his bell.

Another anecdote is worth telling. A large manufacturer who had had the honor of being introduced to Bismarck, found himself one day at Friedrichsruh, at the time when the Egyptian question was arousing the whole of Europe. He approached Bismarck and asked him with a confidential air—"Well, monsieur, what will become of the famous question?" The Chancellor answered with a smile—"I really know nothing about it; I have not yet read the newspapers this morning." When Bismarck resolved to withdraw from public affairs he sent his resignation to the old Emperor, who at once returned it with the word "Never." In obedience to the expressed will of his master, the chancellor continued in office. On the first audience which his Majesty granted him he said—"I cannot understand why you should wish to retire. I am much older than you are and can still ride on horseback." To which Bismarck responded, "No doubt, sire; it is the rule—the rider always lasts much longer than the horse." Bismarck was always besieged with demands for his portrait and signature. One day he received a letter from a young English girl asking him for few lines to put into her album. In spite of his dislike for such things he consented to the desire of the young lady, who had sent him her album. Bismarck returned it with the following caution—

Bimetallic League

OF
SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

1898.

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HON. SECRETARY,
14 King William Street,
Adelaide.

Bore

Artesian Bore.

on the Beltana Crags near

Tanis letter July 1899

A Bore, not far from Koppa
& miles from Murrumbidgee

(Bore) is 3000 ft deep than 750,000
gallons a day temperature 108

A Bore at Peterborough
912 feet deep than
200,000 gallons a day of
excellent water

Temperature 108

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The Late Bret Harte's Estate.

Letters of administration of the estate and effects of Mr. Francis Bret Harte, of 74, Lancaster-gate, author of "The Heathen Chinese," "The Luck of Roaring Camp," and many other works, Secretary of the U.S. Branch Mint, 1864-70, editor of the "Overland Monthly," U.S. Consul at Creffield in 1878, and at Glasgow, 1880-5, who died on May 5 last, aged sixty-two years, intestate, have been granted to his son, Mr. Francis King Harte, of 6, Chislehurst-road, Richmond, administration having been renounced by Mrs. Anna Harte, widow of the late Mr. Francis Bret Harte, and his estate has been valued at £360 6s. 9d.

Adm. John Fox & Roberts, of 1, F. & H.

Bells in the Barks

at indications

101 in Drawing Room

102 in Dining Room

103 in Billiard Room

104 in Bedchamber

Big pipe Room upstairs

105. right hand - left hand

106 in 1st Bedchamber

107 in 2nd Bedchamber

108 upstairs left hand

The biggest rings and small bell

lump on servants' stair case

The front door is electric

EARLY SOUTH AUSTRALIA

II.—FRAGMENTS OF HISTORY. THE DEATH OF BARKER.

Not so widely known as it ought to be is the story of the melancholy and untimely death of Captain Collet Barker, of the 39th Regiment, at the hands of the natives near to the mouth of the River Murray, close to the spot where the late Dr. James O'Connell afterwards died suddenly. Before he reached the place where he was doomed to be so cruelly murdered, Captain Barker gained for himself the distinction of being the first European (so far as history shows) to cross the plains between the sea coast and Mount Lofty, and to set foot on the mountain ranges between Mount Lofty, Cape Jervis, and southward to Encounter Bay. In May, 1830, when Captain Sturt returned to Sydney after his exploring expedition down the Murray and Lake Alexandrina, he reported to the Government of New South Wales that owing to the want of provisions he had been reluctantly compelled to abandon the examination of the shores of that lake; and, having found a small channel among the sandhills leading into Encounter Bay, he ventured to hope, from the great extent of water he had observed in the lake, that some other direct communication with it from the sea existed to the south of the outlet he had seen. To solve the problem thus raised by Captain Sturt, the Sydney Government sent instructions to Captain Collet Barker, then Government Resident at King George's Sound, Western Australia, to call at Encounter Bay on his way back to Sydney, and carefully examine the coast line to find if any such navigable channel did exist between the River Murray and the sea. He arrived at Cape Jervis in the Isabella, April 13, 1831, with Dr. Davis and Mr. Kent and a few soldiers, and skirted the coast to the mouth of the creek, which he named the Sturt (still so called) in honour of Captain Sturt, his friend. On the morning of April 17 Captain Barker, accompanied by Mr. Kent and one other man, set off to walk from Holdfast Bay to Mount Lofty. They reached the summit early next morning, and, having spent some time in mapping the country east and north-east of the range, they returned to their boat on the 21st, much pleased with what they had seen. The party then went on to carry out the work it had before it at the Murray-mouth.

"On April 30," writes Sturt, in his "Two Expeditions into Southern Australia," "Captain Barker reached the mouth of the Murray, which he judged to be a quarter of a mile broad, and which he expressed a desire to swim across to a sandhill on the other side, to take bearings, and to ascertain the nature of the strand beyond it to the eastward." His comrades tried to dissuade him, as he was unwell, but he would go, and with his compass fastened on his head he reached the other side in safety. "He was seen to ascend the hillock, and take several bearings. He then descended the further side, and was never seen again by white men." His party awaited his return in vain; becoming anxious, they made for the place where they had last observed him, and searched for him for some time. They learnt a little later from some natives of the manner of his death. The story of the aborigines was that at a considerable distance from the first sandhill there was another, to which Captain Barker walked. Three natives were going to the shore from their tribe, when they crossed his track. Curious, they followed upon it, and saw him returning. After hesitating, they closed on him. He tried to soothe them; but, finding them determined to attack him, he made for the water, from which he could not have been far distant. One of the blacks immediately threw his spear, and struck him in the hip; that, however,

did not stop him. He had got among the breakers when he received a second spear in the shoulder; then, as he turned round, a third struck him full in the chest, and he fell with a crash on his back in the water. His slayers rushed in, dragged him out by the legs, and inflicted numberless wounds upon his body, which they threw into deep water, and the sea tide carried it away. A ghastly story, but too true. Sturt mourned the deceased as a gallant servant of the King, a noble man, and a true friend, taken away all too soon. Before he was appointed Government Resident at King George's Sound, Captain Barker was Commandant of the British settlement at Fort Wellington, Raffles Bay, in the Northern Territory, to which the first establishment at Fort Dundas, Melville Island, was removed. The settlement was, however, owing to the reported unhealthiness of the place abandoned on August 31, 1829. Some account of the Melville Island colony appeared in "The Register" of May 20, May 27, and June 1, 1837. The memory of the captain is preserved by Barker's Bay, on the Coburg Peninsula; Barker's Isles, on the Northern Territory coast; and Mount Barker, in South Australia. Further, this inscription is visible on a tablet in St. James's Church, Sydney:—

Sacred
to the memory of
Captain COLLET BARKER,
of H.M. 39th Regiment of Foot,
who was treacherously murdered by
the aboriginal natives
on the 30th April, 1831,
while endeavouring, in the performance of his
duty,
to ascertain the communication between
Lake Alexandrina and the Gulf St. Vincent,
on the south coast of New Holland.
In token of esteem for the singular worth
and in affectionate remembrance of the many
virtues
of the deceased
this tablet is erected by
Colonel Lindsay and his brother officers.



W. Barr Smith Esqrs

Mount Barker,

1901	Birthdays Christmas	1902	1903	1904	1905
Jan 11	Carltona cheque	cheque ✓	cheque	cheque	cheque
15	Bob Chambers cash	order on London ✓	order on London	order on London	order on London
23	Criswell Sach	order on London ✓	Cash	Cash	Cash
28	Bob & Co Sach	cheque	order on L.S.	cheque	cheque
29	Tom & Co	cheque	"	cheque	cheque
Feb 3	Joanna Acres "	order on E. St. London	on London	order on London	order on London
10	Sam Mitchell "	cheque ✓	cheque	cheque	cheque
28	J. & Co P.S.	order on L.S. ✓	order on L.S.	cheque	cheque
27	Prof. Mitchell "	order (L.S.) ✓	cheque	cheque	cheque
15	Wedding day	egg	egg £50	cheque	cheque
26	Joanna P.S.	cheque	cheque	cheque	cheque
May 8	St. Andrew cash	order on London	on London	order on London	order on London
14	Bob Baker cash	cheque ✓	cheque	cheque	cheque
30	Betty H. out here	order on London	on London	order on London	order on London
June 13	Mattie Smith	order on London	on London	order on London	order on London
July 3	Little weekly	cheque ✓	order on L.S.	order on L.S.	order on L.S.
13	Miss Z	cheque	order on L.S.	order on L.S.	order on L.S.
Sept 14	Bob P.S. order on London	order on London	order on L.S.	order on L.S.	order on L.S.
Oct 10	Georgie deposit	cheque	order on L.S.	order on L.S.	order on L.S.
" 11	Joanna 25	order on London	order on L.S.	order on L.S.	order on L.S.
" 27	Her cheque	order on London	order on L.S.	order on L.S.	order on L.S.
Nov 26	Batie order on London	order on London	order on L.S.	order on L.S.	order on L.S.
Dec 2	Molly letter	order on London	order on L.S.	order on L.S.	order on L.S.
" 8	Tomasso "	order on London	order on L.S.	order on L.S.	order on L.S.
" 13	Nebel "	order on London	order on L.S.	order on L.S.	order on L.S.
" 20	Dear cheque	order on London	order on L.S.	order on L.S.	order on L.S.

The orders on London all left
 to 100 (100) ✓
 Sabine
 London
 on 10/1901
 on 10/1901
 on 10/1901

50 ✓ 50 ✓
 50 ✓
 50 ✓
 25 ✓
 50 ✓
 50 ✓
 25 ✓
 50 ✓
 50 ✓
 25 ✓

1905

Lilla Ann cheque B of A
Bob Stankow London 20

Ernest cheque B of A

Edwin Jules

Tom Files

Joanna 1000 London 18

Kan Mitchell cheque B of A

2020 cheque B of A

Professor Mitchell "

wedding an nothing

Joan Files cheque B of A

Harriet Tomms B of A

J. (Hannah) of London 18

Bob Baker cheque 15 B of A

Billy Harker cheque 15 B of A

Mari Ant Dial cheque June 13

Lilla Mally cheque July 3

Mrs Dr. Rev. & Mrs. Aug 12

Bob Bamford Sep 14 B of A

George Smalley for Anne

Joanna Oct 11

Ken Files Oct 27 cheques of

Batke over 1000 over from Tom

Mally Dec 20 cheque B of A

Tomasso Dec 8 " B of A

Mabel Dec 13 London

Kan Files 20 cheque B of A

1905

Jan 11

15 Bank of A

18 Bank of A

24 Tom Files

Feb 3 Joanna of London

20 Han W. Mitchell cheque Bank of Australia

28 2000 Bamford cheque Bank of Australia

May 7 W. Mitchell cheque Bank of Australia

April 15 wedding

26 Joan Files

28 Tommys B of A

May 8 J. Brown

12 Bob Baker

30 Betty Harker

June 13

July 8 Little Mally

Aug 13 Mrs. Dr.

Sept 14 Bob B.

Oct 10 George

11 Joanna

27 Tom Files

Nov 26 Bamford

Dec 3 Mally

8 Tomasso

13 Mabel

20 Bamford

20 2000

1906 Butter & Co
London

for R. Brown
see list

The Children of

ROBERT and JOANNA BARR SMITH

George Barr
Robert Bruce, born 25th June 1857
died ~~19th~~ ^{14th} April 1864

George Barr
George Elder, born 10th October 1858.

George Barr
Neil Montgomerie, born 18th April 1860
died 6th May 1860.

George Barr
Mabel Fairfax, born 13th December 1861

George Barr
Tom Elder, born 8th December 1863

George Barr
Jean Balfour St. Clare, born 20th December
1864.

George Barr
Joanna Fitzgerald, born 2nd February 1866

George Barr
Marjorie Eristoun, born 11th January 1867

George Barr
Hugh Raymond, born 8th September 1870
died 14th November 1871.

George Barr
Ida Thekla, born 8th October 1871
died 26th November 1875

George Barr
Robert Barr, born 27th November 1872

George Barr
Ursula Halcomb, born 8th April 1876
died 13th November 1878.

George Barr
Dorothy, born in Edinburgh, Scotland
20th November 1879
died in Adelaide, South Australia
27th March 1881.

The seventieth anniversary has just been celebrated of a notable day in Scottish annals. Justin McCarthy wrote in his "History of our Own Times" that no deed in the history of the northern kingdom surpasses the Disruption in dignity and in moral grandeur. When Lord Jeffrey, the famous editor of the "Edinburgh Review," heard of the number who had come out from the Established Church, he flung aside the book he was reading, and exclaimed, "I am proud of my country" and W. E. Gladstone said of the event of May 18, 1843:—"The Disruption made the ecclesiastical history of Scotland memorable for ever. The light of it flashed all through Christendom."

Your great grandfather
Rev. Dr. Smith of Lochnisnoch
was one of this number of men
who gave up everything for
Conscience sake.

Butter Commission

THE BUTTER TRADE.

WHO GOT THE VICTORIAN BONUS?

STARTLING EVIDENCE.

MELBOURNE, June 17.

The royal commission which is enquiring into the conditions under which rebates are granted to agents and others in the butter trade resumed its sittings to-day.

Mr. E. G. Duffus, secretary to the Department of Agriculture, tendered for the information of the commission five files of papers, two of which related to shipments of 1892-3 and 1893-4. The documents included a copy of the regulations in regard to bonuses paid on export butter. Mr. Duffus, in answer to questions, said the amount of bonus per pound was regulated by the price obtained for the butter in countries to which it was exported. On butter sold at 10d. to 1/ per lb. a bonus of 1/4d. per lb. was paid, and on that sold at 1/ and over per lb. a bonus of 3/4d. per lb. was paid.

Mr. Croker—Was the agent to be approved by the Minister treated as the agent in Melbourne or the agent in London?—The agent in London. No reason was seen why an objection should be taken to the agents by whom the butter was sold.

Then the approval by the Minister of the agent selling the butter at home was practically a matter of form?—Yes.

And the bonus fixed by the Government was paid according to the price obtained by that agent for butter in London?—Yes. He represented the person who owned the butter and forwarded it from Melbourne.

In many instances did not the agent in Melbourne receive the bonus as if he were the principal?—I cannot tell you definitely in regard to that, but I understand he did. I understand he would receive an order from the person entitled to it, and get him an advance on it.

Witness went on to say that the total amount paid to the whole of the farmers for 1889-90 was £2,622, and of that sum Bartram & Son got £944 17/8, and Wood, Dunn, & Co. £246 17/3.

Mr. John Henry Mulally, accountant in the Department of Agriculture, said butter was sold by an agent in London, and on the return sent out by the agent, which the department received from an agent in Melbourne, the amount of the bonus was assessed.

Mr. Croker—What were the amounts of the butter bonuses for each season from 1889-90?—It was £30,000. The amount provided for everything was £33,000. This money being exhausted an amending Act was passed on December 23, 1891, by which £23,000 was made available as bonuses for dairy produce, &c. This also was quickly swallowed up. Another amending Act was passed in October, 1892, making available £26,000 for the same purpose. That was £79,000 diverted from the amount provided by the original Act. By the Appropriation Act of 1892-3 £40,000 was set aside. There is considerably more there than £100,000, but certain sums were used for purposes other than for dairy produce, such as the export of fruit.

Mr. Croker—During the three years how much did Bartram & Son get on their own account?—They received on their own account £16,763 for the first three years. I cannot tell what they received for the fourth year. The export increased tremendously the last year, and involved the multiplication of work. For the first year Bartram & Son received £12,763, and for the last year £6,311. That makes a total of £19,074.

Mr. W. Bateman, author, recalled, stated that the total amount of bonuses paid by the Government amounted to £103,599, and these were granted to assist the development of the dairying industry.

Mr. Croker—How much of that reached the dairymen?—£26,209.

And how much went to Melbourne agents?—£77,399, or about 74 per cent. to agents and 25 per cent. to dairy people.

Then, from your diagnosis, the Melbourne agents benefited to a large extent?—Yes; three-fifths of them received £52,000—that is, more than half of it.

Which were these firms?—The Fresh Food and Frozen Storage Company, who received £22,598, or 22 per cent.; Bartram and Son, £19,301, or 19 per cent.; and Charles W. Grey & Co., £10,546, or 11 per cent.

Mr. Croker—Here. Didn't you omit Wood, Dunn, & Co?—No. They are at the bottom of the list. Wood, Dunn, & Co. received £54,007, and Holdensen & Nielson got £2,227.

Other witnesses examined to-day included Mr. John Thornton, Chairman of directors of the Cobden Butter Factory. He said he heard about eight or nine years ago that brands had been taken off Cobden butter in Melbourne, but he was not sure that it had not been done with the sanction of the company. Last season they had a complaint from a retail merchant in one of the suburbs, who asked for a rebate because he had bought butter from the Cobden Factory which was not good. On enquiry they found it had been kept back by a speculator, and sold when it was old. They referred the merchant to the people from whom he bought the butter, and heard nothing more about it.

The commission stands adjourned till Tuesday next.

SALE OF POLO PONIES.

With grounds in excellent condition and plenty of play in prospect there was brisk competition for the polo ponies which were disposed of by Messrs. Tattersall at Albert Gate yesterday. The most important lots were the teams belonging to Mr. W. Astor, which were played by the Messrs. Nickalls last season, Mr. F. J. Mackey's ponies, and others belonging to Lord Loch and Mr. David Ker. Mr. Astor's five ponies realised a total of £1,263, the highest price of 500gs. being paid by Mr. Lawrence McCreery, for Old Dutch, which won in the heavy-weight class in Dublin in 1903 and at Roehampton last year. The Colonel, another chestnut pony well known as a prize-winner at Islington and Ranelagh, and two bays, Wag, winner of the open jumping competition at Roehampton two years ago, and Busy Bee, fetched 240gs., 210gs., and 93gs. respectively, while Pickles, a grey, brought 220gs. The total for Mr. Mackey's ten was 1,377gs., the highest prices being 260gs., 200gs., 180gs., and 160gs. Lord Willoughby de Eresby took the best of Lord Loch's quartette, Kitty, a nice bay mare, for 100gs., well within its value for such a fast, handy, and easy pony. Of Mr. Ker's five, Willi-o'-the-Wisp, a black pony by Silvergullion, realised the nice price of 125gs.

VISIT TO A CREMATORIUM.

[By the Rev. H. R. Haweis, in the "Westminster Budget."]

Since I read the funeral service at the Woking Crematorium for my old friend, the Rev. John Macnaught, the gifted preacher, I had not set foot in the famous fire temple. I thought I would go down and look around once more (not being so young as I was). My favourite dog had breathed his last the day before, so I decided to take him down with me. I am sure he would not have objected to be cremated—he was so much more sensible than most people. Having a casual acquaintance with the master of the ceremonies, who lives in a trim cottage at the gate, after informing him of my mission we entered into conversation.

"One hundred and seventy bodies in the year."

"Yes, sir—and you recollect the first year when we only got three. But we should be doing better still only there's competition now—four crematoriums going instead of one."

Still, he seemed to look forward hopefully to some providential rise in the mortality of London which would right matters. As we sauntered through the copse-like garden, so prettily laid out with flower beds and tall fir trees, the blackbirds and thrushes, quite tame and defiant, popped in and out of the shrubbery and pecked about the lawn close to us. They knew nothing of the furious inferno blazing under cover at a stone's cast—they twittered and flitted to and fro in a veritable paradise of their own. The air was alive with spring. I could smell the fresh daffodils.

"We've had two bodies to-day, sir; just done the second and stored the ashes."

"Then," I said, "the furnace is hot, and my four-footed corpse here can go in at once."

"Just so, sir."

"How long will he take?"

"You've got him in that box? An old pug, is he—a small 'un? Well, say, about half an hour or a little more. Put him in box and all? Certainly, sir!"

And we entered the chapel. Four quiet servants in black were at the door.

"They're my bearers," says the fire-master. "Takes about four to handle some of the subjects—heavy 'uns some on 'em, too. T'other day we had one weighed 24 st. How long do they take? Well, an hour and a half."

We had now passed through the Chapel into the furnace chamber—all light-coloured and exquisitely clean, and no smell or even sensation of heat, though the furnace was in full blast. On a raised sliding railway stood an iron car, on which are placed the coffins or bodies, swathed in woollen shrouds, just at the entrance to the closed furnace door. I deposited there my box with the remains of my late dog Pompey, who, I am sure, would have scorned to be buried like a common dog. At a sign the furnace flew open, and quickly the box slid into a chamber at white heat. For a moment longer I beheld the box, which burst into a sudden intense blaze, and then the iron gate closed, and not even a sound of roaring flame could be heard. The public as a rule admitted no further, but this not being a human cremation, I ventured to walk all round the furnace, which is supplied with small peep-holes, to be used on occasion by the fire-master only. The necessity even for this I altogether fail to see. The matter lies in a nutshell. The proximate temperature of the furnace is easily ascertainable—the rule is that so long as there is any flame the cremation is not complete. What more simple than to let the body burn for an hour without inspection, and when all is one indistinguishable mass of redhot fragments, then lift the door and see if the flames have ceased? The very existence of peepholes is objectionable. The furnace door opens on to the anteroom in which the friends are at liberty to wait, and the friends would be glad to feel that no possible inspection of the body could take place until it had entirely ceased to be a body. I am quite aware that this is a mere sentiment, and therefore would be of no importance whatever, except—that the world is ruled by sentiment. Passing out at the further end of the second chamber, I went to visit the pilot furnace. This admirable purifier receives all the vapours, gases, and impurities which escape from the first fire-chamber. In it everything is burnt, and burnt until through the tall chimney there escapes high up in air only a little harmless and invisible gas.

Nothing more pure and perfect could be imagined as a means of disposing of the dead—no smell, no noise, no dirt, and at the end merely a pure white ash. In about half an hour I returned to the furnace, and, on the door being lifted, a few flames were seen hovering over a small heap of redhot ashes. Another ten minutes, and not a flame appeared; the ashes alone lay smouldering in a red heat—the cremation was over. A long-handled rake scooped them out, and a flat shovel received them. We then spread them on a stone slab outside the oven, and, picking out the pieces of black wooden cinders of the box, collected all that remained of poor Pompey—just ashes about enough to fill a large coffee cup. A human being goes into less than a square foot, and picturesque terra-cotta urns are provided by the Cremation Society, and included in the price of cremation, which is only £5. In some cases the large bones have to be broken up, but that is quite at the discretion of the friends. Again I say the system is perfect—again I say the sentiment is faulty. We do not care to see the ashes of our beloved scooped out with a shovel and swept up in a heap on the flags outside, neither do we like their bones broken up by a workman. A very simple apparatus would ensure the preservation of the ashes from all such contact. The ashes would drop automatically into a receptacle beneath the furnace. The receptacle should then be placed at the disposal of the friends, or, better still, the ashes should fall at once into the urn that is to receive them, and the urn and ashes be then withdrawn together—a very little ingenuity would devise an inclined plane, down which the heated ashes would glide into their urn placed some way off in the cool. If there is to be any breaking up of bones, sentiment again demands that such pulverization should be as purely mechanical and impersonal as the action of the fire itself. After the fire a roller should pass over the incandescent mass, and the ashes would be instantly turned into dust.

The ancients were far ahead of us Christian cremationists in such decencies and dignities. The minister of religion superintended the obsequies as he superintended the sacrifices, and it should be the duty of the officiating priest at the Crematorium personally and officially to superintend every stage to see that no inspection whatever takes place under the hour; to give the signal for the gridding of the ashes into the urn without manual contact or any sort of shovel-and-tongs business; to be present at the cementing of the urn cover, and the formal delivery of the urn to the relatives. Were all this done, modern cremation would be ideally perfect. As I passed through the little chapel on my way out, my eye was attracted—I may say fascinated—by the sight of about seventy urns with inscriptions on them, ranged on a shelf or on the tiled floor at one end of the chapel.

Whom have we here? This urn, decorated with Masonic signs, contains all that is left of an old friend, who but a short time since greeted me with a sad smile as he walked, rather feebly, I thought, from his house, and got into a cab at his door—that was the last time I saw him. He complained of extreme depression of spirits, and I think he knew that the end was at hand. And yonder above is a great inventor, who lived to be over ninety, and here is a painter, and yonder a fair young wife, and hard by a Mr. B—, buried that morning, the lid not yet cemented down; I turned away thoughtfully, remembering Mr. Stead's suggestive article, in which he asks whether, when once dead, people are cared for, as a rule. What various motives have influenced so many to leave the ashes of some surely much-beloved ones lying there at 5s. a month—unarranged, unsorted, and unclaimed in alien hands? In truth it may be no business of mine to enquire. But if the home is shut against the innocuous ashes of the beloved dead, are church corridors and church walls barred also? These small and decent urns need not be consigned to gloomy vaults nor senseless burial, for there is nothing coffin-like, and nothing in them to be disinfected by the earth about them. What are we to do with these urns? is in more senses than one a burning question. It will probably have to come before Parliament as well as Convocation. But the sooner people know what the law will allow and what the Church will sanction the better. The spectacle of these forsaken urns at Woking filled me with sadness. But for cremation itself we ought all to be devoutly thankful. We have had nineteen centuries of sentiment lavished upon burial—nothing upon cremation—yet the sentiment as well as the sanity of cremation is far finer. Think of it. No more long, terrible months, with wind and snow and rain above, and the lonely, dark prison-house of unimaginably loathsome decay beneath—nothing but fair golden fire for an hour and a delicate white ash, at once a symbol of earth life and heavenly purity.

HEALTH.

A meeting of the Central Board of Health was held at the offices, Victoria Square, on Wednesday, December 3. Present—Dr. W. Ramsay St. (Chairman), Dr. A. W. Hill, Messrs. Henry Rym, W. Haines, C. G. Gurr, and the secretary, G. H. Aylife.

The chief inspector furnished a report on the drainage system established at Mr. R. Barr Smith's residence at Mount Barker. He stated that the latest improvements in sanitary science had been adopted in regard to trapping and ventilation. The sewage was conveyed in glazed earthenware pipes for several hundred yards, and thence in an open drain to a flat plot of cultivated ground. The outlet of the pipedrain was 150 yards from the main road, and 180 yards from the residence of the person who had complained of the system. The drain appeared to have been well flushed; there was no great quantity of solids at the outlet, and little effluvia was perceptible. The chief inspector's opinion it was desirable the sewage should be subjected to some process of purification immediately after leaving the pipes, before its dispersion over the absorption plot. The board directed that a copy of the report be sent to Mr. Smith.

A report was read from Mr. O. J. Foote, sanitary inspector at Tarcoola. A miner had died of typhoid fever at the hospital tent. Every precaution had been taken to prevent the spread of the disease. The origin of the disease could not be traced. Four men were still ill on the field. The services of a doctor and trained nurse were urgently necessary. The chairman said the report was forwarded immediately to the Chief Secretary, who had returned it with an intimation that a trained nurse was sent to Tarcoola by Tuesday's (27th) train, but so far the Government had been unable to procure a doctor. Action approved.

Mr. C. O. Beicher wrote with reference to proceedings recently taken against him by the local board for the city with reference to his failure to comply with an order to renovate some cottages in Gilles street. He intended to appeal against the decision of the police court, and requested that the chairman of the Central Board would meanwhilst inspect the house. Received.

The secretary of the local board for Mitcham wrote, and stated that a notice would be served in a day or two on Mr. H. Daw, St. Mary's, requesting him to bring his slaughtering premises into conformity with the requirements of the Health Act. An interview with the Central Board chief inspector regarding the premises was requested. Received; request acceded to.

A resident of Wallaroo wrote, and stated that the sanitary condition of a dog yard, of which he had complained, had been greatly improved, and expressed his appreciation of the action taken by the Central Board. Received.

The Chief Secretary forwarded a letter from the Chief Inspector of Stock in Queensland, referring to a paragraph which had appeared in the press regarding veterinary surgeon Desmond's discovery of a disease, known as beef measles, which Mr. Desmond stated was the first case that had been reported in Australia. Further information regarding the case was asked for, and it was pointed out that this was not the first case, Mr. W. C. Quinn, M.B.C.V.S., veterinary inspector for the Brisbane district, having detected the disease two years ago in an old working bullock and an old cow that had been fattened and were slaughtered at the Eagle Farm Meat Works. It was decided to forward a copy of Mr. Desmond's report, and to state that this board will be glad to receive copies of the original reports and records of Mr. Quinn's cases.

The secretary to the local board for Adelaide submitted for approval the appointment of Mr. J. M. Morris, M.B.C.V.S., as inspector of cattle within the meaning of clause 164 of the Health Act, 1882. Appointment approved.

A bulletin of plague in Queensland for the week ended November 24 showed that no fresh cases had been reported; one had been discharged recovered and two remained still under treatment.

The infectious disease reports showed:—Cases of typhoid fever at Adelaide, and one each at the following places:—Parkside, Norwood, Eastwood, Dulwich, North Kensington, Tarlee, Kadiala, Port Adelaide, and Hundred Everard; one case of diphtheria at Adelaide, one at Chicago, one at Kensington, and one at Riverport; one case of erysipelas at Adelaide, one at Ridleyton Blyth, and one at Saddleworth; two cases of pulmonary tuberculosis at Norwood and one at Eastwood and four cases of scarlatina at Adelaide.

SANITATION AT MOUNT BARKE

SEVERE STRICTURES.

At the meeting of the Central Board of Health on Friday a report was received from the chief inspector of Mount Barker, from which the following are extracts:—"Several sanitary improvements have been effected at Messrs. Paltridge & Sons' tannery since my previous inspection in September, 1898. Five new lime pits have been constructed on higher ground, so that filthy liquor can be pumped on to the tan which acts as a deodorant, and four new tan pits have been constructed some distance from the works, so as to prevent the tan liquor from running directly into the creek which runs through the premises. The butter and cheese factory in the same clear and satisfactory sanitary condition as it was in on my previous inspection. The following are details of premises which were in a satisfactory sanitary condition:—1. John Merson, blacksmith. The house stands close to creek, and there is a shallow well in front of door, with a pump in it. The cover of this well is gum planking open at the seams, and on a level with the ground. It is easy for impurities from the smithy and dirty yard to find their way into the well. The privy is not far from the well, and is used for the house and smithy. A fair-sized water tub was in use for a pan; it was filthy and blowing on to an earth floor. There is a filthy sty close to privy, which is drained into a pool, which was overflowing, and emitted an offensive odour when I had the covering removed. R. Murray, baker. The bakehouse needs lime washing, also the stable, which is close to the house. A copy of the regulations in force with respect to bakehouses is not placed on any of the premises."

March 1896

Code Book, shipment

all these wines bottled
Sanitation Continued

Larose 7 cases 304 } 23 dozen
1 case 204 } Larose
5 cases put 30 dozen "

mutual, 1890

20 plus secret 1890
detection horse & chateau Magy

3. R. Dainty, baker. The bakehouse was fairly clean, but the yard and the out-houses were dirty. A copy of the regulations in force with respect to bakehouses is not placed on any part of the premises. 4. W. Atkinson, butcher. The sausage room was dirty, and has a loose earth floor. 5. Mount Barker Hotel. The hotel yard was littered with refuse, the out-houses were dirty, and the drainage from the pigsties was defective. 6. W. Atkinson's slaughterhouse, about a mile from the township, was in a filthy condition. The floor is brick, but very few of the bricks could be seen, owing to a covering of filth several inches thick in some parts. The walls are gum planks placed upright; they were dirty. The blood hole contained a quantity of stinking blood. There is no water tank, as required by the regulations. A copy of the regulations in force with respect to the structure of the premises and the conduct of the business of a slaughterer of cattle was not placed on any part of the premises. On an average two cattle and 35 small stock are slaughtered weekly. The pigsties are fairly well constructed, and contain 17 large pigs. Six store pigs were running loose. 7. A. C. Day's slaughterhouse is about three-quarters of a mile from the township. It was in a filthy condition and infested with rats. The premises do not in any way comply with the regulations in force with respect to the structure of the premises, and there is not a copy of them placed on any part of the premises. Two cattle and 30 small stock are slaughtered weekly. The pigsties are close to the slaughterhouse. Thirty cows are milked in a shed not far from the slaughterhouse. The milk is sent to the butter and cheese factory. The milking shed was very dirty, with a large quantity of cow dung stacked at the highest end of the shed. The milk cans were standing outside on the ground, where a large number of fowls were scraping up the dust. 8. The owner of a dairy farm is at present suffering from typhoid fever. Fourteen cows were being milked, and the milk is sent to the butter and cheese factory. The local sanitary inspector gave an order while I was there for the cows to be sent to another farm during owner's illness. The cowyard and milking shed were littered with cowdung, and there was a large quantity heaped up in the yard, which, I was informed, was removed once a year. The poultry were spreading it about the yard. The pigsties were badly paved and filthy. There are two large, square rainwater tanks, with flat coverings; one of the coverings appears as if meant to catch all impurities blown on to it. The water in them was of a dark colour." The secretary was directed to send full particulars to the local board, and to express the Central Board's astonishment that the local board had so utterly failed to carry out the provisions of the Health Act as to have allowed, in an important industrial community, such a condition of affairs to exist as were disclosed in the report. The secretary was further instructed to direct the local board to take immediate steps to ensure the early removal of all the insanitary conditions referred to by the chief inspector, and such further action as may be necessary to bring the construction and management of slaughterhouses, piggeries, and dairies throughout the district into conformity with the requirements of the Health Act. The chief inspector reported that the houses known as "Green Row," at Port Adelaide, had been greatly improved since his previous inspection; in fact, all the sanitary defects then existing had been remedied. Received.

By B

Queen

yard for by stuff ie 14mth and
as up to 18th - Contractor passing anything
cost 137 stone or 2/10 of
you today then yourself

I received this paper in October say box No 10 of
 same Elder who addressed it to me
 was dead when I received it

Canada Seeds
 James J. Walker
 The Cave Bauff. N.W.T
 Canada

Columbian - Blue Bells - Fire weed
 mixed seeds - marigolds - Painters Brush
 Astors - American Goodship

M. Barr-Smith Esq
~~Forbes Place~~ *Brookie*
~~Adelaide~~ *Adelaide*
 South Australia

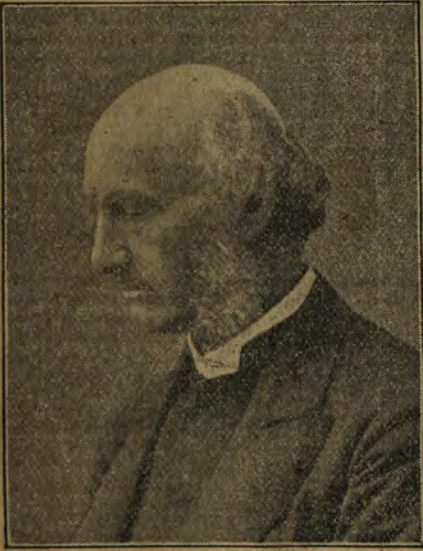
LY MAIL, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1896.

PAISLEY.

FUNERAL OF REV. GEORGE CLAZY. — The remains of Rev. George Clazy, late minister of the Oakshaw Street Free Church, were publicly interred in Woodside Cemetery yesterday afternoon. Services were conducted at the mans and at the church. Rev. Mr Symington offered up prayer at the grave. There was a large company present, including ministers, church office-bearers, and members of the congregation. The principal mourners were:—Mr Robert S. Clazy and Mr William Clazy, sons of the deceased; Rev. Richard Leitch, cousin; Dr M'Ewan, son-in-law; Surgeon-Major Caldwell, M.D.; Mr James Symington, Mr R. Barr Smith, Mr James Allison, and Mr H. B. Dunlop.

WILL OF THE LATE MR WILLIAM CAMPBELL. — Probate of the will has been granted, and estate duty has been paid, on £347,544.12s.4d as the value—the gross value being £421,672s.9d—of personal estate (although realty or now aggregated for duty with personality, the value of real estate is not disclosed) of Mr William Campbell, of 19 Portman Square, London, a member of the Legislative Council of the Colony of Victoria, who died on the 20th August aged 85 years, and of whose will (which was dated June 23, 1885) the executors are his son Finlay Campbell of Crantridge Park, Bal and Mr Allan Campbell, of 21 Brook Street, London. The late Mr Campbell devised and bequeathed all his property, including his free and other estate in the colonies of Victoria, South Wales, Queensland, South Australia, and North-West Canada, in trust to pay his nephew, the son of his brother George Campbell, in three instalments; to the only daughter of his son brother George, £400; to his niece, Mrs Jessie Morrison, £400; to the three daughters of his brother Archibald Campbell, £500 each; to his nephew Finlay Campbell, the son of his brother Donald, £300; to his nephew John Macgregor, £300; to his friend and agent the Hon. James Graham, of Melbourne, £1000; his cousin William Allan of Queensland, £100; and to his butler, £100. Mr Campbell bequeathed to his sister, Mrs Margaret Mitchell, a life annuity of £500; to his cousin, Mrs James Wauchope, a life annuity of £50; to his sister-in-law, Mrs Catherine Macintyre, a life annuity of £150; and to another sister-in-law, a life annuity of £25. He bequeathed to his daughter Lady Wilson, £5000 a year for her life, and left all the residue of his property in trust as follows:—£33,100ths for his son Finlay, as to 23,100ths his son Allan, as to 23,100ths for his daughter Mrs Christina Gardner, and as to 16,100ths his daughter, Catherine Anderson.

THE LATE
 REV. GEORGE CLAZY.



travelled extensively, of Europe, and with a of himself in all he saw. incident which happened which nearly resulted life, may be recalled. was crossing the English coast and foundered. were drowned during first boat. The remaining number to take off minister of Oakshaw several others, left on slowly rising, and his companions not one to be envied. lives of the party, were taken ashore in In politics, Mr. Clazy admirer of Mr. Gladstone neither the State nor tive part. A man was a shrewd observer and his conversation a sides culture and ready of spirit. Not only but with his brethren amongst all with whom Clazy was a favourite, an irreparable loss to many. knew him well and valued. — "He could not but be lowed the crustiness and over him, viewing all thit pleasant hopefulness." M and six children—three son. The oldest son is a mini; to which he proceeded the second son is assistant to the Free St. Paul's, Dundee; who is studying law in Glasgow. their bereavement, much sympathy.

On Tuesday, a feeling of deep regret was occasioned among the congregation of the Oakshaw Free (R.P.) church and, in a lesser degree, throughout the community generally by the news becoming known that the Rev. George Clazy had died suddenly, at his residence, Ecclestone, Castlehead, the previous evening. Mr. Clazy had been holidaying at Troon for some time, and he had returned home only on Monday, apparently enjoying the best of health. In the course of the evening, however, he expired in his study, the cause of this sudden demise being due to an affection of the heart. The deceased clergyman, who was the son of a missionary, was born in 1825, in Eccles, Roxburghshire, and received the greater part of his education in Edinburgh. He concluded his scholastic career, one of considerable note, in the University of that city, and there he had the distinguished privilege of studying under such men as Professor Wilson ("Christopher North"), Sir William Hamilton, and Professor Forbes, the well-known scientist, and there also he succeeded in making a name for himself as a classical and philologist.

A correspondent writes:—When he came to Paisley he received a mission to succeed one of the greatest theologians of the day, viz., Professor Andrew Symington. Succeeding such a man was no easy task, and the service in Oakshaw R.P. usually lasted from two hours to two hours and a-half. "Reading" also was entirely profitable. If any of the old members of the denomination, who had had intercourse with him, to feel that he had been snatched away from their midst. Apart from the great gift given to the family by this untimely departure, he could conceive of no kinder gift of Providence than such a termination of the ministry had been given him.

PAIS.

KIL

ANNUA

Curbies Dec Balf

them, and their ball money was forfeited. failed to appear in answer to the charges against them. Several persons were admitted to a neighbourhood, and Charles Taggart, who had assaulted James Taggart, was fined 7s. 6d. or five days, and James Taggart, who had assaulted James Taggart, was fined 7s. 6d. or five days.

Nov 14. 1897

I Crezier has 20,000 on oaklands & 22,791 on Buntarrie
& Sundies oaklands ~~in the~~ in London only the other oakland
Oaklands estate 456 acres @ £20 = £9120.

The other ~~sub~~ ~~of~~ ~~the~~ ~~same~~ ~~estate~~

Mellane Land valued at £1500 ^{Saleable at} 2500
1768 acres ~~at~~ £7000 Hill & Shaws 1660 = 830 650 ~~at~~
at 1950 ~~woollen shales~~ 1000 @ 250 Produce 400 @ 9 = 600
205 Buntarrie & Mellane £840 = 14,920.

20,000	9120	Lump 1875 on Buntarrie and 55,000 sheep
<u>22,791</u>	<u>14920</u>	
42,791	24040	

on the 3rd of May 1896 I dined before the ~~10th~~ ^{16th} Birthday of my dear old
friend Hugh Cameron my wife opened an English newspaper and from it there
dropped this bit of paper. The hand writing is unknown to us, and I never

know nobody who could
possibly be thinking of
old Hugh ^{many years dead} ~~Cameron~~ ^{and}
of us at the same
time, as to whom it
could occur to mention
as of his 100th birthday.
The matter is
mysterious & uncanny.
Could it be a warning
to me, that I shall
soon rejoice him? ~~Yes~~
5th day 1896

Mr Hugh Cameron

born 5 May 1796

Died June 9th 1894

Jessie Clay ^{27th} born 9th May 1897. Her letter of Nov 25th 1896
re 1400 Insurance 48 or 20 widows fund (annuity?)
800 investments yet Ding little and a few hundreds scattered in
different things. Estm also living £120 a year
see also No 2

my own claret see wine

Classification of the Red Wines of the Gironde.

Growth.		First Growths.		Owners.
Château		District.		
Château Lafite	...	Pauillac	...	Barons Alphonse, Gustave & Edmond de Rothschild
" Margaux	...	Margaux	...	Vicomte O. Aguado.
" Latour	...	Pauillac	...	De Flers.
" Haut-Brion	...	Pessac	...	De Beaumont.
				De Graille.
				De Courtivron.
				Hérit. Amédée Larrieu.
Second Growths.				
Château Brane Mouton	...	Pauillac	...	Baron James de Rothschild.
" Léoville-Poyferré	...	St. Julien	...	A. Lalande.
" Léoville-Lascases	...	do.	...	Marquis de Lascases.
" Léoville-Barton	...	do.	...	Barton.
" Rauzan-Ségla	...	Margaux	...	E. Durand.
" Gruaud-Larose-Bethmann-Faure	...	St. Julien	...	Edouard & Charles de Bethmann & A. Faure.
" Gruaud-Larose-Sarget	...	do.	...	Baron Sarget.
" Cos-d'Estournel	...	St. Estèphe	...	Famille de Errazu.
" Pichon-Longueville	...	Pauillac	...	Baron de Pichon-Longueville.
" Pichon-Longueville Lalande	...	do.	...	Comtesse de Lalande.
" Ducru-Beaucaillou	...	St. Julien	...	Nath. Johnston.
" Durfort-Vivens	...	Margaux	...	G. Richier & de la Marc.
" Lascombes	...	do.	...	Chaix d'Est-Ange.
" Brane-Cantenac	...	Cantenac	...	Famille Berger et G. Roy.
" Montrose	...	St. Estèphe	...	Mathieu Dollfus.
" Rauzan-Gassier	...	Margaux	...	Madame Veuve Rhoné-Péreire.
Third Growths.				
Château Kirwan	...	Cantenac	...	Camille Godard.
" Brown-Cantenac	...	do.	...	A. Lalande.
" Giscours	...	Labarde	...	Ed. Cruse.
" Palmer	...	Margaux	...	Péreire.
" Malescot-St.-Exupéry	...	do.	...	Bernos, de Boissac, Ch. Couve et Déroulède.
" D'Issan	...	Cantenac	...	G. Roy.
" Desmirail	...	Margaux	...	Sipière.
" Lagrange	...	St. Julien	...	Héritiers Duchâtel.
" Langoa	...	do.	...	Barton.
" Lalagune	...	Ludon	...	Piston d'Eaubonne.
" Calon-Ségur	...	St. Estèphe	...	Héritiers de Lestapis.
" Ferrière	...	Margaux	...	Ferrière.
" Becker	...	do.	...	Sznajderski.
Fourth Growths.				
Château Duluc-Branaire	...	St. Julien	...	Ducru.
" Saint-Pierre	...	do.	...	Madame Bontemps du Barry.
" Saint-Pierre	...	do.	...	O. de Luetkens.
" d'Talbot	...	do.	...	Marquis d'Aux.
" Duhart-Milon	...	Pauillac	...	Madame Castéja.
" Pouget	...	Cantenac	...	de Chavaille.
" La Tour Carnet	...	St. Laurent	...	O. de Luetkens.
" Rochet	...	St. Estèphe	...	Madame Lafon de Camarsac.
" Beychevelle	...	St. Julien	...	Armand Heine.
" Le Prieuré	...	Cantenac	...	Pagès.
" Marquis de Therme	...	Margaux	...	Oscar Sollberg.
Fifth Growths.				
Château Pontet-Canet	...	Pauillac	...	Hermann Cruse.
" Cantemerle	...	Macau	...	Bnne. d'Abbadie de Villeneuve de Durfort.
" Dauzac	...	Labarde	...	Nath. Johnston.
" Batailley	...	Pauillac	...	Constant Halphen.
" Grand-Puy-Lacoste	...	do.	...	Vte de Saint-Légier.
" Ducasse-Grand-Puy	...	do.	...	Baron Duroy de Suduiraut.
" Lynch-Bages	...	do.	...	M. & H. Cayrou.
" Lynch-Moussas	...	do.	...	Vazquez.
" Mouton D'Armailhacq	...	do.	...	de Ferrand & héritiers d'Armailhacq.
" Le Tertre	...	Arsac	...	Henri Koenigswarter.
" Haut-Bages	...	Pauillac	...	Madame Libéral.
" Pédesclaux	...	do.	...	Madame Veuve Pédesclaux.
" Belgrave	...	St. Laurent	...	Bruno Deveze.
" Camensac	...	do.	...	Popp.
" Cos-Labory	...	St. Estèphe	...	L. Peychaud.
" Clerc-Milon	...	Pauillac	...	Clerc.
" Croizet-Bages	...	do.	...	Julien Calvé.

Wm Collins

Introduced by Mr. Wm Forster and B.D. Morehead & Co
address Care of Morehead & Co Brisbane
1881

13th April J.F. Cudmore agrees to take for
Cudmore from the 7000 £ 7 per cent for 1 year
J.F. Cudmore ~~capital~~ 4000 £ 7 per cent for 2 years
J.F. Cudmore ~~Parry~~ 3600 £ 7 per cent for 6 mos.
Interest payable 1/4 yearly

J.F. Cudmore again
29 April Suggested to Cudmore that if he keeps
the run adjoining George - we can take it
on 1/4 the and we find his share of the
Capital as 7 per cent

J.F. Cudmore
May 3rd Office drawn the 1 1/2 % of George at the
date of 135,000 - accounts to be balanced
up to 30 April - all before that date in
respect of the 1 1/2 % the debt all after to ours
according to interest in run
I accept this for myself

Wm Collins
J.F. Cudmore
Wm Collins

25th day
J.F. Cudmore left with me some documents
as to purchase of Stevens property I am to
arrange the payments and remittance to
New Zealand as cheaply as possible - Interest
7 per cent Cudmore has paid a cheque
to me Cudmore from the 10,000 £ he pays
at just interest at same rate as we are to
pay in respect of the 1 1/2 % the. We are to
pay the 1 1/2 % the at same times as the Stevens
property falls due

1881

16th Feb. Paringa new corner wool to be
shipped at 5/8th less 2 1/2 no premium
Shipping charges 8⁰ p bale advance on
 wool new corner f 12.

Coachman John Denton recommended by
Party of Tasmania

memo (copy) wool
memo for Walter Reid etc

The auto wool to be shipped in name of
Cudmore from New and bills of lading to be
drawn to order. Bills to be forwarded
promptly to the Adelaide to Australia
and they to advise of the same in anticipation
of the vessels they are shipping and the probable
dates of sailing

Dec 1877
1878 Cudmore acceptance to the Bank of Adelaide for and by
20,000 falls due 5th Dec^r & the account is 2000 overdraft
Prospective 2000 overdraft + 30,000 to & the bank 20,000 for
sheep due 3rd Dec^r - 21,400 Station Duties (Sterling) in 15 June 1882
7,000 due in April = 182,400 less wool and fat stock
but plus expenses

Sheep 28,000 last year lambs 15,000 = 43,000 shown
this year
Hobbs 21000
Cruick 11000
Paringa 5000 ^{approx} ~~7000~~
Rams 900 and ~~1100~~ ~~519,000~~
Odds 46,000 ~~1882~~ ~~Total~~ 72,000
of which imm of for 5000 put in 1881 41,000 sent up end
of 1881
Total 1882 - 84,000
slamming

J.F. Cudmore telegraphed to New etc to invoice
his wool at \$15 per bale
1882 March 22nd Beck writes there are about 34109 ewes by Rams

May 4th 1882 Cudmore from above
 arranged to advance them £70,000 for 3 years
 at 5% p.a. made up thus

Present debit balance with int to 31 st Dec	41,837	16.5
Pay-Best bill cost int in clulla in Brisbane	21,421	8
" English Scot shorts. ditto Paul Adelaide	6,740	15
	<u>70,000</u>	5.5

Letter arranging above with wool buyers & dles for
 accounts handed to Howard. Same an add'l
 10,000 for 1 year

Committee pastoral association
 Maston. Swate. W. Fook. J. Polson. Rischbith. Sabine & Dasher
 Miller

3rd Oct 1884. Cudmore instructs me to
 sell balance of herd's cover (of the whole
 of musk today) at 10 1/2 per fleece & 8
 per lamb - I scoured wool to be left out.
 Parry's wool at same rate.
 Total clips herd lower not fewer than
 last year - Parry's about 25 Bales
 about ~~25~~ 28 Bales have gone to us
 20 Cudmore
 300 Bales all sold

Cudmore's prod

Bot the section opposite G. F. Smith's Sprad paid
 £295 pack and charged his horses in law £300 -
 60 acres @ £295 17,700
 + " " " 225
 17,925 1/4 cash balance in 3 years
 sends to lease 5 acres at any time for £2000

Whites' section

W. F. Cudmore Kingoobong St Balbe Miller & Johnson
 but whites 5000 acres (2200 of mixed) at
 £170 pack = £870 finally fell into the hands of
 £10,000 the S. & W. Co. of S. A.

Nov. 25. 1884 C. Solo owes us 70000 on balance of my see
 10000 at 1 year " " auto
 21.600 Sedan
 101.600

Banks advances ~~141.600~~
 C Solo 34.000
 Throat of 19.000
 CSB 500
 C. G. 9.000
 Bill

6.000 Bank
 34.000 Bank
 141.600
 much left 1885
 all over the 70000 to the
 advanced by 85% to the
 of 1884 for the last
 make the arrangement
 he can
 with the
 clearing

Bovs. 2nd Dec^r. Foaly calf + 4 Gollans cows 3 Heids
 1 Alderney 1000 rearing 3000 heifers 1 Bull. 14
 own rearing stock to butchers 1 Gollans 200 to do 2
 Dec^r. 2nd 12

John Allen ^{Amlican} ^{W. H. H. H.} introduced G. W. Stephens
 to us at ^{Technical} college in health and passed
 several scientific ^{W. H. H. H.} examinations at
 South Kensington (Chemistry & Physiology)
 has never been in an office

Champagne 15 Jan 25 cases by Catania
 sent to Rossenph 22 - 23 - " "
 25 - 10 - France Wiff
 25 - 5 - " "
 by Catania
 2 cases left in store for Praver release of 2 cases paid
 by ship

2. Capital Couled is now in the H^o of Air e
 Has 1000 acres free hold 300 of which are reg. is not
 has to get 700 acres has a mortgage of 1400 on wh
 interest is paid up. He has also 1000 acres Education
 land and commonage rights Has 2200 sheep which he
 can keep well. Has no accounts as he deals
 cash by cash 1700 or so one to Smith & M^o 150 but
 only of solo 200 on mortgage of 1000 sheep - ^{not less than}
 will deliver 4-50000

This Court is good for
 in some but not for
 selected

1883

9th April 27 Currencies of was rem? 129,467 8 2 on 24 days
9th April repaid 10,000

£139,467 8 2

of which 70,000 bears int @ 7 pch till May 4th 1885
10,000 " " " " " 1883

The balance bears interest at 7 pch till 18 January 1884

The 10,000 which bears int at 7 pch till May 1883 bears 9 pch till 18th Jan 1884

See the Director's Diary April 5th 1883
on 30th Sept 1883 the balance was £135,311 8 10

Delta 1883.

25th day. Called W. Mill. 3680 cattle on Delta now
has got by survey 58 sq. miles extra area of land
now close on 700 miles. Budget Mill over me (1883)
1800 each the interest on which is at 12 pch
date. The stations of it with Bank of N. Sydney
Adelaide £1100 and draw my Credit is to £3000.
From operators on ^{Queensland} BR branch Blackmills

Cows 1883.

17.

Blunt's disposal of this

1 sold to farmer 11 to Butcher To sell by 1/2 & 2

mes Dore and Alderney Stud to Solla 2 Ross 2 white

heifers of Bull = 5 Keep at Fox pens pasture

Fooley calf or 3 heifers of 1883 1 Bull of 1883 17 Total

Wellington

Cowslue

Lacepede Bay

Land 1057 2/3 acres e 457-

3577 acres suburban

370 horses

1200 Sheep

250 cattle

Leases

most galed to malishomes
for £7000

most gales on land

Charnoct £2500

Ridley 2300

Wip Bitter 5500

Fisher 1000

W. Hyers 1600

Ramsay 500

Sarney Bank 800

W. Hanson 1000

L. J. B. B. 850

£16,050

Town Land

3081 3/4

store at Kingdon

Scottish villa

most galed for £1200.

March 197 Coachman Bently 35. 1 week

Miss Campbell began 8th March

May 12th
Crown Building Vender Paxton Bury's warehouse
Size 52ft⁶in x 195 ft - price to Paxton 17000 equal to
323.16.2 of York.

But there were leasors of the place to Umbrey
& Gordon etc and computing the interest lost
in buying this the place cost warehouse 404

Chinese chairs (square ones)

Cost for extra good ones about 3 dollars
in order the Psychology agent Hong Kong row
buy and send them down

Cigars Cheroots (Qui-Yong's man)

El Sorento

El Oriente

Manila

In boxes of 50 each in separate packages in silver paper
Perla del Oriente

Chert Trach chert of the world a good one
came J.D. Potter 31 Pottery sells admiral's chert
ordered 3rd June 1885 and saw envelopes

John Crozier Had August 1885 after finally
winding up Gordon Co a sound balance of
from 38000 to 39000. His property was valued
at 61000 on which he owed 25000 on
mortgage of 12000 & 13000 to the Bank of Adelaide. The rest
of his assets was mainly good shares.

He lost rather over 120000 with Gordon Co

Children paid up to 12th April p^d up to 19th April p^d up to 27th April
 p^d to 3rd May p^d to May 10th p^d day 17th p^d 24th May p^d 31st May
 p^d to 14th June 5th p^d to 21st June p^d Paid to 1st July p^d to 7th July

List of Shareholders City Laundry 31st August 1855

340	W. F. Downes	110	W. Heath	10	J. Sanderson
150	J. Pelcher	100	H. G. Wood	30	H. Sauerbely
100	Bassinger	710	Holloway	150	W. South
53	W. H. Pelcher	240	Jas. Hooley	68	W. Senle
80	E. Benda	50	am. Keynes	60	W. Sewark
10	Emil Pelcher	100	C. C. Kingston	375	J. Seewate
100	George Bostaly	730	Robert Howe	750	W. Stevens
50	J. Bostaly	630	J. C. Lorely	550	G. M. Strutton
500	J. H. Bourne	20	W. A. Liddell	25	A. R. Stort
25	Th. Bullock	10	J. Lloyd	500	J. H. Symon
115	R. D. Bosworth	50	M. Lymock	10	J. B. Smyth
60	W. Branch	70	A. W. Marshall	20	J. C. Morphett
100	J. H. Brand	30	C. H. Makers	50	W. Milne jun
30	P. Benjamin	75	B. Moulton	50	A. MacGeorge
50	C. A. Beecher	90	J. B. Moulton	250	A. Macgregor
40	G. S. Cotton	25	J. C. Morphett	25	P. Murren
200	Cotton rope	250	W. Milne	950	A. Milne
50	E. G. Cox	100	A. Macgregor	385	G. W. Mischen
50	Church	250	A. Macgregor	20	W. Mostlock
10	J. Coak	525	P. Murren	200	J. Minton
20	W. F. Coynock	100	A. Milne	5	W. Minton
200	John Cozer	250	G. W. Mischen	30	W. Minton
1500	J. F. Cadmore	50	W. Mostlock	1000	W. Minton
50	J. A. Coote	100	J. Minton	50	W. Minton
75	J. G. Dick	250	W. Minton	50	W. Minton
20	H. M. Hamble	500	W. Minton	50	W. Minton
70	J. S. Hoke	10	W. Minton	50	W. Minton
30		25	W. Minton	50	W. Minton
		100	W. Minton	50	W. Minton
		9173	W. Minton	50	W. Minton

27 Cadmore

Other instances of his folly & the withdrawal
of capital on worthless investments -
Does not include all I am afraid but these
are all I know

Stock over Rosefield 40 acres c	11,000
Probably paid personally ?	<u>1,000</u>
	12,000
His Home furniture & other	35,000
Hanson & Bunting	10,000
J.F. Wyle's cottages & other	<u>7,500</u>
	64,500

Borrowed from Angus Truston home 12,000

From Westgate Co on Rosefield Hanson & other things	10,000
Do on Wyle's cottages	<u>3,000</u>
	25,000

These 4 properties have therefore taken 39,500 and 39,500
of his business & there is a near total loss of interest
annually on that 25,000

In addition to the above we understand has

not failed Palmyra for £10,000

For his transaction with Spred see back viz

the section opposite P.F. Smith's, 60 acres at 300 an
acre 1/4 cash & 3/4 in 3 years

Price £17,925 for 60 acres

Cummings the Paisley Pedestrian

Best records up
to November
1885

William Cummings, the champion runner of the world, who defeated Walter George, the champion amateur runner, in Edinburgh in a ten-mile race on September 12, was born in Paisley, Scotland, June 10, 1858. He stands 5 feet 6 1/2 inches high, and in training weighs 122 lb. He began running in 1872 as a professional, when he won at a mile in 4 min 56 sec., and he has been before the public ever since, holding at the present time the best on record at 1,000 yards, 2 min. 17 sec.; 1 mile, 4 min. 16 1/2 sec.; and a mile and a half, 6 min. 43 1/2 sec., he running the latter at Preston in 1880. His long races are 4 miles in 17 min. 48 1/2 sec.; 6 miles, 31 min. 1 sec.; and ten miles, 51 min. 47 1/2 sec.

Thomas Stevens, the celebrated bicyclist, who is attempting to make a circuit of the globe by means of a bicycle, reached Erzeroum on September 3, having ridden thither by Constantinople, Angora, and Sivas. He proceeded on September 7 for Tabreez, past Mount Ararat to Teheran, where he will probably spend the winter. Stevens has, with the exception of the Channel passage, accomplished the whole distance thus far on the cycle, and confidently anticipates success in his venture.

Cudmore Swan's Co's leases

Position of Leases.

Mr Martin

shows that Cudmore Swan's Co's leases are transferred into the names of "Cudmore Smith Swan & Eider".

The Original Groyea Leases were transferred in 1879 to the names of "Cudmore Smith & Swan".

The Welford Downs Leases are mortgaged by "Eider, Cudmore, Swan & Smith" to Charles Rome who undertakes to re-assign the leases to them on payment of the Bills.

Form of Transfer is annexed.

Cost of Transfer on 16 mile leases valued at £100 each was Fee 2/6 each Stamp 1/2% or 10/ each irrespective of Morehead's charge for agency say probably 2/6 ea Total say £2.12/6 per lease, consideration money £100.

Lien on Leases for Co's partnership debts. Cudmore Swan's Co's deed clause 11 and Eider Pegler's Co deed clause 12 purport to protect and indemnify the partnership against the private debts of the partners. Of course the partnership property must be responsible for partnership debts.

Dr. on Cudmore Leases £20.500

60.500

An estimate of value of Golder Smith's lease position with the properties held on the Mt. Pegler & Cudmore - 1/2 mile to the 1/4 mile square here & 2/3. Including Pegler's debt to the firm and the 7 emigrants this week to clear the bank in the mountain below Rome's bills the total is less 323.000 17000 lbs 13.600 of wool to 309.600 (same) 9.750 gins 30000 cwt 1000 horses 195.101 sheep 8000 20000 8.111 horses these at 5.107 x 10 and 12/6 ahead will give you £309.438.2.6 These are of these prices (Blair's) and 20% ahead of the sheep & wool

406. 26. 1885

Cudmore from the Bank left assume
 Cash on a/c milo &c
 Promes bills due of milo propriety

203.407. 10/-
 12.000
 215.407. 10/-
 30800. - - -
 246207. 10/-

Older Pegler & Co 51.795.
 W Pegler 4030. 2. 4 55825. 2. 4

£ 302032. 12. 4

of the above £246207. 10/-
 Sheperdson in milo

		Cash	Bills
of Cudmore	7/18	83.769. 12.	11.977. 15. 8
W R Swan	4 1/2/18	53.851. 17. 6	7.700. -
R. B. A	4 1/2/18	53.851. 17. 6	7.700. -
26.	2/18	23.934. 3. -	3.422. 4. 4
		<u>215,407. 10. -</u>	<u>£30.800. - -</u>

Older Pegler & Co
 Twelve of is owned 1/5 each £10.359. - in
 the liability on balance due to E. G. He

Commercial Banks (Victorian) Gene & Malcolm
 in 12 mags [40,000 on his ruling shares of mill
 property and will use £30,000
 manager dispersed

Dec 16th 7
 Dr. on Private of 32.500
 Dr. on Cudmore from the 7.500
 Dr. on Cudmore Rates the 20.500

60.500

made of boldy Smith
 of Cudmore position with
 the properties held
 on the with Pegler
 Pegler & Cudmore
 to take the 1900
 1900 bill of 1900.
 including Pegler
 sent to the firm
 and the Remittance
 this week to clear
 the bank in Melbourne
 also Promes bills
 the total is less
 323.000 less
 1700 bills
 13.600 of profit to
 309.600 (same)

9.750 gines
 30000 Cattle
 1000 horses
 195.101 sheep 8/100
 20000 still to be
 done at 5.107 x 10
 mid 12/6 ahead
 will give you
 £309.438. 2. 6
 These are of the
 prices of the
 at the 20% and
 at 20% ahead of
 of the sheep 1000
 1000 money

in column on following see

29 April 1886

Cows

Lead note

MOVEMENTS OF CAPITAL INTO AND FROM THE COLONIES.

At the instance of Sir George Dibbs a series of valuable tables has been compiled by Mr. Coghlan from official sources showing the inward and outward movement of capital to and from the seven colonies of Australasia for the period 1871 to 1892 inclusive. Summarised the figures are as follow :-

APPROXIMATE ESTIMATE OF THE CAPITAL INTO AND FROM THE SEVEN COLONIES OF AUSTRALASIA, FROM THE PERIOD 1871 TO 1892 INCLUSIVE.

A.—INWARD MOVEMENT OF CAPITAL.

Colony.	Capital introduced by State and Local Government bodies.	Private Capital introduced or withdrawn from investment outside the colony.	Capital introduced by persons taking up their abode in the colony.	Total Capital introduced.
N. S. Wales	42,744,000	26,052,000	23,400,000	92,202,000
Victoria	40,730,000	49,106,000	12,032,000	101,868,000
Queensland	22,818,000	14,927,000	11,525,000	49,270,000
S. Australia	19,598,000	2,989,000	960,000	23,547,000
W. Australia	2,644,000	1,224,000	996,000	4,864,000
Tasmania	5,011,000	3,087,000	1,056,000	9,154,000
N. Zealand	36,108,000	14,731,000	7,987,000	58,826,000
Total	169,648,000	112,116,000	57,961,000	339,725,000

B.—OUTWARD MOVEMENT OF CAPITAL.

Colony.	Capital withdrawn from investment by non-residents, or sent away by residents for investment, chiefly to other colonies.	Interest paid on State and municipal loans.	Earnings of investments of non-residents and incomes of absentees in excess of incomes derived by residents in the colony from investments abroad.	Total outward movement of Capital.
N. S. Wales	7,138,000	23,053,000	39,563,000	69,754,000
Victoria	8,589,000	25,552,000	4,157,000	38,298,000
Queensland	8,169,000	13,453,000	38,444,000	60,066,000
S. Australia	15,941,000	10,561,000	1,324,000	27,826,000
W. Australia	700,000	739,000	1,307,000	3,246,000
Tasmania	268,000	3,012,000	2,504,000	6,784,000
N. Zealand	6,518,000	29,910,000	19,760,000	56,188,000
Total	47,923,000	106,280,000	99,234,000	252,837,000

* Incomes of residents from investments abroad in excess of incomes of absentees, &c.

C.—INWARD AND OUTWARD MOVEMENT OF CAPITAL.

Colony.	Total Inward Movement of Capital.	Total Outward Movement of Capital.	Excess of Money introduced over withdrawals, &c.
N. S. Wales	92,202,000	69,753,000	22,449,000
Victoria	101,868,000	38,298,000	63,570,000
Queensland	49,270,000	60,066,000	10,796,000*
South Australia	23,547,000	27,826,000	4,279,000*
West Australia	4,864,000	3,246,000	1,618,000
Tasmania	9,154,000	5,784,000	3,369,000
New Zealand	58,826,000	56,188,000	2,638,000
Total	339,725,000	252,837,000	86,888,000

* Excess of money withdrawn over money introduced.

Approximate estimate of the introduction and withdrawal of capital into and from the Colony of Queensland for the period 1871 to 1892 inclusive :-

Capital introduced by State and Local Government bodies. Private capital introduced or withdrawn from investment outside the Colony. Capital introduced by persons taking up their abode in the Colony. Total capital introduced. Capital withdrawn from investment by non-residents, or sent away by residents for investment, chiefly to other colonies. Interest paid on State and municipal loans. Earnings of investments of non-residents and incomes of absentees in excess of incomes derived by residents in the colony from investments abroad. Total outward movement of Capital. Excess of Money introduced over withdrawals, &c.

Handwritten notes on the table:
 Capital introduced by State and Local Government bodies. Private capital introduced or withdrawn from investment outside the Colony. Capital introduced by persons taking up their abode in the Colony. Total capital introduced. Capital withdrawn from investment by non-residents, or sent away by residents for investment, chiefly to other colonies. Interest paid on State and municipal loans. Earnings of investments of non-residents and incomes of absentees in excess of incomes derived by residents in the colony from investments abroad. Total outward movement of Capital. Excess of Money introduced over withdrawals, &c.

Handwritten list:
 Cows 1 Red white (Came with wild cows)
 Feb 1897, Willie Stirling's Bundle
 1 my own red loops
 1 Jam's knicker loops
 1 Iron coloured Jersey
 1 Mrs Dodd
 1 1 my own loops
 3 3 Super lustrous cowbells
 3 3 white and black cowbells
 1 1 red white knitting
 1 1 broken down boots
 1 1 muslin
 1 1 Reel
 17

W. Charuach

See Stirling's

in column on left side see

29 April 1886

Cows

I had a note

MOVEMENTS OF CAPITAL INTO AND FROM THE COLONIES.

At the instance of Sir George Dibbs a series of valuable tables has been compiled by Mr. Coghlan from official sources showing the inward and outward movement of capital to and from the seven colonies of Australasia for the period 1871 to 1892 inclusive. Summarised the figures are as follow :-

APPROXIMATE ESTIMATE OF THE CAPITAL INTO AND FROM THE SEVEN COLONIES OF AUSTRALASIA, FROM THE PERIOD 1871 TO 1892 INCLUSIVE.

A.—INWARD MOVEMENT OF CAPITAL.

Colony.	Capital introduced by State and Local Government bodies.	Private Capital introduced or withdrawn from investment outside the colony.	Capital introduced by persons taking up their abode in the colony.	Total Capital introduced.
N. S. Wales	£ 42,744,000	£ 26,052,000	£ 23,406,000	£ 92,202,000
Victoria	40,780,000	49,106,000	12,032,000	101,918,000
Queensland	23,818,000	14,927,000	11,525,000	49,270,000
S. Australia	19,598,000	2,939,000	960,000	23,547,000
W. Australia	2,644,000	1,224,000	996,000	4,864,000
Tasmania	5,011,000	8,087,000	1,055,000	9,153,000
N. Zealand	36,108,000	14,731,000	7,987,000	58,771,000
Total	169,648,000	112,116,000	57,961,000	339,725,000

B.—OUTWARD MOVEMENT OF CAPITAL.

Colony.	Capital withdrawn from investment by non-residents, or sent away by residents for investment chiefly to other colonies.	Interest paid on State and municipal loans.	Earnings of investments of non-residents and incomes of absentees in excess of incomes derived by residents in the colony from investments abroad.	Total outward movement of Capital.
N. S. Wales	£ 7,188,000	£ 23,053,000	£ 39,562,000	£ 69,753,000
Victoria	8,589,000	25,552,000	4,157,000	29,984,000
Queensland	8,169,000	13,453,000	38,444,000	60,066,000
S. Australia	15,941,000	10,561,000	1,324,000	27,826,000
W. Australia	700,000	739,000	1,307,000	3,246,000
Tasmania	268,000	3,012,000	2,504,000	5,784,000
N. Zealand	6,518,000	29,910,000	19,750,000	56,178,000
Total	47,323,000	106,280,000	99,234,000	252,837,000

* Incomes of residents from investments abroad in excess of incomes of absentees, &c.

C.—INWARD AND OUTWARD MOVEMENT OF CAPITAL.

Colony.	Total Inward Movement of Capital.	Total Outward Movement of Capital.	Excess of Money introduced over withdrawals, &c.
N. S. Wales	£92,202,000	£69,753,000	£22,449,000
Victoria	101,918,000	29,984,000	71,934,000
Queensland	49,270,000	60,066,000	10,796,000*
South Australia	23,547,000	27,826,000	4,279,000*
West Australia	4,864,000	3,246,000	1,618,000
Tasmania	9,153,000	5,784,000	3,369,000
New Zealand	58,771,000	56,178,000	2,593,000
Total	£339,725,000	£252,837,000	£86,888,000

* Excess of money withdrawn over money introduced.

Approximate estimate of the introduction and withdrawal of capital into and from the Colony of Queensland for the period 1871 to 1892 inclusive :-

Period	Capital introduced by State and Local Government bodies.	Private capital introduced or withdrawn from investment outside the Colony.	Capital introduced by persons taking up their abode in the Colony.	Total capital introduced.	Capital withdrawn from investment by non-residents, or sent away by residents for investment, chiefly to other colonies.	Interest on State and Municipal loans.	Earnings of investments of non-residents, and incomes of absentees, in excess of incomes derived by residents in the Colony from investments abroad.	Total outward movement of capital.	Excess of Money introduced over Withdrawn.	Withdrawn over Introduced.
1871-75 5 years.	1,604,000	913,000	2,325,000	4,842,000	913,000	1,220,000	7,417,000	9,150,000	4,308,000	4,842,000
1876-80 5 years.	4,195,000	2,942,000	1,714,000	8,251,000	225,000	1,393,000	7,559,000	9,701,000	1,510,000	1,510,000
1881-85 5 years.	6,309,000	8,501,000	4,430,000	19,600,000	3,309,000	8,159,000	9,236,000	18,449,000	7,151,000	7,151,000
1886-90 5 years.	8,759,000	2,811,000	2,911,000	14,515,000	4,073,000	2,255,000	3,708,000	10,076,000	4,115,000	4,115,000
1891-92 2 years.	1,917,000	145,000	2,063,000	4,125,000	8,189,000	13,485,000	38,444,000	60,066,000	3,014,000	10,796,000
1871-92 22 years.	22,518,000	14,927,000	11,225,000	48,670,000	22,449,000	22,449,000	107,337,000	127,566,000	20,923,000	20,923,000

Alutian
Cows
Feb 1891

- 1 1 *rain*
 - 3 3 *super listy cows*
 - 3 3 *white and black spotted*
 - 1 1 *red white*
 - 1 1 *broken horn*
 - 1 1 *musky*
 - 1 1 *Blue*
- 17*

was charnock

see 8th page

Jumbo loan

Contingent liabilities (Le calls them)

1	Mortgage to Hazle's Trust on Alogate Ferry. made Blue Hill, W. Wilson & Nesbitt with him	3000
2	Mortgage on Desrieh to Westward Same parties with him	19000
3	Mortgage to Incestrand on Sinesston land For parties see Durston syndicate	32000
4	Mortgage to mortgage by S.A. on Auldman See Auldman syndicate	15000
5	Mortgage on wharf land & Augusta to B & S. A. Green. Henry Wright Trust & Boothby with him	6726.13.8
6	Mortgage to Incestrand on Heidelberg Bruce Aldridge with him	2900
7	Mortgage on New Aberdeen to B & N. G. Hill, Myron, Bruce Aldridge, Gurner, Ripsett, Hallett H.D. O'Halloran, Lewis, Gurner	2500
8	Mortgage to Shuttleworth & Gurner with him	1700
9	Mortgage to Pitcher's Trust No. 26, Galala Wright with him	1200
10	Mortgage on New Adelaide to F. Clarke & Sons R.D. Ross, G. Gurner, J. Hill, H.D. O'Halloran, G. J. Magan Ripsett & Davies vs R. Wilson, J. H. Cotterell, Manning, Bruce Aldridge	10200
11	Mortgage to West Adelaide not on West Adelaide H. O'Halloran, J. Hill, G. Gurner, W. R. Wilson	8000
12	Mortgage to Incestrand on Pt Augusta west T. Young & W. Wilson with him	1500
13	Mortgage to a son of Green's land Pt Augusta T. Young & W. R. Wilson with him	750
14	Mortgage to S.A. mortgage Co. on Beaconsfield names not given	8000
15	Mortgage to Newfields Trust on Land at Inorn Giles, Ripsett	1500
16	Guarantee Ebenezer ward	1100
17	Incalled on 10875 drilling shales	43500
18	Mortgage on Willowie Amount incalled on Willowie shales 2000	246000
		<u>31000</u>

James Cowan's Confined

19	Guaranteed to Newland Coy on 4th Rang Railway	10 000
20	" " " ^{Spence, Paig, Nesbitt & Mackay} Bank of Australasia & Rich Farm	6000
	Numbered Thomson & Co. Dunsire, Dunsire & Hill	
21	Guaranteed to Coml. Bank of So. Ralph Dunsire	7000
	Fuller & John Hill	
22	" Do. Do. Ridge Path & Warrigley	165
23	Recalled on 5000 Lurellas	1000
24	" " 500 Shrikey low lures Turner & Mortimer for account	2750
25	" " Waller's shares	750
26	" " 250 " Two in the Bush"	116.10/
27	Guaranteed to us to his own fund	125.-
28	Mortgage to Savings Bank on Land transferred to Muller & Coy	4000
29	" " " " "	4000
30	Commercial Bank of So. 1886. 144.3.5	13,240.19.9

Assets.

Enumerated in addition to those held by the
Coml. Bk & Bk of Australia 29.524.7.6

Assets held by Bk of So. 74.770.4/

" " " Coml Bank 25.750.

+ enumerated assets 10.094.13.6

Books etc. 4244.16.6. order acceptances 4484.17/ - Mining claims 927/2
100 Waller's shares 100 - 250 in the Bush 15. Wood's mining claim 500. Kangaroo 150
Stocks & implements 350 office & home furniture 250 Total 10.094.13.6
Life Policy 1000 10 acres with garden 9/2 on Wattlebinna
2500 mining lease 200 Hercules silver mine 50 Fruit & vegetable

Securities held of Bank of So. Australia 74.770.4/

" " Commercial 25.750

Liabilities Secured

Hayles Trustees 1000

W & C Evenden 3800

John White 3431.12/

Newland Coy 1050.

Mortgage of So. 1800

Bk of So. Australia 2242.4.6

John White 1024.11.

Newland Mortgage 2084.14.4

Bk of New Zealand 230

Shuttleworth 850

Pitcher & Co. 600

W & C Clarke 850

W & Adelaide 1600

A Day 7200

Liabilities unsecured
Adelaide 650 & Home 1762.10.9 Bk of New Zealand 3110.7.6

Bank of So. Australia 74.770.4/ [?] Adelaide 31.500.4.10 [?]

to Agers May 6th - 1886
 wanted from Produce Co 41.000
 Oats Stilling etc 3.000
 National Bank 12.000
 Wainworth Bank 2.500
 Colterell guarantee to C.B. 8000
 John Creger fund 40,000
 106.500

Madras - 55000 sheep
 17000 acres freehold 120000
 2/3 sheep
 5000 he
 Kuluice 30000 sheep
 Tiche 35000 sheep
 3000 cattle only one
 well. Lakes not permanent
 Colterell?
 Binborne claims
 guaranteed something &
 has probably £10.000
 in the way to come
 back

The advance by
 Eldon Produce Co; 4000 was to provide for
 the purchase of
 S. Lake herd of 2000 Bgh. 13000
 W. Gordon do Bgh. 13.000
 Kuluice " 4.500
 Sheepbill to Barber ^{with sheep} 21022
 Shearing & expenses 3.500
 Eldon wool had advanced
 and 2 lbs given fund. interest 1250
 Barber & Co beans 3050
 Stilling etc 650
 Verun in 200 5150
 at supra. 41.172

Further particulars
 of Reynell in my
 copy of notes

H. J. Price 1500
 info marsh 344
 St Andrews church 400
 South Trustees 2100
 Ewelland 3000
 A. B. Colterell 200
 S.S. Congregation of Dub. 300
 J. W. Bourne 9842. 57
 Edm. Hampden 50
 Trust requiring to 600
 Lucy Phillips 150
 West S.S. Co 8500
 Dr. Fisher 1500
 Adelaide L Co 1400

129 886. 57

Greenfield St

Contra Buildings for which Mr Mayers surplus

got only £400 afoot

11th May 1885 Spalms who bought for waterhouse lease

The land measures 52 ft by 195 feet equal to 323.16 sq afoot

But the lease to Gordon Co and Astor Building have to be got rid of and counting the value of money at 3 per cent the place will cost waterhouse 1404 p/100 at the end of 7 years at which time he gets rid of these two leases

July 1886
Milo & Daniel Lindmeyer

Statement of cost & value of
D.P.C's matters.

	Value	Cost	Profit
Palmyra	6000	10.000	1888
Cottages	5000	7.250	1888
Wicks & Sues	18000	22.500	1870
Reflex Bills	15000	19.300	1888
?		1980	1888
Purfield	5000	12.250	1888
80 acres Brighton	1500	1800	1888
Hanson & Buildings	5000	7000	1888
Lando Terrace	1000	1300	1888
Comerton 14 acres	2000	3325	1888
10 acres Home	10000	22000	1888
40 - Bris Lane	750	1000	1888
5 - Brighton	300	400	1888
23 - Alldis	100	300	1888
Mrs Bills	1400	2000	
500 White Car	600	750	
60 Goldens	100	150	
	<u>71.750</u>	<u>112.705</u>	

COMMERCIAL BANK

TO THE EDITOR.

Sir—I was pleased with the results of yesterday's meeting of Commercial Bank shareholders, and there can be no doubt but that the bank will reopen its doors. The failure has not been brought about by bad seasons, but by the wilful neglect of the directors. One cannot help feeling that Messrs. Tarlton and Rischbieth have caused the ruin of the bank. Everybody knew that Messrs. Verco and Tennant were nobodies, and Mr. Salom should only be blamed for not resigning so soon as he found what a deplorable state the bank was in when he joined the board. Every one feels sorry for Mr. Salom, as we all know how he prided himself upon his commercial reputation which he had honorably earned during the past thirty-five years. Mr. Rischbieth, and also his partner, Mr. Walter Howard, attended yesterday to explain matters. It is just possible that Mr. Tarlton may be too unwell to attend Monday's meeting. If such should be the case Mr. Howard may be able to answer the following questions for his uncle, Mr. Tarlton:—Mr. Tarlton originally held 1,000 shares; what made him sell 600 of them? In January or February Mr. Tarlton sold 200 shares to his brother-in-law, the Rev. Dr. Jefferies; the rev. doctor has sold out since. Mr. Herbert Phillips, son-in-law of Mr. Tarlton, has been very unwell of late, and before the bank's stoppage had to go to Port Victor for a perfect rest, but he left his representative in town full power to sell Commercial Bank shares, and his agent did sell Mr. Phillips's shares the day before the bank's stoppage, and received payment for them after the bank closed. Mr. Tarlton admits having told his wife of the bank's affairs. How many friends and relatives did he advise to clear out of shares? Did Messrs. H. Turner, Thomas, and Co. hear of the bank's affairs (Mr. Turner is a nephew of Mr. Tarlton's), as they were already prepared to transfer their banking account when the bank's doors closed? Why has Mr. Howard been consulted since the bank's stoppage by the two directors (Messrs. Tarlton and Rischbieth), and has Mr. Howard been allowed to inspect the bank's books? Whatever may be done to Crooks he certainly did persuade his relatives and friends to buy shares, and they have made very heavy losses, as they kept on buying till the bank closed its doors, while the directors and their relatives sold out largely. I feel sorry for Mr. Rischbieth, but blame him very much in not writing off, say £50,000 as bad when he joined the board. Had this been done, the shareholders would have known something was rotten, and would have appointed a fresh board of directors or a new manager, and then what a world of sorrow and trouble would have been saved. If Mr. Howard will answer the above questions, and advise his friends to help the bank all they can, he may yet do some little good to these poor people who have lost their all through the mismanagement of both his uncle and his partner.—I am, &c.

ONE LARGELY INTERESTED.

Vitimus after next shearing Aug 1886

Cudmore Swan & Elder Pegler the amalgamation Aug 19 1886

All Unordered Cudmore $\frac{106}{360}$ Swan $\frac{81}{360}$ Smith $\frac{81}{360}$ Elder $\frac{56}{360}$ Pegler $\frac{36}{360}$

Debt Elder Pegler to Swan 45.661
to Swan 15.000 60.661

Cudmore Swan & Elder to Swan 245.606
to Home 30.000 275.606
336.267

Interest say 28.000

Station debt slips 15.000
shearing & carriage wool & 43000
379267

Res contra

allowing 70 per lambing & 20000 deaths

since last return would give

Lambs & Sheep 232.000 @ 20% 232.000

Cattle 27000 @ 5 135.000

Horses 827 @ 10 8270

Chips say 25800 £400270

Pegler's position

He owes 1/10 of Elder Pegler's debt as above = 6000

on Cudmore Swan & Smith's bills 28517

To Elder Smith Dec 4000

£ 38517

and he has 1/8 Ned's coser say 6000

Queensland 1/10 the coser above say 40000 46.000

cheese Mr Tripps cheese factory in Sedgely

Wm Cultman his address in Geraldine

The Adelaide Club July 1896

Proposer Secretary
Clark & Jiles & Shields
Bonnie Lane & Peter
Woodhead & Ned & John & William
Thomas & Peter & Peter

William Sylvia what I saw I lost
what I spent & what I gave I have

The Adelaide Club
see book &
and report to
B...

Started 7.10

TIME TABLE FOR SPECIAL TRAINS CONVEYING
INDIAN PASSENGERS
FROM ALEXANDRIA to SUEZ

DISTANCES	STATIONS		RUNNING TIME	STOPPAGES			
	FROM	TO		H.	M.		
38 $\frac{1}{2}$	Alexandria...	Damanhour...	1.	24	—.	5	1.10
26 $\frac{1}{2}$	Damanhour...	Kafr-Zayad	1.	2	—.	20	1.24
36 -	Kafr-Zayad.	Benha.....	1.	27	—.	10	2.39
22 -	Benha.....	Zagazig.....	—.	53	—.	30	1.2
46 -	Zagazig.....	Nefishe.....	1.	46	—.	15	4.1
19 $\frac{1}{2}$	Nefishe.....	Fayed.....	—.	43	—.	5	1.27
35 $\frac{1}{2}$	Fayed.....	Suez.....	1.	20	—.	—	10
224 -			8.	35	1.	25	10. —

HOURS
9.2
4.3

Deliver survey ^{from land Bay} was finished in 1869

W. Debnay. Has 1000 sq. miles country values it at
£ 3000 proposes to join one who will
advance £ 5000 against this & take 1/4 in trust. to
start with cattle horses fish. W. Debnay Crystal Brook

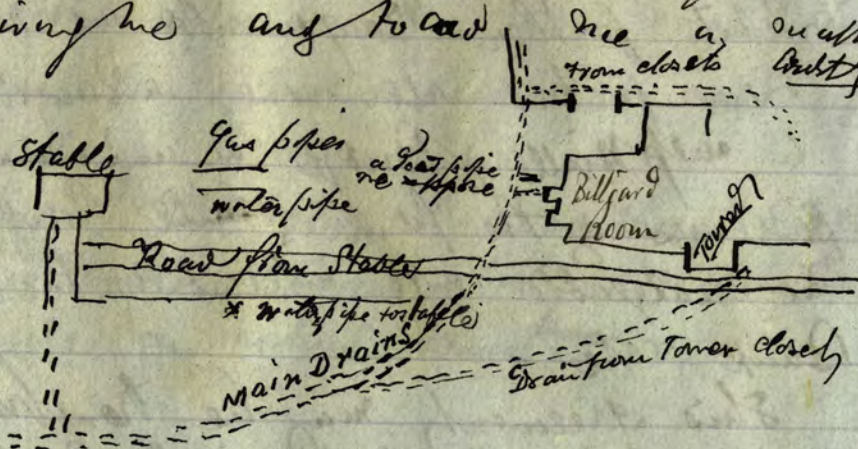
Dochs of wharves Total 100 equivalents
S. Aust. Co. 35 1/2 Dochs Co. 19 3/4 Incumbent wharf 13 1/2 Crut. 8 3/8 Coppley 6 1/8
Hawville 3 3/4 Bowes 3 1/8 Coal Co. 4. Park wharf 2 1/2 Phipps 3 1/8
agreed 17th July 1884 to last of ems.

£ 20,000 deposit due Jan 31 1885
£ 20,000 deposit due April 30 1885

Dalwood & Debnay loss net 30,000

Drains pipes

9th Feb 1883. The following are wire jottings from memory to guide me in examining the plan which Blunster is giving me and to add a plan



* also show the little water pipes and how it goes down to the back of the orangery and the paddock on both sides of the house and generally all pipes and drains

Ime of Delta

470 sq miles

60 - - -

530

50 probably an addition

The area is greater than was supposed

about 580 sq miles

Originally 3300 cattle

Do 120 horses 1st class.

The cattle are now 3800 splendid cattle. horses best in western Queensland has now broken up 50 of the yard

2 sheep paddocks now fenced 40 sq miles + 18 sq miles
4 horse " " " " average sq mile each

No wool shed. large dam in front of house throwing water back a mile

any quantity of water all over the Run
NB. For previous notice of Delta see C. Hill

by mistake

1883 -
June 12th. The present overdraft is about £2700 and they will require about £2500 more for the year
see Mialls letter

1883

15th June Memorandum of agreement made this day - between Adair Smith & Gas. Mitchell viz
mutual further arrangements are made between
Also parties all money advanced by Mr. Adair Smith
to Mitchell & Budget as individuals, as well
partners of the firm shall Budget ^{will} shall
be chargeable with interest at the current
Bank rate -

This agreement may be brought to a close
by either party giving 3 mths. notice

Adair Smith
Gas. Mitchell

16th July 1883 Mitchell writes Bot 11000 or 12000
Ewls 2.3. & 4 years old in Lamb to
Victorian Range shown last Oct. old to
Lamb Sept 9/ - 6 mths bill in the wood
15th August the number taken delivery of is 11190
got them over without any loss and will home
large lambing. [5035.10] payable East
cht. Bank Melbourne 7th Dec 1884

Gymnocyttus williamsoni National Bank of New Zealand
Dunedin

Williamson Begun mem^o 30. 1884

Page 3.	Hoop petticoat 20 gu 5/-	Page 4	in comparabilis aurantius 2 1/2 gu 4/-
"	Bicolor Hosiery 1 - 9/-	Page 5	Odorus minor 1 - 11/6
Page 4	Ceruus 1 - 10/6	"	minoris planus 10 5/6
"	Lent Lill 100 e 7/6	also	ancusie fulgens 12
"	in comparabilis 2 doz 3/-	2-	Tritalaria melaphis 1
	Eggs Bacon 2 - 7/-	?	Snow flukes
	collings & Cream 2 - 9/-		

Base Home also sent this or Gladstone 4/8

Delta 29th Dec 1883. Mail whites Finished Country cut over
 6000 lambs. Have now on run 17000 sheep & 4000 cattle
 Rockhampton 26th 1176 to come in from credit butts 16y 1107
 & 127 1107. Have few outstanding liabilities - one neighbour
 owe us £160 for fencing
 Delta 28th Dec 1884. The return is 11,064 sheep 5380 lambs
 200 Rams 39⁴¹ cattle 14 working bullocks, 140 horses
 these figures are an actual count.

Daniel Develyn April 14. engaged wages to be
 12/- a week. He lives in house & sleeps at stable
 in the home your duties to be brush all the boots & shols
 and to clean the knives. Wash ladies riding habits
 He begins his work at 5.15 in the morning.
 at stable you take charge of a pony cart or pony
 & harness - and perhaps a riding horse.

Daniel goes out with the pony cart, Victoria,
 and when the young ladies are riding, he rides with
 them, and if the groom gets driving, Daniel
 is asked to take groom's place with cart & harness.
 For any other work he is to receive his
 wages from Mr. or Mrs. Balfour or
 one of the young ladies.

Dunrobin Syndicate
 rate per acre 7/6

Price I think £35,000
 divided thus 35 shares of
 £1000 each

- Syndicate
- Stanley 1
 - Gore 1
 - Richardson 1
 - Johnston 1
 - Foggin 3
 - Whitcomb 2
 - W. Cleland 2
 - Geo Hill 1
 - Blackley 1
 - W. M. Fisher 1
 - W. A. Hogg 1
 - T. Munn 1
 - W. A. Hogg 1
 - S. Fair 1
 - W. G. Ross 1
 - W. Dean 1
 - W. M. M. 1
 - W. M. M. 3
 - W. M. M. 1
 - W. M. M. 1
 - W. M. M. 1

Wm. Crozier

2nd Sept. 1886

including 20,000 for John

94 000

wool 1100 Bales 15

EVENING CITIZEN. SATURDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1885.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE:

LONDON MONEY MARKET, Noon.—Very little demand for money. Discount, $\frac{1}{8}$, $\frac{1}{4}$.

The Times City Article of this morning says:—Consols, 99 $\frac{1}{2}$, 100 money and account. Three months' bills, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$; short loans, $\frac{3}{4}$.

The New South Wales Government 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. loan for £5,500,000 is now announced at the minimum price of £91 per cent., for which tenders will be received at the Bank of England up to two o'clock on Wednesday next the 7th inst.

In the chambers of Messrs. Moore & Brown, accountants, a dividend of 3d in the £ is being paid on the estate of Messrs. Dunlop & Twaddell as a firm. On the personal estate of Mr. Dunlop the proportion payable is 1d in the £, and on that of Mr. Twaddell $\frac{3}{4}$ d per £.

The Trunk line conference (says the Philadelphia correspondent of the Times, telegraphing last night) met yesterday, and is sitting again to-day. The result of the deliberations has not transpired beyond the pledge made in a resolution adopted yesterday to restore the rates as soon as possible.

The gross receipts of the 22 principal railways in the United Kingdom for the week ended September 27 amounted, on 15,218 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles, to £1,265,581; and for the corresponding period of 1884, on 14,965 miles, to £1,280,946—an increase of 233 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles, or 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., and a decrease

List of Plates and Dies in N & N's Possession
Viz

- Crest die. large
- ditto small
- Address dies "Torrens Park", South Australia.
- ditto ditto ditto (smaller)
- Horse Shoe "Mabel"
- Days of the Week (6 Dies)
- 1 Die B. S. (large block letters)
- Card plate "Mr. Barr Smith"
- ditto "Mrs ditto"
- ditto "Miss ditto & Miss Seaw."
- ditto "Mrs Barr Smith. "At Home."
- ditto "Dinner Invitation"
- ditto "Mr. & Mrs Barr Smith. "Good Bye"
- ditto "for Book Labels (Crest in garter, & address.)"
- ditto ditto (Coat of Arms ditto)

Thos. & Arnold
98 Leuchurch Street
London

31st January 1885

Delta Dec 1885

Van Veen's says your original $\frac{1}{3}$ cost 6231-13-6

Buoges $\frac{1}{3}$ a 6500

cost of $\frac{2}{3}$ in Ledger

12.731-13-6

and the station (over) for

advances to work it 12.970-18-3

In addition to this there is the local debt to the Rockhampton Bank which on 30 Sep 1885 was 2.282-5-4

By some return sheep 10853. Cattle 3900 Horses 133

wool account not credited 1002-6-5

Roughly cost of Delta stands thus

Cost of my $\frac{2}{3}$ ~~of Delta~~ p. Ledger 12.731-13-6

assume $\frac{1}{3}$ cost in same date 6.365-16-9

19.097-10-5

Station debt to me

12.970-18-3

" " to Rockhampton Bank

2.282-5-4

34.350-13-10

Deduct wool uncredited

1.002-6-5

Approximate cost

33.348-6-5

133 Horses @ 10 1330

10853 Sheep @ 21 11895

3900 Cattle @ 5.5 20475

~~32650-13-~~

33200-13-

Plan of the Run Sabine is ~~expanding~~ taking up

Delta Dec 24. 1885

will say with reference to estimate of value of the 10853 Sheep now on run on the country I gave in with them there are £10,000 of improved lands and it can carry 50% of more stock when rain comes to fill the dams

The Run terminates in now 18 miles from here we want to pay up to £35 for cattle rates on wool will be down 50% after new year

for result see forward

131 persons now 258 as of 131 persons now 258 as of 131 persons now 258 as of

Bladland

Aug 26. 1886

Land & Doeh Co - I went into this with W. S. Fisher
Paid 1993 £ 106. 4/- for a 10th and agreeing to take 1000
shares in the Doeh

For my payment of 1099. 4/- ^(in 1878) I got 300 Doeh shares
paid up to £5 and 50 Land shares (1/10th) nominally
paid up to £5 and carrying the land not sold to the Doeh Co
I paid £5000 for my 1000 shares in Doeh, and sold
300 of them for £1830 in 1881. leaving me of course with 1000
Doeh shares including the 300 I got originally
Between 1878 and 1st Feb 1886 -

I have received from sales of land £1750
" Doeh dividends 1936 - 5

Diamond Drill bore at Mullabor Plains Ylercumbanear
Depth 292 feet

Sunk at Bottom of Roberts well. at 192 feet came to
Salt water found salt water breaking in to bore down to 444 feet
Then went through 292 feet dry strata struck fresh water
at 249 feet and went into it 28 feet -

Hygin estimates that the supply is very large because
the water comes up the wider casing (there was an 8 inch
casing put down first, and now a 6 inch pump goes
inside the 8 inch) whilst the pumping is going on.

They drew out 1600 gallons as fast as they could
at the top and all the time they were pumping
the water overflowed at the mouth of the 8 inch
casing



The casing is of 1/4 inch
dial

De Beers price see S. Shares

J. W. Duffield's notes June 1884.

He exchanged good mill speckles for sheep 60.500

" Paid in working capital the unclay Co 13.825

Late father's estate had to pay Bank and Debt
and now holds paid up scrip leaving the other partners
debtors to state

J. W. D's share was ^{Duffield's} 17 1/2 pct and he had ^{after payment of his}
^{reading of the will of 1800} three £5000 left in ^{Duffield's} books. So his direct liability
was small. (What does this mean.)

Mulcahy in solventy increased his liability 9484 and in other
insolvency increased 1,7684

He has paid 5000 or willowie of
How is Duffield's estate situated now

Was it an adjustment of his of in Duffield's that he had 5000 left
What has he to look to in the future

Dodder July 1884. French cure

Now as closely as possible all the spots affected with
Dodder and about 2 ft on the outside all round
every spot. Rake up early away to some
place and burn all the stuff cut

Just before sunset water every spot with water
in which sulphate of iron has been previously dissolved
in proportion of 8 ounces to each gallon of water
The Sulph. Ferric is a good manure to the
Lucerne but kills the Dodder - It costs about
12/6 a cwt

The object of mowing outside the affected spots
is to be sure that no plant of Dodder shall
be left. The object of burning is that the seed
may be destroyed which if eaten will pass
through an owl's own Gizzard

MR. DAVITT'S TARIFF VIEWS.

In his speech in reply to a presentation on Saturday night of an address from the Melbourne Single Tax League, Mr. Michael Davitt said his views on free trade and protection were based on 40 years' experience of Great Britain. He remembered when flour was so dear that a 4lb. loaf cost 8d. This was before American competition began to tell. It was the day of high rents and high duties. Now the 4lb. loaf could be bought for 3d. instead of 8d. What did this mean for the labouring classes? There were at least 17,000,000 of toilers in the United Kingdom. Assume that each required 2lb., it would mean 70lb. per week for a family of five, or 11s. 8d. per week, and at the present price a saving of 6s. per week per family on this one item. Multiply that by the number of families, and they would see what an enormous sum the working community saved in bread. Sugar could not be bought under 7d. per lb. It was now not more than 2d. or 3d. per lb. Assuming 6lb. of sugar a week for each family, it would mean 3s. 6d. under protection and 1s. 10d. under free trade. These were some of the reasons why he was a freetrader—at home. The working classes of Great Britain and Ireland enjoyed more luxuries to-day than at any other time. He recollected when a family of workers—his own family—could only afford to have meat on Sunday. Wages were low then. He had worked as a factory lad for 5s. a week, and at that time wheat brought 70s. the quarter in Mark-lane. To-day it did not bring 20s. a quarter, thanks to the competition of America and Australia. Australian meat could be purchased in London and Dublin for 4d. per lb., so that the many labourers working for 18s. and 20s. a week could now afford to have meat every day for dinner, which was impossible in the old protective days. These were some of the reasons why the labourers were in favour of free trade at home. . . . He could understand the term protection if it were intended to keep out the small-pox or the influenza. But so long as the millions of Great Britain and Ireland wanted to buy Australian produce they had a right to do it, and the class that attempted to prevent them would be put down.

1895
1/2000 3772 5656
Belton 1/25 Si T.B. 8162
6/9 P.P. 3458 } 13.409
3/25 P.W. 1749
No. 1/2000 T.P. 600
1/25 P.W. 1200 } 4.800
3/25 P.W. 600 }
1800 }
600 }

1898 'DEATH OF MISS DA COSTA', Evening Journal (Adelaide, SA : 1869 - 1912), 9 April, p. 4. <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article199929788>

DEATH OF MISS DA COSTA.

IMPORTANT CHARITABLE BEQUEST.

AN INTERESTING WILL.

The announcement in our cable columns this morning that Miss Louisa Da Costa, of England, has made an important bequest to this city is the first intimation the Adelaide public has had that a lady who has substantially assisted South Australian charities has passed away. As a matter of fact she died on March 1, at the advanced age of ninety-one years. The news of her death will be of special interest to the Governors of St. Peter's Collegiate School, amongst whom the impression has for many years prevailed that upon her demise they would be able to handle for the benefit of the College city property, most of which is situated in Grenfell-street, the value of which is estimated to run well into six figures, in which Miss Da Costa had a life interest, but according to Mr. Alfred Spence, who was Miss Da Costa's agent in Adelaide, the College will not yet come in for its inheritance, as there are four cousins of the testator of the will, referred to below, still living. They, however, are, Mr. Spence says, like the lady who has recently died, advanced in years.

Miss Da Costa and her brother, the late Benjamin Mendes Da Costa, were among the pioneer colonists of South Australia. In the early fifties they lived in lower Grenfell-street, where Mr. Da Costa carried on business as a general merchant. They are described by very old identities as having been an extremely quiet couple, who delighted in doing good without ostentation, and who always manifested a deep interest in religious and philanthropic work. Though of Jewish extraction they were devout adherents of the Anglican faith, and were regular attendants at Trinity Church. By dint of untiring industry Mr. Da Costa within a comparatively short period succeeded in raising himself to a position of affluence, and having confidence in the future of the colony he invested a deal of his superfluous wealth in real estate in Adelaide. After conducting his business in Grenfell-street for a number of years Mr. Da Costa sold out to advantage, and having appointed the late Mr. John Hance his attorney he and his sister left the colony for the purpose of permanently settling in England. Mr. Da Costa died at Brighton, England, on November 26, 1868.

The late Mr. Da Costa's will is in the circumstances a specially interesting document just now. Miss Da Costa was appointed sole executrix. The testator, after directing the payment of numerous small bequests to old friends, and making bequests to charitable institutions in England, devised all his real estate in Australia upon trust to his sister Louisa Da Costa during her life. The document set out that after her decease the annual rents and profits accruing from the estates were to be divided amongst Elizabeth Jennings, Susan Cowell, Ann Jennings, Cordelia De Leon, Amanda De Leon, Felicia De Leon, Louisa Wilson, Mary Ann Naylor, and Esther Da Costa, or such of them as should then survive, in certain proportions, and this division was to continue among the above-named beneficiaries during their respective lives. A proviso in the will forbade their interests being encumbered in any way, and the pain of forfeiture was set with it. The document is not beautiful to look at, and it does not read like a will. It is a collection of scraps of paper, and the handwriting is a mixture of the old and the new. It is a very interesting document, and it is a pity that it is not more generally known. It is a very interesting document, and it is a pity that it is not more generally known. It is a very interesting document, and it is a pity that it is not more generally known.

Dutton

at Cuxhaven, 1818).

The extracts next given are from a work entitled "Secret Service under Pitt," by W. J. Fitzpatrick, F.S.A. (1892), chapter 3. Describing the arrest and trial of two United Irishmen—Father James O'Coigly and Arthur O'Connor—and some English confederates for high treason in 1798 the writer says:—"How to hang O'Coigly was now the difficulty. One Frederick Dutton, described as of Newry, was now subpoenaed by the Crown to swear to O'Coigly's handwriting in a letter addressed to Lord Edward Fitzgerald; for his courage in doing this £50 is paid to Dutton on June 12, 1798." "He claimed to have seen O'Coigly write his name for the purpose of getting a watch raffled which belonged to a poor man under sentence of death." "Dutton had been a dismissed servant, and had kept a public-house at Newry without a licence. . . . On his examination he said that he had sworn in Ireland against one Lowry, and admitted that he had previously sworn secrecy to the Society of United Irishmen, but the oath had been sworn only on a spelling-book. . . . As regards Dutton, the witness who swore to O'Coigly's handwriting, he is subsequently found at Cuxhaven, not very far from Hamburg, and until 1840 holding office in its postal and telegraphic departments. . . . In the Pelham MSS. is a letter signed Frederick Dutton, regarding his Vice-Consulate, dated December 19, 1825."

*Miss Da Costa
died Feb. 12. 1895.*

SHAMS OF THE MODERN GIRL.

Daffodils
of Australasian 1898 James

NEW AND CHOICE DAFFODILS

The daffodil garden of the Messrs. Barr, at Ditton, may not be the most extensive in Europe, but it is considered by those who should know to contain more of the cream and the richest gems of this exceedingly rich family than perhaps any other. The "Garden" contains an interesting account of this famous bulb farm of 20 or 30 acres. Bulbs, like most other plants, generally decrease in value as time rolls on, but not always. The famous Monarch, without doubt the noblest of the self-yellow trumpets ever raised, was first issued at the high figure of five guineas each, but now bulbs have reached the astonishingly high price of 15 guineas each, a sum which would hardly pay our local nurserymen to give.

Weardale Perfection, a bicolor, is a most handsome flower, and so is a novelty of last year named Fred Moore, a beautiful yellow trumpet of great vigour. Lady Helen Vincent will be a grand addition to the self-yellow trumpet class. Mrs. Walter Ware is not of the giant order, but has a good constitution and of the highest standard of excellence. Golden Queen and Golden Nugget are both novelties of the self-yellows, of bold character, sturdy in growth and foliage. Victoria has a trumpet widening at the rim and beautifully frilled; the segment of the perianth creamy white, and broadly overlapping. M. J. Berkeley has a distinct pleasing fragrance, and is of noble proportions; it is broadly reflexed, beautifully and heavily frilled. Madame Plomp is very chaste and beautiful, of the refined white trumpet sort. Other fine novelties are Grace Darling and Lady Somerset, flowers possessing a distinctive curve suggestive of Tortuosus in a glorified form.

The chalice-cupped narcissi are naturally strong and vigorous, very suitable for planting in grass. In this class Gloria Mundi shines out conspicuously, its rich orange-stained cup being large and well-expanded, a flower quite unique in this respect. C. J. Backhouse is of similar hue, but smaller and earlier. Commander, Goliath, Gwyther, Autoerat, and Beauty are all good. The well-known Sir Watkyn, although not new, must not be omitted, it being one of the very finest.

Novelties in the Barri group or star narcissi are not numerous. Among the newer kinds, Dorothy E. Wemyss is exquisite, the colour in the shortened cup being very conspicuous. Flora Wilson is very pretty, the segments very pure, and the whole flower compact. A very beautiful kind is Maurice Vilmorin, with a cup heavily stained with orange-scarlet. Tiddington is free and good, and frequently produces twin flowers in a scape. A curious kind is Sensation; the perianth is whiter than usual in these kinds, and the cup is beautifully edged with orange-scarlet. Barri conspicuous is the most deservedly popular of the whole strain. It is

Capital Delta & Wares

Capital - 31/12/89 68,134.8.10

" 31/3/98 56,820.13.11

Ross Capital £ 11,313.14.4

Dividends 90 7568.0.7

91 2820.17.4

93 3790.5.4

94 1107.13.6

95 1290.1.4

97 7520.11. -

98 2788.14. -

26,886.3.1

Less of partners 1060.7.4

Net Drawings 25,825.15.2

Ross on Capital

as above 11,313.14.11

14,572.0.3

Average Capital

employed which has paid 14,572.0.3

in 8 years - = 2.81 per cent

Effect of Drought, Same Station & near Queensland

Name of Station	Stock Jan 1900		Stock Feb 1901		Losses	
	Cattle	Sheep	Cattle	Sheep	Cattle	Sheep
Mount Pleasant	10,000	56,000	2,500	20,000	7,500	36,000
Conje	1,957	-	100	-	1,857	-
White	9,404	-	460	-	8,944	-
Lyabbar	5,550	57,623	1,000	22,000	4,550	35,623
Thylungra	14,487	-	10,000	-	13,487	-
Galony Downs	7,426	-	1,200	-	6,226	-
Heron's Pool	6,850	22,350	500	6,100	6,350	22,250
Mount Road	15,000	-	500	-	14,500	-
Noelstrange	29,987	-	2,000	-	27,987	-
	100,691	141,973	9,260	48,100	91,431	93,873
more new	9,260					
	48,100					
	cattle left out 91,431					
	sheep left out 141,973					

8944
468
9409

arrived in Colony June 1854

English viz a

by Mr. R. Barfwith

1st Left for England 30 June 1843

Returned Dec 1844

2nd Left for England May 1849

Returned March 1851

3rd Left Nov 24th 1883

Returned April 1885

Sir Thomas Elder

arrived in Colony 1854

Left 30 Nov 1856

Returned July 1860

Left March 1869

Ret'd April 1871

Left Oct 1877

Ret'd May 1879

Left 17 Dec 1881

Ret'd 29 April 1882

Left & ret'd 1860-1861 less than 12 months and
Steamer of ^{July} ~~the~~ ~~name~~ - Mr. & Seaman

1st Left for England 30 June 1843
Returned Dec 1844
2nd Left for England May 1849
Returned March 1851
3rd Left Nov 24th 1883
Returned April 1885
~~Left for England 1853~~
Returned ~~1855~~ ~~1856~~ ~~1859~~ ~~1860~~ ~~1861~~

Heptone to July
Sea Star
in 1853 and in 1882
had never left the colony
Do Do in 1885
He left for England on
a trip for Surat May 9 1887

~~The Elder - visit to the colony~~

Ed. A. Mc. Jan 31 1883 YEA 777-V.O

To June 30th V#Z L.O.Z.C Y7OCZ.7.L

Education Lands Show on 74 years lease
from Oct 12 1876 March 16 1897 May 1 1899
Run down 1890 & 1891 - See notebook 53

Forest Reserves July 1876 14 years = 1890 - July 1894

J. Ellis' Will approximately

He had about 150,000 in ready cash.

Aluara Bay 120,000 55 acres. 50b 25

Five Rivers Bay 100,000 40 "

Unley Park Bay 50,000 25 -

John 10,000 J. Ellis 40,000 Challis Residuary
W. Ellis 30,000 Daughters £10,000 each = 70,000.

Then estate available £420,000

John 10,000

Tom 40,000

W. Ellis 30,000

Daughters 70,000

150,000

£270,000 Challis

Challis & Tom are partners in Five Rivers Block
John is owner of majority

Directors of Glass wool Co

Smith 6902 Cross 6042 Armstrong 5942 D. Murray 5842 Regnell 5514 Baker 5470
Waite 5179 Sears 3350 Price 2442 Ault 1850

Education Lands Oct 4th 1883

Memo of agreement with the Surveyor
General and the Warden of the Waste
this day

1st The line between Province's land
is allowed to deviate as shown

2nd The promise made by the Education
Board to delay the erection of fence round
the outside boundaries of the land is
confirmed

3rd The Surveyor General promises to
offer for auction at least 12 months
before any of the following conditions through any of 100 or so

Contract particulars in my pigeon hole Mr Batten

9 4
- 11

~~Walter~~ Epitaph see Mrs Isaac Walters

Ellis estates

May 1887

Mississippi 26,500 acres of which 7000 bush

is mortgage \$4,000

Five Rivers 38,000 acres is mortgage \$58,000

P. C. Pardo for price see Shames

Sw T. Elders Runs

Wooten 2/3 1/3

Beltman 14/23 6/23 3/23

English & Scottish

Reconstruction

1/4 Termable

1/4 Debenture 4poh

1/2 Ins c'd 4e

Perpetual
debenture in
assets to be
produced
& distributed

Interest on Insured Cumulative

English Proposal 1896

pay off 2/10 w/wh

Debenture 40poh & in making the 3/10 of termable of Debenture

Insured stock 25poh & 3poh (instead of 10/10 ranking next

" 25poh & 3poh - if earned and not

Cumulative i.e. if not earned this year may be next

if so paid next & no claim for interest for previous

Elders Junior Estate final distribution 1878-1895

30/1/96
1896

AC 28907.16-5 and 71172.15-10

This is

The cover of the last 20 bus papers
I got from my dear dear Pina
She died at Brighton Oct 5th
1896

N. Bau-Smith Esq
Mount Barker
Adelaide
South Australia



Kennedy's Letter

THE ELDER MUSIC SCHOLARSHIP. — The following is taken from a letter which Mr. F. W. Kennedy has received from his son, Mr. Wallace Kennedy, holder of the Elder Scholarship of Music:—"I certainly should disabuse the ideas of Adelaide people. When I first came I had first to study singing, second to study piano, elocution, Italian, and other subjects of minor importance. Also, I believe through some agreement with the man at 69, Earl's Court-square, my fee to him for board was £60 a year. Well, when I left him I only got £50 a year, and later the elocution and Italian classes were made extra subjects of one guinea each a term. These are essential to a singer, but I could not afford to take them. Last term I did take them, but then I had to give up my second study, piano; but this term I am going to take piano again. The fees of the College, too, have been reduced, I believe, to £12 12s. per term, so that also makes the allowance come to £37 0s. 6d., and with the £52 10s. makes a total of £89 16s. — rather different from the £300 people — really, unless a fellow has money, or can make money, the scholarship is not worth having. Out of £52 10s. you have to find board and lodging, your own piano, of course, all your own music, and travelling expenses, and have to keep yourself in the vacation of three months; besides keep up the appearance due to your position." In making this public Mr. F. W. Kennedy's object is to show the true position of his son in connection with the scholarship, and he does not wish to cast a slur on the memory of the late Sir Thomas Elder. Mr. Kennedy has received a programme of a concert which was given in the Corn Exchange, Bedford, by Mr. W. H. Clinton-Baddley's company. This indicates that Mr. Wallace Kennedy took three solos, and also sang in two trios, being associated with Madame Belle Cole and Miss Louise Bourdin in one, and with Miss Bourdin and Mr. Ivor Foster in the other.

Statement of the 1st Elder
at assets found to Conan
Ed Almahoy on death of
af. Elder. 1897

on Keparanga allotments 2.8. —
1/4 wheat Bassett 1361
Hundred Sts at Holby 58 acres 29. —
1/5. Section 87 Noallanga 325 — 130. —
Between at A. - Strathelya Road -
Sections 386 & 387
Nuriootpa 483 acres 0.4 pds 1332 —
20 shares Adelaide Coy 80 —
2/15 subscriptions of 2 of South (paid) ~~2000~~
£ 2844.7.8
UL Flat chert mortgage ~~2000~~
£ 3001.17.5
taken as worth — 1500
Japins agreement
Block A B & C (Kubed) 1310.12.4
Gravel 2/15 of this total 5655.0.0 754 —

Estimated Total Gold Estate in S.A. 2333 —

George Elder one half = 1166.10/11

As at that has paid 1/400 off his mortgage & may be full
value of the Nuriootpa land loans through & may add 100 or so
Full particulars in my pigeon holes in Bathurst

Constance Elder
 elected to
 THE DAILY N
 for Westminster 1897

THE FIGHT FOR THE SCHOOLS.

With proper work and a tolerable degree of luck the Progressives ought to win a seat in Westminster. At the last election a single Progressive—Rev. A. W. Oxford—was elected, but he was elected at the top of the poll, and with more than a sufficient margin, if added to the votes of his colleague, Miss Constance Elder, to have secured her election. As it was, four Diggleites were elected. This time the same four Diggleites are running, while Miss Elder is again a champion of the Progressive cause, and has Mr. Morgan Browne as her colleague.

Miss Elder is already an acknowledged educational authority. Educated at Girton College, she has been for eight years honorary secretary of the University Association of Women Teachers. She is also one of the governors of the Camden High School for Girls, and has been for several years an active Board School manager. She possesses the leisure for the work, and as she is endowed with a special knowledge of, and animated by a keen enthusiasm for, education, she will be a great acquisition to the Board.

Mr. H. Morgan Browne, who is comparatively young, being in his thirtieth year, is a Cambridge man, an LL.B., and a barrister. He is deeply interested in educational problems, and has been secretary of the British Committee of the Indian National Congress, where his able work has won for him a recognised position in connection with Indian matters. The Rev. A. W. Oxford, the present member, is cordially endorsing his candidature.

For the purposes of the poll the division has been divided up. Strand voters are asked to give all their votes to Mr. Browne; those in Westminster are asked to plump for Miss Elder; while those in St. George's, Hanover-square, are asked to divide their votes between the two in a way made clear upon the cards sent to the electors.

Canon Eyton wrote Miss Elder, one of the Progressive candidates for Westminster, yesterday, as follows: "I have read your address and quite agree, so you can make any use of my name, and I will do what I can for you."

Embalming, so far as the United Kingdom is concerned, is, according to the "Undertakers' and Funeral Directors' Journal, and Monumental Masons' Review," "nowhere." Therefore the editor is taking steps to secure the establishment of a United Kingdom College of Embalming, and he has addressed a letter to the Home Secretary asking whether such an institution would receive his approval and support. It appears that there is only one embalmer in England, a Mr. Holford Mills (is it the same Mr. Holford Mills who sells the American carriages?), and he is overwhelmed with applications for lessons. The editor of the journal with the long name evidently anticipates a wide field for the efforts of the graduates of the college he proposes, since he says, with touching confidence, "If we are to judge by the expressions of persons who have viewed the body of a notability lying in state, there is not one who would not desire to 'look like that' when mortality had taken on immortality."

Some amusement has been caused in Paris (says our Correspondent) by a suit for judicial separation between M. and Madame Chesnay. The latter, who was Victor Hugo's sister-in-law, is seventy-five years of age, whilst the husband is eighty. The reason assigned is incompatibility of temper.

Epitaph in a grave yard
 labels Sir went to me
 a quotation from
 John Bunyan

Epitaph of Bulli Chundeyan
 N.S. Wales
 Henry Wallas died 24. ult. 1890
 Amiable and beloved husband
 Farewell!
 Not on this perishing stone
 But in the Book of life
 and in the hearts of his disconsolate
 wife

The Pilgrim Rested
 in a chamber
 whose window opened
 towards the sunrising.
 The name of the
 chamber was Peace
 where he slept till
 break of day.

Is thy worth recorded

There was a woman for you
 — but probably she married
 a second time

1898

Sir T Elders English Securities

Brokers valuation 6/5/99 164.506.17.6

Spus balance 8.842.16.11

Shares & Ships 800.0.0

174249.145

Probate 173.641.

A. L. Elders

A. L. Elders will dated 25 April 1884. Proved Nov 1886

A. L. Elders etc.

Certain debts pronounced good in 1888.

W. & T. Ball Wellington 14.156.17.4 31st Aug 1899

H. Coakley Nelson 12.875.3.5 "

James Rattray Sp. Dunedin 16.909.13.11 "

James Nelson Williams Hawke Bay 32.222.13.11 "

Archdeacon William Hawke Bay 13.823.15.6 "

See A. L. Elders letter 89.978.4.1

Rattrays wool supposed to be 3000 Bales

on Nelsons " " " 2000

T. Ellis interest - 80000. Taken over 1899 as £ 77.000

M. J. & Sons Elders position under the arrangement here limited by an assets Company takes over Ellis estates. a limited by takes all else

The assets Co. takes Ellis estates at 77.000 and for this receives 50.000 preference shares as the assets Co. and 27.000. 4% bonds for charge on limited assets. The capital of the assets Co. consists of 50.000 sp of preference shares allotted to the Trustees of the late A. L. Elders and 27.000 ordinary

paid up shares of each 1/4 of 77.000 of T. Elders & Wylie

The assets Company took over the interest of T. Elders in the Ellis Estates and also undertook all debts and liabilities of T. Elders in respect of these properties and consequently assumed the

charging of the same. The 27.000 is collaterally secured by my children's shares of their father's estate supposed worth 110.000 for the time being. This seems to give M. J. & Sons in respect of the Ellis Estates provided the children's shares assets are good for the 27.000 in charge for position of the limited by see 2 pages forward

Ellis's assets look see next page

There is no personal

PUBLIC EDUCATION IN ENGLAND.

THE VOLUNTARY SCHOOLS CRITICISED.
THE VICE-PRESIDENT OF COUNCIL'S INDICTMENT.

THE LONDON SCHOOL BOARD BUDGET.

[From our own Correspondent] **1898**
LONDON, June 24.

The hearts of the friends of national education have been gladdened, and those of the supporters of denominational schools correspondingly saddened, by the remarks of the Vice-President of the Council when bringing under the notice of the Commons the vote for public education. It is shrewdly suspected that Sir John Gorst is a disappointed man. He has long filled a prominent position in politics, and undoubtedly possesses exceptional ability, and yet he has had the mortification of finding his claims to Cabinet rank persistently ignored. How far he may have been influenced on Friday last by a desire to revenge himself upon his leaders it is, of course, impossible to say, but unquestionably, by the extreme candour of his criticisms, he delivered a knock-down blow to the policy of his party, which has infuriated his political friends and delighted his political adversaries. It fell to his lot to ask the House for an extra appropriation for England and Wales of more than a quarter of a million of pounds, thus raising the total provision for education to £11,690,762. In recommending this increase he took occasion to enlarge upon the demerits of the existing system of education. The effect of the law, he pointed out, was that there were 600,000 children between ten and eleven years of age at school. At the age of eleven 27,000 of these left for ever, while between 50,000 and 100,000 became half-timers; at twelve 83,000 more retired; and at thirteen 289,000 disappeared, so that after fourteen only 48,000 were left. "The obstacle to the effective expenditure of the money," he went on to prove, "is the irregularity of attendance. It is estimated that there ought to be on the books of the elementary schools of the country 7,924,128 children. There actually are on the books 5,509,845, but those who attend school are only 81½ per cent. of the number, and that percentage during the past few years has been decreasing. Not only is the law not sufficiently stringent, but the administration of the law is extremely lax. This state of things ought not to exist; and if the Government, representing the general wishes of the people, chose to make attendance compulsory, it could be done. (Cheers.) More strict rules are adopted for enforcing attendance in Switzerland. There children frequently attend school in a condition unfit to receive instruction. There is the whole army of half-timers. How can a child work all the morning in a factory and be fit to receive instruction in school? Again, there is the very sad case of children who come to school starving. There are many cases where they are assisted through private benevolence, and the schoolmaster has assisted out of his own pocket. To attempt to teach children in a starving condition was not only waste but cruelty." Sir John next proceeded, amid the exulting cheers of the advocates of national education, to dwell upon the inferiority in the great towns of the Voluntary Schools to the Board Schools. It is true that he acquitted the managers of the former from blame, but his generous defence of them was qualified, if not entirely neutralized, by his declaration that the voluntary subscriptions of the Church of England, which had been steadily increasing annually, had had an ominous drop last year. The hostile critics of the Government rather hastily assumed that this decline followed upon the enormously increased grant made in 1897 to the Voluntary Schools; but subsequently explanations showed that it was antecedent to the coming into operation of the new law, the effect of which upon contributions has not yet been disclosed. Continuing his criticisms, the Vice-President

observed:—"That there is considerable difference in numbers and efficiency between the Board Schools and the Voluntary Schools there is little doubt. In London there are 513,000 children in Board Schools, and 224,000 in Voluntary Schools. But in the junior county scholarships given by the Technical Instruction Comr.tee to the scholars from all public Elementary Schools the Board School children carried off 299, and the Voluntary School children only 26. In Manchester the Board School children are 42,000, and the Voluntary School children 52,000; but of the Owens Scholarships, the Municipal Technical School Scholarships, and the Manchester Grammar School Scholarships the Board School children carry off 40, and the Voluntary School children two. (Opposition cheers.) In Liverpool there are 37,000 Board School children, and 74,000 Voluntary School children, and the former carry off 16 scholarships and the latter two. (Renewed Opposition cheers.)" Turning to another branch of the subject, Sir John frankly confessed that in London, at any rate—and the same remark applies to many other places—the teaching of the historical facts of religion was so superior in the Board Schools to that in the Voluntary Schools that there was no comparison between the two. In a somewhat lame fashion the hon. gentleman attributed this to the circumstances that in the one case the instruction was given in open school by trained and certified teachers—the cream of the Church Training Colleges—and in the other in separate classrooms by untrained, uncertificated, and generally inferior teachers, hampered—he might have added but did not—by the obligation to impart doctrinal teaching. "These facts," he said "which I might suppress, which I cannot alter—(Opposition cheers)—are most unpleasant to those who, like myself, desire the maintenance of Voluntary Schools, but I feel convinced that Voluntary Schools can only continue on condition of their being thoroughly efficient. (Opposition cheers.) The danger in which they stand from their present inefficiency in our great towns is daily brought under my notice; and what a traitor I should be to my Church if, knowing the danger, I were too cowardly to give warning of it by telling the truth. (More cheers.)"

EARTH AS FOOD.
PAINTY DISHES OF CLAY BALLS.

The practice of eating earth is not confined to any race or region of the earth. In America several tribes of Indians, of the northern as well as of the southern continent, are given to using earth as food. Different varieties of clay seem to be preferred.

The Pawnee Indians used a yellowish clay, which they shaped into little balls that were allowed to dry in the air and were then slowly roasted at the open fire. When the clay attained a red color the balls were removed, moistened with water, and eaten. These clay balls were especially liked when served in connection with fish, and seem to have promoted digestion.

The Timneh Indians of the Mackenzie River used to resort to the earth as food in times of famine. They dug out the clay found in the hollows along the bank of the river. In prosperous years they chewed the clay as a delicacy. The Apaches mixed powdered clay into their meal before baking this into their rude loaves of bread.

The Indians in the Amazonia ate a light green mud for breakfast. The very latest to reach our shores was purchased in our 1912 Model Clement Talbot Car. We have a little of their spare time at home. Will you find the business now and learn how to get the best of the young men who are together with Gas and Oil Engines, pumps, agricultural machinery, etc., etc. The latest developments throughout the world, assisted by his expert, qualified, and certified in a few minutes to drive, but Mr. A. D. G. can train you in your spare time in your own home. Anyone can feel with old cars and

SAVE DEMAND FOR EXPERTS
 And increase your salary handsomely.

TOP EXPERT

English Securities
 Sir T Eldons *Realised* 162.564.18.2
 They look *Profitable* 152.807.14.1
 Probable 2nd charge *on* 164.506.17.6
 Face value of the above 124.303.4.1

1898 'PUBLIC EDUCATION IN ENGLAND.', Evening Journal (Adelaide, SA : 1869 - 1912), 29 July, p. 3. (ONE O'CLOCK EDITION)
<http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article199937817>

1913 'EARTH AS FOOD.', The Express and Telegraph (Adelaide, SA : 1867 - 1922), 11 April, p. 6. (4 O'CLOCK EDITION)
<http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article210334018>

W. & A. Elder's Shares held by Trust 31st Dec. 1873 -

150	(£25) 5/8 Australian Finance Co	5000	1/2	Preference Stock	St Katharine Dock
250	Edinburgh Bank	22.107	paid		
400	Consolidated Bank	10	5/4	paid	4000 4 per Bonds N Swales
800	Duressland National	10	5.107	paid	2000 4 per " " "
1000	Stago's Southland	5	207	paid	1600 " " Cape Bonds
4000	Consolidated Stock	South Investment			4000 " " N Zealand
2000	Shares	South Mining Co	207 p ^r	107	since death
100	Shares	National	25	5	paid
250		Phosphorus Co	7	paid	2000 3 1/2 " Natal
800		Mt. Pleasant	207	paid	1220 1/2 " Argentine
200		"	"	"	3600 3 1/2 " N Swales
300		New Zealand	Thames valley	7.107	paid
550		5 paid	Ceylon	Eastern	Produce
200		Adelaide	Steamship	Co	
1600		Walter	Co	Company	
500		Merchant	dear	die	
250		Sa	Mining	Association	
20		207 p ^r	Imperial	Colonial	
8/64		Torrens	Ship		
8/64		Cullin	more		
8/64		Bell	more		
16/64		Oriana			
16/64		Bar	more		
2000		Deposit	Invest	Banking	
250		Company	Australian		
		Scottish	Invest	Co	
					1000 4 Eastern Telegraph
					2000 3 1/2 Canadian Pacific
					1000 4 per Delta
					4000 4 per Young
					155 10 per Cape Bank
					260 5 per Central
					140 " Ordinary

Cash in Bank of England 878.12.8

Due to by creditors of the firm of W. & A. Elder & Co London £ 100,000. 7. 9

100.026. 7. 9

a L. Elder to limit it (for position of h b assets by seaball & fairs)

A This Limited Company took over the whole of the assets of whole the other than Ellis estates

B The family bond fresh capital for the limited company £50,000
thus By and Tracey £5000 Lang Elder 5000. Mary Elder 10,000
W Elder 6000 T Elder £4000 amptley 5000 Malahon £5000 Margaret 5000
H. R. Elder 5000 = £50,000

For this 50000 of fresh capital a h Elder could have given 20000 of Bonds (coming next after the 27,000 for the assets) of 50,000 bearing 4 pct interest

These debentures are payable at the expiration of 15 years

C These debentures are the primary security for the £50000 as collateral security W & T Elder have given security in the undistributed residuary estate of W & T Elder
The two W & T have had 22,076-7/8 from T. B. estate all which is expressly excluded from the security

D Further the collateral security can only be applied in on failure of h b estate to pay interest & principal of debentures and the reliable estate of h b etc shall have been applied to and found insufficient for payment of these debentures until default is made W & T B receive the interest & dividends in respect of said shares in T. B. estate

The £5000 advanced by Mrs Tracey & by Lang Elder shall have preference over the other £40000

E The deed stipulates that failing these securities being sufficient for the £50000 there shall be no personal claim on W & T B of these Companies are accepted by the Public - then W & T B have their shares of their fathers estate free except the collateral charge - provided h b b assets found to produce 27000-

F The whole of the money already distributed from the T. B. estate (say 160,000 cash) free - the balance from the T & B estate hereafter say 9000 cash is also free if the assets of h b & the limited produce £77,000 in all there is no mention so far as the W & T B estate say £2700 cash W. B. How the cash W & T Elder paid out the £5000 of T & B estate they probably put the £5000 into the trust capital of which they the fresh capital of £50,000

Qwara

Having been amalgamated with Delta 83
owning $\frac{1}{3}$ of both & will $\frac{1}{6}$ of both Goldborough will
be owning the remaining $\frac{1}{2}$

in April 1900 Delta was sold for £16000 with the cattle

This leaves Qwara 295870 acres Rent 271.19/- lease expires
1924 - - paying rent 37.44/- lease expires
1914

on 31st Dec 1900 the sheep were estimated at 42,000 of which 21,000

are breeding ewes - 40,000 may be taken in the

carrying capacity of Qwara. we may assume

that of the 42,000 estimated, 40,000 remain in May
1900

in addition we have 70 horses & 30 cattle

Henry Moore Stolpkinson purchase ~~and~~ ^{of} "Hawkes" land

2000 shares got 12,000 sold to?

? sold to Cowan: up to

Cowan sold to a syndicate of \$15,000 he being one of the syndicate then J. M. Wilkinson, Nesbitt, & Cowan

J. R. Wilson, & home - and ? another man to all told

They netted 6000 on the sale & F. M. S. W. had their country

Faire Prices - Bordeaux. Sheep skins not wool.

Bales of sheep skins did contain if possible skins of one quality

Foals. The 47

Foals - Gipsy, Lady & Mabel foals to the Arabs Sep 1883
1880 all horses - Mabel's next foal as they were sold at 1000 each
Aug 2, 1882 Oct 16, 1883 Princess a colt foal to Pigeon

Sep 30 1883 Barnmaid colt foal to Royal consort did
Gipsy & Lady to Darvill Sep 1883 Barnmaid to Royal consort at 1000
Princess to Darvill Oct 1883. ^{not foal} _{See also forward Foals. See also above 1000 of finding}

Filbert - no story says they were planted off Japan

Foals by Overland Sheep 1885

11254 wethers 4 1/2 years old

2926 ab rams

2085 4 tooth Curo.

16042 for sale Aug 1885

Jan 1886 Foals from the trile ^{John} 1885-1886

Illworth says F. M. Darvill choice of all the foals

Emily Faithful of the other one was the same
brother I preferred the Sangfomus Josephine

my Father by Jessie's letter of March 28th 1884
 Born 12 March 1787 Ordained 2nd March 1815 Married 28 March 1820.
 Died May 22. 1864. aged 77 years & 2 months

Finance of Staverhaffens Blotter Dec. 12. 1884
 \$5000 on a/s of 3¹/₂ 35,000
 Schwartze do 3,000
 74,000

Bills Rec. 18th Jan'y 3941
 12 — 2231
 20 — 1598
 7770.
 Bank of Australia 11 90

Bills payable
 18th Jan'y 5848 27,829
 Feb 1237
 649 14
 18,046

On 11 Dec I also had 6656 Sale, wool
 Held over from Nov 27
 6683 Sale, wool

Finance - Dec 23rd
 \$500 balance open up 3808
 Deposit 38000
 Schwartze 36893
 Bills Rec'd January 7220-18
 Bank of Australia 3000 55921 18/
 " do do 2000 5000 -
 90921-181
 94771 -
 185692-181
 Bills payable Dec 4100
 January 57709
 Feb 2167
 63976

Supplementary Finance
 For February
 Bills due in Feb 9726
 Borrowed on wool
 provision made for
 all up to Feb 13,000
 22,726

Nov 8241 Balance 12/101
 since rec'd 4401 Balance 11/101
 50,611 18101
 236,303 87-

CP of Fisher
 CP Fishers age Oct. 1885
 Lis John Morphet says
 Morphet 70 -
 I of London
 Fisher is the same age as my brother who is 71
 there is not more than a month or two between them
 James 68 Lady Helen
 1885
 1887
 1888
 1889
 1890
 1891
 1892
 1893
 1894
 1895
 1896
 1897
 1898
 1899
 1900

FROM GLASGOW
 DAILY PLEASURE
 ON SUNDAY
 FROM 11 AM TO 12 PM
 FROM 12 PM TO 1 PM
 FROM 1 PM TO 2 PM
 FROM 2 PM TO 3 PM
 FROM 3 PM TO 4 PM
 FROM 4 PM TO 5 PM
 FROM 5 PM TO 6 PM
 FROM 6 PM TO 7 PM
 FROM 7 PM TO 8 PM
 FROM 8 PM TO 9 PM
 FROM 9 PM TO 10 PM
 FROM 10 PM TO 11 PM
 FROM 11 PM TO 12 AM

Goals

My own breeding

Mabel Gipsy's Lady foaled to the Great Sep 10th 1880.
 Mabel to the mare "Alphon" foaled Aug 2. 1882
 Gipsy to Darrinell Sep. 1884 (Ration) Bro colt "Daisy"
 Princess to Flying Scotelman Oct. 18. 1883. (4ks)
 Lady-abilly to Darrinell Sep 1884
 Blind mare a colt to Ontario Sep 1884
 Maid of May to Brumulation a colt ^{Sept 22. 1884}
 Beda a colt to Darrinell Sep. 20. 1884.
 Blind mare a filly to Darrinell Oct 1884
 Solitaire - 1892. Score link & Nautileas - 1893 ^{Crossed by}
 1894 ^{Wanted} - 1895 news to Harmanish. 1895 put to light ¹⁸⁹⁴
 Cortale foaled to arrivelloch about colt in 1894. In 1895 at colt
 100 antlers
 Halma foaled to Englishman in 1894 filly to Englishman
 " " " " 1895 colt to Englishman both at filly

C. B. Fisher Loan £6000 3 years from March 1885
 6 1/2 pct. 2 mortgages over 60 7/2 acres compton of
 Cairn on water of S. water policy of insurance for
 Loan in name of holder but on 1/2 with 1/2 in
 ownership for parliament see Lloyd's

INSOLVENCY OF MR. C. B. FISHER

1896 — Melbourne, June 12.
 An application was made to Judge Molesworth in the Insolvent Court to-day for an unconditional certificate in the estate of Charles Brown Fisher, pastoralist. The court had declined to grant such a certificate in August last, and this decision was upheld by the Full Court. His Honor said his whole difficulty arose out of section 139, which provided that he must be satisfied by the evidence that the failure of the estate to pay 7s. in the pound was due to some unusual misfortune. The schedule showed that Fisher owed £420,000 to unsecured creditors. These unsecured creditors get absolutely nothing, and it appeared to him that the insolvent delayed the sequestration of his estate until he had nothing left for his unsecured creditors. Counsel urged that Fisher was an old man, and his creditors were anxious to see him freed in order that he might earn his living during his few remaining years. The insolvent had paid £225,000 on account of his brother's liability, and had paid to one of the banks between 1882 and 1886 £305,000 for interest and compound interest. To his Honor that appeared to bear out his views that the insolvent was trading to an enormous extent on borrowed money. Fisher was an insolvent years ago, or otherwise he would not have allowed the compound interest to accumulate.

Goals for some previous goals see back
 Halma filly to high artillery Sep 8th 1896
 Solitaire colt to high artillery Sep 16th 1896

My own breeding

Label Fishy's Lady boaled to the rivab
 Label to the rivab "alphan" boaled and
 Gipsy to Dabbinell Sep. 1884 (R
 Princess to Flying Scotchman
 Lady-abilly to Dabbinell
 Blind mare a colt to Outa
 Maid of May to Ormulation
 Beda a colt to Dabbinell
 Blind mare a filly to Dabbinell
 Solitaire - 1892. Score link & Mantle
 1894. ~~Winnid~~ 1895 mixed to Harmondish
 Caralie boaled to adivalloch about
 son antler
 Halma foal to Englishman in 1894 filly
 " " " " 1895 colt

STATISTICS FOR 1896.

closed, after the usual three special competitions were held. No one who takes an interest in angling requires to be told that the Lochleven season, now ended, has been a poor one. The return for the season shows the yield to be 13,46 trout, which is fully 3000 less than last year, and a reduction of one-fourth on the annual average yield of the last twelve years. From the opening up to the close of the season ill-luck has attended the angler with a steady persistence which has been rarely equalled in the previous history of Lochleven since it became an angling resort. Formerly, however bad sport might be, the angler could look with something approaching to certainty for a revival during August, but this year all such hopes have been doomed to disappointment, and the Lochleven angling season of 1896 has maintained its bad character to the end. As to the cause of the poor results of the past season, it is suggestive of the capabilities of Lochleven as an angling resort that no one who has any acquaintance with the loch has been heard to assert that it has arisen from scarcity of trout. On the contrary, there have been days this year during calms when the number of fish seen rising to the natural fly has been phenomenal, and surprised even the oldest frequenters. The poor sport is due to the unfavourable character of the weather, and probably to the food supply of the trout having been more plentiful than usual, in consequence of the open winter of 1895-6. The honour of effecting the first captures fell to Mr J. J. Harris and Mr R. Beveridge, Kinross, on 17th February, fully six weeks earlier than last year. Though the loch is open for angling from the beginning of January, it is not till April that anglers begin to frequent it. The weather then was overcast, with squally winds. Towards the close of the month the wind went round to the north and showers of hail fell. The total capture in April was only 960 trout, which is much below last year. Two of the best catches obtained up to that time were 31 trout of 16lb secured by Mr Sturrock, London, and 29 trout of 15lb effected by Captain Whyte and Captain Uscher, May, like April, was very dry. The protracted drought and hard easterly winds resulted in the capture for that month being the lowest since 1889. The 21st of May afforded anglers the best day's sport throughout the whole course of the season. It was not till then that a basket of 20lb weight of trout was got. Seven others of that weight and upwards were included in the catch of the day, which numbered 438 trout of 357lb 8oz, and were landed by anglers fishing from 22 boats. June was the most favourable month of the season, and though under the average, it fished better than last year. The sky was overcast the first half of June, but again towards the close it became clear, and continued bright and clear nearly all the rest of the season. In July the catch was less by 640 than in 1895, while there was also a decrease of 1064 in August.

All through the season has been remarkable by an absence of moisture. No flood water has entered the loch, which has been considerably below its normal level all year, the clear water being much against sport. Another very unfavourable thing was the variable nature of the wind, and the frequency of calms. These, combined with an excess of sunshine, can produce no surprise in the minds of anglers at the fishing having proved less successful than formerly.

The following table gives the monthly returns of trout captured with the rod and their aggregate weights contrasted with those of the two previous seasons:-

	1894.		1895.		1896.	
	Trout	Lb. Oz.	Trout	Lb. Oz.	Trout	Lb. Oz.
April	1940	1361 0	1656	1191 8	960	736 4
May	5704	4256 0	4066	3435 12	2673	2332 4
June	6574	4710 4	3118	2672 12	3704	3178 0
July	1343	1185 0	2583	2343 0	1943	2100 4
August	2784	2377 8	4312	4223 4	3748	3669 0
Totals	18345	14170 12	16234	13867 4	13034	12015 12
Sept.	167	139 0	247	225 4	374	357 10
Totals	18512	14309 12	16481	14092 8	13408	12373 6

The total capture this year (13,408 of 12,373lb) is the lowest since 1892. The trout captured during the past season have been of larger size than those caught in the two previous years—viz., 14oz, or 1oz more than last year. This weight has never been surpassed since 1887, though equalled in 1892. In April the trout captured were smaller than usual, averaging only 12oz; but in May and June they were the heaviest for these months for nine years. July and August yielded trout of greater size than for four years previously. The heaviest trout captured this year was one of 5lb. Three other trout was respectively 3lb 12oz, 3lb 4oz, and 3lb 2oz. The heaviest captured last year weighed only 2lb 14oz. The heaviest basket of trout was got on 30th July by Mr Black, Tayport, and contained twenty-nine trout—31lb. The best basket last year was got in August, with twenty-six trout; their weight was 36lb. Thirty-two baskets, containing 20lb of trout and upwards, were accounted for by private anglers. This is one more than last year. The number of angling clubs that competed was 40. The most successful was the Glasgow Angling Club, which held two competitions, in which 16 competitors took part, and had an average of 4lb 13oz. One hundred and ten competitions took place, or four more than last year. Several of the competitions proved failures owing to unfavourable weather. Twenty-six competitors engaged in one of these, and industriously whipped the loch during a hot day in May, when there was no breeze to ruffle the water. Their perseverance was rewarded by one trout of 9oz. The number of competitors who took part in the various competitions was 1350, or 35 fewer than last year. Their captures were 4191 trout, which weighed 3754lb 13oz, giving an average of 2lb 12oz per rod. Last year the average was 3lb 2oz. This year the average is the lowest since 1892. The most successful competition was held by the Glasgow Angling Club on 18th May, when eight competitors captured 68 trout, 54lb 10oz. The largest number of trout caught at any competition was got at the national on 3d June, when 44 rods had 259. The heaviest prize basket was got by Mr W. Robertson, of the Perthshire Club, on 9th June, with 16 trout, 14lb 12oz. Last year Mr W. Harvey, of the Glasgow Western Club, secured the heaviest prize basket, which contained 21 of 17lb 3oz. Pike appear to be decreasing in the loch. The number netted was 718, which weighed 2434lb. None of them weighed over 20lb. Last year 945 were netted. The largest caught with the rod that came under our notice was one of 13lb, hooked by Mr Malcolm, Falkirk, opposite the churchyard. The largest taken with the rod last year was 14lb. The stock of perch is enormous. The weather was very favourable for angling for these, and over 300 of good size have been killed from a boat.

C. B. Fisher Loan £6000 3y
 6 1/2 pch. 2 mortgages over 60 y
 Carle on water 7 S water p
 Loan in name of Golden but on
 ownership to parmenter see

INSOLVENCY OF MR. C. B. FISHER

1896 Melbourne, June 12.
 An application was made to Judge Molesworth in the Insolvent Court to-day for an unconditional certificate in the estate of Charles Brown Fisher, pastoralist. The court had declined to grant such a certificate in August last, and this decision was upheld by the Full Court. His Honor said his whole difficulty arose out of section 139, which provided that he must be satisfied by the evidence that the failure of the estate to pay 7s. in the pound was due to some unusual misfortune. The schedule showed that Fisher owed £120,000 to unsecured creditors. These unsecured creditors got absolutely nothing, and it appeared to him that the insolvent delayed the sequestration of his estate until he had nothing left for his unsecured creditors. Counsel urged that Fisher was an old man, and his creditors were anxious to see him freed in order that he might earn his living during his few remaining years. The insolvent had paid £225,000 on account of his brother's liability, and had paid to one of the banks between 1882 and 1885 £505,000 for interest and compound interest. To his Honor that appeared to bear out his views that the insolvent was trading to an enormous extent on borrowed money. Fisher was an insolvent years ago, or otherwise he would not have allowed the compound interest to accumulate.

Goals for some pre
 Halma filly to light a
 Solitaire colt to high ash

my People
 beginning with
 Grandfather Smith
 Died 1842
 Born 1760
 married Margaret Smith my grandmother
 Born 23 August 1760 Died 14 April 1824
 my other grandfathers
 Born 12 March 1767 Died Jan 22 1864 married Major Mary Bass
 They had 11 children
 Born 1800 May 8th aged 80 years Died 1880 May 8th
 Robert Bass Smith (Carpenter) married Joanna Fung Elder
 Born 27 Feb 1824 Died Born 11 Oct 1835 (Had 2 sons & 4 daughters)
 16th April 1856
 one child in 13 in number
 Robert Bruce Born 1837 Died 1864
 George Elder Born 10 Oct 1858
 real Montserrat " 18 April 1860 Died 6 May 1860
 Mabel Fairfax " 13 Dec 1861 married 3rd Grand 1896
 Tom Elder " 8 Dec 1863 married Mary Isobel 5th daughter
 Dean Palmer, Ullare " 20 Dec 1864 married Isobel & Alex out shell
 Hugh Raymond " 8 Sep 1870 Died Nov 14 1871
 Mary Johnston, Joanna Fitzgerald born 30 Feb 1866 married G. Hawker 13 July 1886
 Mary Johnston - Born Jan 11 1868 married w. out shell
 Hugh Raymond " Sep 8 1870 Died Nov 14 1871
 Robert Bass " 27 Nov 1872 Died Nov 26 1875
 Ida " 8 Oct 1871 Died Nov 26 1875
 Robert Bass Born 27 Nov 1872 Died 18 Nov 1878
 Ursula Robinson " 8 April 1876 Died 18 Nov 1878
 Dorothy " 20 Nov 1879 Died 27 March 1881

Federation Elections

their totals, which placed the fortunate ten
 the following order:-
 The Hon. C. Kingston (Premier).
 The Hon. F. W. Holden (Treasurer).
 The Hon. D. C. Cookburn (Minister
 Education).
 The Hon. S. Richard Baker (President
 the Legislative Council).
 The Hon. J. H. Gordon, M.L.C.
 Mr. J. H. Symon, Q.C.
 The Hon. Sir John Downer, Q.C., M.P.
 Mr. P. McM. Glynn, B.A., LL.B.
 The Hon. J. H. Howe.
 Mr. V. L. Solomon, M.P.

THE FEDERAL CONVENTION.
WEST AUSTRALIAN ELECTIONS.
 Perth, March 14.
 The Federal Convention elections resulted
 as follow:-
 Sir John Forrest (Premier)... 45
 Sir James Lee-Steere (Speaker of Legis-
 lative Assembly) ... 43
 Mr. George Leake (leader of the Opposi-
 tion) ... 40
 Mr. F. H. Piesse (Commissioner for Rail-
 ways) ... 38
 Mr. J. W. Hackett, M.L.C. ... 37
 Mr. Loton, M.P. ... 33
 Mr. W. James, M.P. ... 32
 Mr. A. G. Hassell ... 27
 Mr. R. F. Sholl (Postmaster-General) ... 24
 Mr. T. Howard Taylor ... 17
 The figures for the other candidates are:-
 Mr. H. Venn, M.P., 15; Mr. H. Briggs, 14;
 Mr. F. Crowder, 13; Mr. S. Illingworth,
 M.P., 11; Mr. E. Solomon, M.P., 10; Mr. D.
 K. Congdon, M.P., 9; Mr. E. McClarty, 9;
 Mr. F. Connor, M.P., 8; Mr. F. Wilson, 7;
 Mr. A. E. Kidson, 6; Mr. W. Alexander, 5;
 Mr. G. W. Fergusson, 4; Mr. H. S. Ains-
 worth, 3; Mr. R. Rees, 3; Mr. E. M. Clark,
 2; Mr. W. F. Sampson, 2; Mr. T. G. Molloy,
 1; Mr. Price, 1; Mr. C. H. Rason, 1; Mr.
 Robson, 0. Forty-eight voted.
 The delegates to the Federal Convention
 will reach Adelaide two days late. The
 Premier says this cannot be helped.

Dec 4. 1896

imp't's shares

imp't's shares
 9 shares
 10 imp't's

Dec. 1896.

Toumasso wants

scrip of 10 St Boulders for imp't
 4 of 6 Broken Hill shares
 scrip of St Boulders not as ready on 25 Nov^r imp't's
 & answer to John Cozine wants his signature for which
 I Toumasso have written
 I imp't's ticket states to me on 2nd Dec. That she
 understood all about her shares and had received all dividends

Yalata Folders 13
 for 15 years

Rain for 12 months

20 19 18 17 16 15 14

14.464.
13.815.
14.060.
11.505.
10.270.
14.330.
6.395.
16.780.
19.445.
11.715.
15.915.
13.416.
9.130.
11.560.
8.935.
6.860.
15 Years Average 13.239

4 Years } Average 10.622.
 1885
 1886
 1887
 1888

4 Years } Average 9.121.
 1894
 1895
 1896
 1897

Lowlands Bay

Stock and assets

Value of sheep
 animals than sold and
 sold - other things as per
 book value July 1904
for details see August
Pigeon holes

9000 sheep	
average price 12/6	5883.84
60 horses	3830
40 Cows	790
Stores plant	
material	1177.19
	<u>£9933.19-9</u>

Subject to deduction
 for losses and expenses
 in District
 Country work value

Dec 4. 1896

imp's shares

1897
I have scrip of 10 \$1 Boulders for imp's
4 of 6 Broken hill shares

Dec. 1896

Fonseca writes

Scrip of St Boulders not as ready on 25 nos. imp's
transfer of shares John Coziera wants his signature for which
I Fonseca have written
imp's ticket states to me on 2nd Dec. That she
understood all about her shares and had received all dividends

Yalata Foulders Bay Rainfall
for 15 years

Rain for 12 months	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1																		
14.464.																				1882.																		
13.815.																					1883.																	
14.060.																					1884.																	
11.505.																					1885.																	
10.270.																					1886.																	
14.330.																					1887.																	
6.395.																					1888.																	
16.780.																					1889.																	
19.445.																					1890.																	
11.715.																					1891.																	
15.915.																					1892.																	
13.416.																					1893.																	
9.130.																					1894.																	
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8.935.																					1896.																	
6.860.																					1897.																	
15 Years Average 13.239.																																						
<table border="0"> <tr> <td>4 Years</td> <td>1885</td> <td rowspan="4">} Average 10.622.</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>1886</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>1887</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>1888</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4 Years</td> <td>1894</td> <td rowspan="4">} Average 9.121.</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>1895</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>1896</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>1897</td> </tr> </table>																					4 Years	1885	} Average 10.622.		1886		1887		1888	4 Years	1894	} Average 9.121.		1895		1896		1897
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to and assets
of sheep
to the side and
other things as per
radio July 1904
do see engage
notes
the
the 12/10 5883.84 -
res 3830 -
els 730 -
and
1179.1.9
of 93319.9
to be deduction
losses and expenses
with
very much valuable

act from letter from G W Murray Fowler's Bay dated 26th October 1889.

I cannot see how people are going to carry on, and if the Government would make them pay up their rent they would soon have to give it up, and I think it all depends on the Surveyor General whether we get the country back, the country would not be of any use to us, unless they gave us it in a long lease, and at about 10/- per mile. The only two men who I know who are out of debt are L Weir of Nundroo and James Dunnett, of Charra. James Dunnett must be three or four thousand pounds in the bad since he came here, and L Weir has spent all his money except what he got for his wool (about 7 bales) I often wonder how these people hold on to their places, one man told me that he had been farming for 5 years and he had only reaped 20 bags of wheat, and there are a lot much the same as he, many of them are simply living on bread and treacle for months at a time, and the bulk of them if they had means to get away would go but have spent what little cash they had, and cannot move, there is no doubt the people here in a bad state, and I think it is about time the Government something to shift them out of here. If it had not been a few pounds some of them have earned at shearing time and if Government works a lot of them would have been starving. A them have been carried on by the store keepers, but nearly all to pay cash now. I think Betts & Co must have about £4000 they stand a very poor chance of getting much of it. it will be the merchant in Adelaide who will be the loser.

		1.
		400.
	600.	420.
J Green, Corobie.	<u>700.</u>	<u>200.</u>
	51,400.	3,165.

Further he reported in reply to my inquiry that all sales removals were about 3000 and that allowances there the net loss was less than 40000
 Fowler's Bay.
 26th October 1898.
 Separately he reported all sales removals about 3000

Sheep shorn by people who took up Blocks of Fowler's Bay Country.

Number they did shear.	Number shorn 1898.
Alex B C Murray, Fenong. 11,000.	875.
James Dunnett, Charra. 6,000.	150.
David Dunnett, Condalippi 4,000.	Nil
Jeffrey Miller, Bookabie. 10,000.	450.
Enoch Gale do 3,000.	360.
George Mahar. do 2,000.	250.
Andrew Struther, Pentumba. 4,000.	Nil
W Jones, Terumba. 3,500.	Nil
C Fox, COUNGABY. 1,100.	60.
W Wheadon, Pentumba. 1,500.	Nil.
W Weir, Nundroo. 4,000.	400.
Hardy Bros Nalnippie. 600.	420.
J Green, Corabie. 700.	200.
<u>51,400.</u>	<u>3,165.</u>

Further he reported in reply to my inquiry that all sales removals were about 3000 and that all omis for there the nettes would be less than Fowler's Bay. 40000

Separately he reported all sales removals about 3000

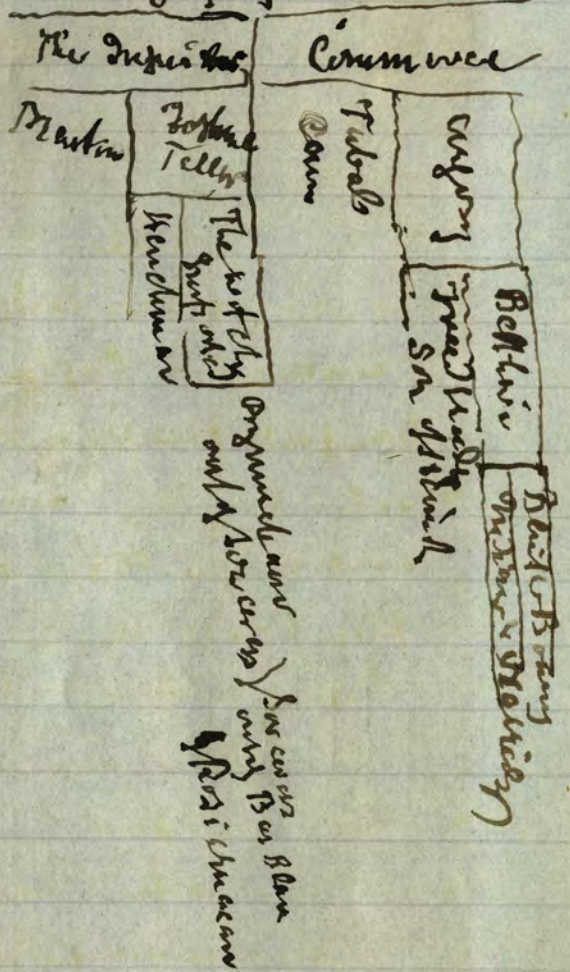
26th October 1898.

	Copies	
Free Trade Association	8	Free Trade & Fair Trade Journal
List of Books sent by me	2	System of Land Tenure Probyn
has given me by W. J. Kelly	1	The Caribbean Corporation Salmon
Copies 25	10	How to make most of land
4 volumes Rich Cobden John work	1	Sec ^t State for India in Council
2 Local Govt & Taxation Probyn	10	Cobden club meeting 1897
1 on our Finances in cutting	2	Constitutions of Labour George
1 money in relation to Trade & Commerce Magazine		
10 History of Free Trade Magazine	2	Govt for the People Simpson
1 movement in England	2	Lombard St Balfour
Bamford's passages in life of a Radical	2	Wealth & Nations Smith
2 vols Guilds Magazine	2	Liberty Stuart Mill
1 work on ages Brassay	2	Representative Govt "
6 Free Trade results & advantage South	2	Utilitarianism "
2 Richard Cobden Rich ^d Gray	2	Political Economy "
2 The Labour Movement Stothome	1	Industrial Democracy Webb
2 The English peasant state	1	Problem of Industry Webb
4 work on sheep Thorold Rogers	1	Right to Produce Labour Menzies
3 British Commerce & Colonies Gibbins	1	Labour Problem Drages
1 Physiology of Industry Murray Stobson	1	Economics & Industry Marshall
1 The Evolution of Capitalism Hobson	1	Political Econ ^y Fawcett
1 Land & Nationality Adam Stoddard	1	Land & Interest Caird
1 Cobden the English statesman Cooke		
5 Transfer of land & Representation R. R. Tatters		
5 " " " Colquhoun Dill		
8 Small Holdings Bent	1	Psychology of Socialism Le Bon
4 Western Farmer Magazine	1	Distribution of Income Lynd
10 Theancy & ownership Watson	1	Principles of Social Economy Guyot
1 Cobden Club Prize Essay "		
6 Analysis of Maritime Trade - Rawson		
2 Financial Reform Almanac		
6 Tariffs United States		
7 What protection does for farmer & laborers Leadham		

- Copies See other side
 1 Psychology of Society Le Bon
 1 Distribution of Income Lynd
 1 Principles Social Econ Lynd
 Books given by the Cobden Club
 to the Free Trade Association

- Copies Adelaide
 1 Cobden writings by Bright
 1 Life of Radical 2 vols Dunkley
 1 Pamphlets addresses medley
 1 Local Govt & Taxation Probyn
 1 Free Trade & Protection Faircliff
 1 English Land & Landlords Braden
 1 Popular Fallacies Bushie
 1 History of Reform Paul
 1 Three Aims Cobden
 1 Ricin Cobden Gowing
 1 German Bogie medley
 1 Commerce & Colonies Gibbons
 1 Labor movements Hobhouse
 1 English Peasants Heath
 1 Free Trade & Fair Trade Ferrar
 1 Free Trade results Smith
 1 Producers & Consumers Rawson
 1 English Story of Francis Cooke
 1 work shops Profers
 1 Economic aspect of Socialism Smith
 1 Casuarina Confederation Salmon
 1 Free Trade in Land Kay
 1 Imports & exports R Cross

Finance
 Site of web browser
 9 Aug 1904



- Free Trade Conference
 Report sent to 1200
 University of Adelaide
 Trades Hall
 Parliament Library
 Public Library
 Democratic Club
 Commercial Travellers
 Chamber of Commerce
 James Political Union
 Young Men's Christian Assn
 P. in Lyons
 self
 T. Webb

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN GOVERNORS. Lord Tennyson, who will arrive from England on Monday next to represent Her Majesty the Queen in this province, will be the fifteenth Governor of South Australia. Of his fourteen predecessors only three are living, and the trio are the Right Hon. Sir James Fergusson, Bart., the Right Hon. the Earl of Kintore, G.C.M.G., and Sir Thomas Powell Buxton, G.C.M.G. We append a list of the Governors of South Australia in their successive order with the dates on which they assumed and retired from the Government:— Sir J. Hindmarsh, Dec. 28, '36, July 16, '38.

Colonel Gawler, Oct. 17, '38, May 15, '41. Sir G. Grey, May 15, '41, Oct. 25, '45. Colonel Robe, Oct. 25, '45, Aug. 2, '48. Sir H. E. F. Young, Aug. 2, '48, Dec. 20, '54. Sir R. G. MacDonnell, June 8, '55, Mar. 4, '62. Sir D. Daly, Mar. 4, '62, Feb. 19, '68. Sir J. Fergusson, Feb. 16, '69, April 18, '73. Sir A. Musgrave, June 9, '73, Jan. 29, '77. Sir W. W. Cairns, Mar. 24, '77, May 17, '83. Sir W. E. D. Jervis, Oct. 2, '77, Jan. 9, '83. Sir W. C. F. Robinson, Feb. 19, '83, Mar. 5, '89. Lord Kintore, April 11, '89, April 10, '95. Sir T. F. Buxton, Oct. 29, '95, to April, '99.

ACTING-GOVERNORS.

In addition to the fourteen Governors who have held office in South Australia, the following eight gentlemen have administered the Government since the foundation of the colony:—Mr. G. Milner Stephen, the Hon. B. T. Finnis, Lieutenant-Colonel Hamley, Sir R. D. Hanson, all of whom are dead, and Major J. H. Roche, the Right Hon. S. J. Way, Chief Justice, Sir James Penn Boucaut, and His Honor Mr. Justice Bunday. Mr. Milner Stephen administered the Government in 1838 during the interval between the departure of Governor Hindmarsh and the arrival of Colonel Gawler. The Hon. B. T. Finnis occupied Government House from December 20, 1854, to June 8, 1855. Colonel Hamley administered the Government for about a year from February 20, 1868, upon the death of Sir Dominick Daly, until the arrival of Sir James Fergusson. Major James Harwood Roche, of the 18th Royal Irish Regiment, was entrusted with the administration from April 6 until May 5, 1870. Sir Richard Hanson, then Chief Justice, was the officer administering from December 7, 1872, to June 8, 1873, while Sir James Fergusson was on leave of absence and until his successor was appointed. The present Chief Justice and Lieutenant-Governor, Right Hon. S. J. Way, has discharged the duties of Administrator of the Government, Deputy-Governor, and Lieutenant-Governor on something like twenty-two different occasions. He first administered the Government from January 29 to March 24, 1877, and again from May 17 to October 2 of the same year owing to the resignation of Sir William Cairns and until the arrival of Sir William Jervis. He has been Deputy-Governor on numerous occasions since in the intervals between the departure of a Governor and the coming of his successor, and during the temporary absence of Her Majesty's representative from the colony. Mr. Way has officiated as Lieutenant-Governor on three occasions— from November 3, 1893, to May 19, 1894, from January 17 to October 29, 1895, and from the departure of Sir Fowell Buxton for England on September 29 of last year until now. His Honor Mr. Justice Boucaut was Deputy-Governor or Administrator of the Government on seven occasions between October 26, 1885, and May 23, 1886. His Honor Mr. Justice Bunday was Deputy-Governor from July 30 to 9, 1888.

THE FEDERAL ELECTIONS.

House of Representatives
Kingston 42116
Daly 39116
Gynn 37055
Holder 37007
Bachelors 31355
Solomon 26688
Poynton 25042
Price 23919
Carmel 20952
Baker 15536
Vaughan 11803
Wood 10997
Webb 9237
Cooke 8906
Solomon 3417
Wylde 2829
Mitchell 1758

Senate
Gynn 37,232
Playford 36,523
Baker 34,818
Downer 30,142
Caldwell 28,999
Webb 26,135
Carmel 25,535
Gynn 21,619
Caldwell 20,596
Cooke 20,583
Bonython 19,919

THE REGISTER
ADLAIDE
THURSDAY, APRIL 15, 1899

THE SENATE
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Table with columns for District, Name, and Votes. Includes Central District (Kingston, Daly, Gynn, Holder, Bachelors, Solomon, Poynton, Price, Carmel, Baker, Vaughan, Wood, Webb, Cooke, Solomon, Wylde, Mitchell) and Southern District (East Torrens, North Torrens, West Torrens, Port Adelaide, West Adelaide, Port Torrens, South Torrens).

Table with columns for District, Name, and Votes. Includes Central District (Baker, Bachelors, Bonython, Caldwell, Cooke, Gynn, Holder, Kingston, Mitchell, O'Connell, Poynton, Price, Solomon, Vaughan, Webb) and Northern District (East Torrens, North Torrens, West Torrens, Port Adelaide, West Adelaide, Port Torrens, South Torrens).

THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Table with columns for District, Name, and Votes. Includes Central District (Kingston, Daly, Gynn, Holder, Bachelors, Solomon, Poynton, Price, Carmel, Baker, Vaughan, Wood, Webb, Cooke, Solomon, Wylde, Mitchell) and Southern District (East Torrens, North Torrens, West Torrens, Port Adelaide, West Adelaide, Port Torrens, South Torrens).

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J. Gollan M. Sturt
 2046 acres from him (Gollan
 970 - Bagoh
 228 - Read
3244 cash £ 12240/- c 6 pet.

To 31st Jan'y 1881 from beginning (nos. 1876)
 Interest chargeable over Rent Rec^d 2436.19.3
 Cash advances for ploughing & sowing 805.9.2
 " " " Stock & wages
 Feb 1879 cheque sent to Strathallan 300.0.0
 Stock Wright 678.7/- Rec?
 Bank 222.19 470.9.10 wool
 Sleating 100.0.0 404.11.10 sheep
 1001.6/- 875.1.8 sheep 126.4.4
 Cattle 390.3.0
 Sheep 964.4.0 less rec^d 217.8.7 sheep 746.15.5
 Balance as per Debit ledg^r 31st Jan'y 1881 4805.11.2

Against which May 1882 Rec^d £ 800 Bupts.
 and list of Stock & Sundries at
 Belvedere & ~~Sturt~~ 575.1/-
 M. Sturt 1375.0/- £ 1950.1/- 2750.1.0
 Balance £ 2055.10.2

gone in exp^{se} of the property 18th Dec^r
 May 11. 1885

Debit in hand of with these debts
 at 31st Jan'y 1885. Gollan's 12240/- From beginning to
 Alexander's 8182/- Jan'y 1885 charges at
 Deduct original cash 12240/- 6 pet interest 7779/-
 and due to Gollan 2000/- 14240/- balance total 6182/-
 at 31st Jan'y 1885 balance total from 26182/- £ 1597/-
 beginning to 31st Jan'y 1885
 The amount rec^d for interest
 if the valuation of stock £ 2000
 is realized

W. Fleeson 2234 acres now has grant 790 acres in
 latter in land name by which to grant for 4 years
 in ~~W. Fleeson~~ W. Fleeson offers ^{now} 2234 acres or
 undertakes to give title ultimately to the 790 acres
 when he can, in the meantime giving the use
 of the 790 acres. Stock etc valuation

Robert Mount. Gold prospect -
 2 miles from Balhamah

Has right of search for 12 miles free
 with royalty of \$5 per ton gross produce
 of gold rights of selection
 wants for shares

Gooyea now Tintinchulla
 Miles - 14
 77 Ludmore 56
 Smith & Swan 18 = 36
 Per 2 Elders 4 = 36

See Jan 2nd help for 2000ms level
 given to Ref. Aug 21/1880

Ludmore	18/180
Smith & Swan	54/180
Per 2 Elders	16/180
total	36/180

W. Fleeson 2234 acres
 W. Fleeson offers now 2234 acres or
 undertakes to give title ultimately to the 790 acres
 when he can, in the meantime giving the use of the 790 acres.

30/1/88
 W. Fleeson
 to Adelaide
 1097-1098
 20/1/88
 W. Fleeson
 to Adelaide
 1095-1098
 W. Fleeson
 to Adelaide
 1095-1098
 W. Fleeson
 to Adelaide
 1095-1098

Stainers laid at Mtchar 50 to 10 right
 1095-1098 900 921-1004-1076-1092-890-1094
 846 acres price \$500

Gooyea 5th telegraph to Gooyea
Gufo is a telegraph station for Gooyea
 mail leaves Gufo Monday morning stops at Mt char
 Thirs day night - where Beck lies. Therefore Gufo
 best for messages between Wednesday & following Monday
Charleville is a telegraph station best for messages
 between Saturday & following night
 Mail leaves Charleville ^{Wednesday} morning at 6 oc
 for Adaville. Adaville is on Tintinchulla station
 vis Gooyea Post office. The mail arrives
 at Adaville on Saturday

Gooyew.	Number of Sheep	}	Becks letter Dec 9-1882
	Rams shorn		1342
	Hoggets		14464
	Crabs		56.152
	Lambs		39.950
	"	unshorn	4.203
			<u>114.111</u>

Glenmarion Run. Sale to Stephens

17000 Sheep @ 191 16.150. —
 less 580 short @ 107. 290

15.860

Horses plant & —

427. 13.11

16287. 15.11

Interest

1446. 3.6

17733. 17.5

Cheque 6000

Bill due 16 Sep 1883 3429. 4.8

1884 3429. 4.7

1885 3429. 4.8

Int half yearly

1446. 3.6

17733. 17.5

1883. 1884. 1885

Sale to Pegler. welfare Down, & part of Gooyew
 with 30.000 head cattle @ 170.000
 1/5th each Oldy Smith Swan, Cadmore & Pegler

for Oldy gives cash 3777. 15.6
 to Pegler

5000. —
8777. 15.6

Cadmore gets Cheque 3777. 15.6

Smith " " Peg 1961. 10. —

Swan " " 1519. 4. —

8777. 15.6

Bills for 11333. 6. 9

Peglers Bills to Cadmore 18961. 7. 6

" " Smith 5019. 6. 3

" " Swan 5019. 6. 3

29.000

Oldy Bills
 to Cadmore 7410. 4. 9
 Smith 1961. 11. —
 Swan 1961. 11. —

29.000
40.333. 6. 9
11333. 6. 9

Tandem white bitch
Leah
P. M. P. A.

Fitz Roy's Dogs

Blairgowrie, Keesy and P.
Barrow, Ann Crosses, unlabeled Sep 27, 1881
Bleeder W. Clarke & Ballarat

1883 Season Sheep for Gooyea
Bot $\sqrt{\begin{matrix} 20,000 & \text{from Pit} & 8000 & 2 \text{ tooth} & 12,000 & 304 \text{ years old} \\ 3,000 & & & & & \\ 12,000 & & & & & \end{matrix}}$
Ergies 2 tooth 11/-
Brooks (8/10?) right to throw out 2000
60,000 lambs for this season 200,000 will be shorn 1885
ie exclusive of the bought 35,000

aug 21st

Gooyea Shearing shed 4 miles in 330 miles to
Roma; 280 miles to Mitchell. 140 miles
to Charleville of the present road but 120
by a new road. The part way will never
be nearer than Charleville so far as we
know will be finished nearly north to Mitchell
and section of 46 miles beyond Mitchell
is already let. These are the roads to
Brisbane. Brisbane to Roma 277 miles rail
So Rockhampton

nearest point now in Pine Hill
station probably 260 miles from mine, but will
probably go to Blue Hall which is 140 miles
from mine Pine Hill to Rockhampton miles

G. F. M. Grant King King Old Bombay
Pats father

Grant Dean Swan £66,000. Grant 20,000 bills 5% on 2 years
debt to pay Grant 15,000 2nd £8,500 3rd Grant 5,000 4th balance
waller cliffs and 24,000 sheep returned at £30,000. Franks bought 2000
sheep for £15,000 in response of 12,000
Debt on mill drive & other places £44,000

1884
any suspect of my grant 2/8
70,000 granted at my grant 1/8
W. M. 3/8 at least 1/8 8/10/10

1883.4

Goosw stools

By means letter of 25th May 1884

confirmed generally
of balances with
of 24 April

On side 180,000 sheep

Expected lambing
from 90,000 ewes 55,000
235,000

Cattle

On Melford Downs
40,000 ewes
25,000 lambs expected
65,000

Melford Downs 29,000
Fulford cattle 5,000
34,000

Goods to ship 1884. See Shipments forwarded

Gooch & Hayward estate assigned 25th March 1885
Total unsecured creditors £25,426 - assets
not ascertained Aug 1885

Bank of Australia 14,217

H Scott 7,648

BK of Adelaide 910

Harris & Co 490

Wiff & Son 393

Blackwell & Co 187

D & M McKay 178

Colton 163

Williamson 225

Willp 104

Stilling & Co 100

J Wood & Son 94

Harolds 92

Olders 90

Milling & Co 89

Mather & Co 83

Small amounts

25,426



George Hayman 1894

Griffiths Property

Mulkey Lane £40,000 for one ^{original Griffiths} block 2000 acres 8000 young ones = 50000.

Sold 45ft x 120ft to various bands at 13,400.

64 1/2 x 120 - to Ross for 18,600. 32000

Balance to him 18,000

Grant Nam Swan

May 1885

See back to preceding page ^{on remaining block} of ^{part of} ^{place} ^{block} for arrangement with Grant Thornton

The original purchase from Mr Edwards was 120,000
with Mr. ^{Supanlin} ~~Supanlin~~ ^{Supanlin} supposed 100,000 sheep 5000 acres
freehold on the frontage + the whole no matter

21st May 1885 Mr Edwards claim on above is 40,000.

Mallee cliff station has 10,000 sheep on it and is free

on mildera may 21st 25,000 on Ki & Tapolin 25,000

on mallee cliff 10,000 sheep

Present asset of J. D. Swan I think about 40,000

Glens. Testolin milder, venice ✓

Financial
Gooyen ^{Financial} Turturull or swelled down. See Greenband 2

J. Gollan at start Jupiter creek

12 Oct. 1885 Shore 2305 and estimate mildera 20

165 cattle which hope to make fat by the

February - 30 are fat now. Gollan expects to get

for the 30. Proposes to sell these 30 to meet a bill for

£205 due 9th Dec. There is also £165 due next month

which you expect to meet from lambs. The only

other bill he has is to forgoon the charges against land -

1300 acres he had at Jupiter creek

450 from Studley

1750 acres of Jupiters creek

Page 717 of ledger book no 19. Gollan had 24 sheep 1612 Jupiters 950 = 2560

and 74 head of cattle. therefore we have 2555 ^{sheep} ~~sheep~~ ^{sheep}

and 791 ^{and 791} ^{more} ^{cattle} ^{at} ^{present}

Gooyea . Oct 1885

Roughly speaking Cadmore says
on into 7,200,000 sheep 2000 head cattle 500 horses
well bred Dromos 40000 — 28000 — 600 —

Gulf Company Greenock Steam Ship Coy
Booth's says had 3 Captains & this is what they had
Their 1st ship was the Gulf of Finland Allan master she
touched a rock on the Soan coast coast -
and Captain Brochu succeeded Allan and lost her on
Perrin island Red Sea on her way to Australia
Their 2nd ship Gulf of Panama Thompson master was
lost at Dunkirk

They then put Thompson into their 3rd ship
The Gulf of Capintaria and she was lost off
Wilson's promontory
They have not yet had time to give Thompson
another ship. but Brochu (who lost the Gulf of Finland)
was put into their 4th ship "Gulf of Venice" and she
was lost at the entrance to New York.

Captain Allan who bumped the Gulf of Finland
on a rock is still afloat in the Gulf of Georgia

Gooyea for financial position of
Greenland Amos & Co

Gooyea for annual return for 1885 See
copy in an envelope in my Pigeon holes
in Mr von Neelis room

Gepps Cross. syndicate
1600 acres of land bought from Scotts Trustees
Dutton Green. Lorely & Co. St. Aldy
Gone £45000 profit. Green went home to buy it
Paid £15000 Cash and one 30000

Grafting Oaks

in Curran Says

- 1 Choose vigorous stocks about size of a man's thumb
- 2 of an Evergreen - graft from north to south. Graft in the bark that can only be done when the sap is up. Cut the stock down level with the ground - make a cut of an inch long in the bark ^{round} _{years wood}. Take a scion (flower bush) The scion should be 3 or 4 inches long and about half the size of a common lead pencil. Cut away one side in a slanting direction and insert between the st. at its top end far enough to feel firm. Tie with Calico or cotton with and cover up to the last bud with fine soil then place a small flower pot over it and cover the vine and put a small stone on the hole. They will not commence growing in a fortnight when they can be examined and covered up again until they start bud again.
3. If deciduous I should advise grafting when the sap is on the rise

Calculation of

The Junction of Welford Bourne & Mclod

by purchase of Curran's shares and rearrangement with

X = Y - X Welford Bourne 360
 1800 Curran 1800
 Y Mclod 450 450 200 700 1800 = 1800

Peglers 360 of one property = 360 of both

Curran 360 of one 700 of the other = 1060 of both

A B + C owning 810 810 530 3600 Curran's 3600 in equal shares
 gives A 1203 1860 B 1203 2180 C 832 640 2180 + Peglers 360 = 3600

or 729 2180 + 729 504 2180 } Peglers 218

Vertical notes:
 360 Curran
 1800 Peglers
 3600 Curran
 810 Peglers
 360 Curran
 360 Peglers
 360 Peglers

Gollans matters 18th Jan'y 1886

Gollans land purchases stand at £12,244 & equal 1885
 interest on same goes to his working cash at
 heading "Alex and Lucia Land" in my ledger

His cash of (Alex and Lucia Land) 18th Jan'y 1885 £8182.5.7 Debit

His stock per his return on Trench's Stock Book
 2562 sheep
 952 not paid for
 1610 Gollan
 287 cattle 17 horses
 @ 2000
 Total value as estimated by

on the 18th Jan'y 1885 found that from the commencement
 of my transactions with him, at 6 p.c. I had debited his
 working of in interest £9799 and deducting as the
 balance of his working of on 18th Jan'y 1885 was 8182.5.7
 if we deduct the value of stock as given of £2000 it follows
 that I had received at 18th Jan'y 1886 £1597 in interest from the
 commencement viz 1885 & 1886 -

On 31st Jan'y 1886 his working of was 9539.16.5
 an increase of 1357.10.10 for the year ending Jan'y 1886
 but I had charged an interest in a/c for the year 1885.14.9
 The stock on 18th Jan'y 1886 was 2280 Sheep cattle 249 19 horses
 which at relative value as estimated at 18th Jan'y 1885 gives
 £3021 for stock as an increase of £1021 in value of
 stock for the year. If these estimates are correct
 and if none of the stock on 18th Jan'y 1886 were unpaid
 the of (losing right of interest) has improved for the
 year 919.3.10

Goats Team & milo lifted from rest & new 100 lbs on hand
 wool 5 tons 0 cwt 2 qrs 7 lbs

wool dry 12 10 estimated

Soot dry 16
 of tons 0 cwt 2 qrs 7 lbs

Gardens - 1895. T.P. 1162.1.5 & a/c 378.8.9 net 783.12.8
 emb. B. 624-9.9
 1408-2.5

HON. EDWARD...
 in Parliament
 August 1884

The case whether it was went against Gold...

Confidential
 Northern Territory Company
 when this company was formed
 Fisher had an advance from Gold to equal
 then preference of 100,000. And it was
 agreed between Fisher and Gold that instead
 of the security Gold were to receive from the
 newly formed company 100,000 of their
 debentures. The newly formed company
 were ignorant of this, and they would
 refuse to supplement the bargain, so a
 gave to the debentures. And also has raised
 an action against Gold as promoter of
 the Northern Territory Co. damages for
 misrepresentation and then the matter
 stands

Newman Saghar to 25th June
 to 10th August 6 weeks 1892
 to 7 Sep 1891
 5 Oct 1891
 Oct 5 to Nov 25 12
 Nov 25 to June 4 1897 12
 Jan 10 to Jan 20 91

granted by Her Majesty to the...
 of Wales.
 Mr GLADSTONE said his hon. friend had expressed
 his confidence that every single Scotsman would
 agree with his view as to the sufficiency of Her
 Majesty's means.
 Mr LABOUCHERE—I consider the right hon.
 gentleman is of the United Kingdom and not of Scot-
 only. (Laughter.)
 Mr GLADSTONE said he was much obliged to
 his hon. friend, but the principle they held in Scot-
 was that they all belonged to the United King-
 dom, and that the belonging to the United Kingdom
 made them not less but still more Scotsmen than they
 were before. (Cheers.) He had not a single drop of
 blood which was not Scottish, nor a blood relation
 except those who were Scottish. He wished, there-
 fore, to accept the challenge of his hon. friend, and he
 must say that, having thought over the matter from
 his own point of view before the statement of the
 Chancellor of the Exchequer, he respectfully differed
 from his hon. friend. He was convinced that
 not one party but the vast majority of the
 members of the House examining the question would
 come to the conclusion to which, without the smallest
 doubt, he adhered, and which was in conformity with
 the statement of the Chancellor of the Exchequer.
 He was not thinking of the larger...

The Hon. Duncan Gillies, Prime Minister
 of Victoria, is a native of Glasgow. He
 was, writes a correspondent, the third son
 of Mr Duncan Gillies, market gardener at
 Overnewton, where he was born about
 sixty years ago. Old Mr Gillies was a fine
 specimen of a type of character which has
 long since ceased to be, and I fancy I see
 him now with his fresh-colour, his
 face, and his genial, old-fashioned ways.
 The world went rather against him in his
 old age, and it was this circumstance that
 led Duncan to emigrate, in the days of the
 gold-mania, to Australia, some time about
 1855, where he began life as an ordinary
 miner at the diggings. His up-bringing
 was of the best, and I believe I
 am right in saying he attended
 our University for several sessions; at any-
 rate, he had the best education our city
 could then afford. All who came in contact
 with Duncan Gillies in those early days
 were impressed with his frank and trans-
 parent nature. I am not astonished at the
 high position he now occupies, and the
 universal respect in which he is held in the
 colony of Victoria.

THE WORLD'S PRODUCTION OF GOLD.

Year	GOLD YIELD IN OUNCES
1851-50	6,411,000
1851-60	6,487,000
1861-65	5,950,000
1866-70	6,271,000
1871-75	5,692,000
1876-80	5,544,000
1881-85	4,795,000
1886-90	4,401,000
1891	6,320,000
1892	7,094,000
1893	7,618,000
1894	8,788,000
1895	9,689,000
1896	10,888,000
1897	11,677,000

This means that last year science and labor
 combined took out of the earth about
 £50,000,000 worth of gold. This year the
 yield will be at least £60,000,000. This
 prodigious product will go a long way to-
 wards solving the bimetallic controversy,
 since in a few years at this rate gold will be
 plentiful enough to answer even the currency
 requirements of a vastly increasing commerce.
 It is therefore not possible to
 production. The total gold product from 1851,
 the date of the great Californian discoveries,
 up to 1888, was £804,000,000, or at the rate
 of £22,000,000 per annum. Yet the computa-
 tions of the statisticians of all the gold pos-
 sessed in the world do not reach to
 £1,000,000,000, the annual loss in consumption
 being put down at from £25,000,000 to
 £30,000,000. It is therefore not possible to
 science may at any moment make one
 revolutionary discoveries that will
 all calculations; but the gold produe
 the world out of the matrices of nature,
 it is going up from £10,000,000 to
 £100,000,000 a year, will probably not overtake
 ceive demand for generations.

the four national banks of
 France, Russia, and Germany, at
 the end of 1890, held only £90,000,000
 in their vaults. Now they look
 upon £100,000,000 worth. Russia alone
 has £50,000,000 as a standing gold reserve.
 The nations of the precious metal are
 every day as security for the great
 world's purposes. But apart from
 the great...

Gold Advertiser 1898

THE WORLD'S PRODUCTION OF GOLD.

H. C. L

Those who accepted
& came

Those who accepted
and not come
but apologized

Those who declined

The foreman
Schumburg

Hunting men
John

Those who came
without
except the
General

- A Patterson ✓
- W. McFoss ✓
- F. Fisher ✓
- W. Barratt ✓
- A. von Neuen ✓
- A. Hardy ✓
- Just Harvey ✓
- Prof. Kelly ✓
- A. C. Lewis ✓
- C. Blackwell ✓
- W. McGowan ✓
- G. DeWitt ✓
- C. Blund ✓
- P. White ✓
- R. Bakewell ✓
- W. Rhind ✓
- C. T. Conle ✓
- G. McGowan ✓
- W. Barlow ✓
- J. H. Faulkner ✓
- W. Spence ✓
- C. Todd ✓
- J. Giles ✓
- H. J. Price ✓
- F. W. Stokes ✓
- G. Stirling ✓
- H. C. Bourcier ✓
- J. Blyden ✓
- W. H. Kirkpatrick ✓
- J. C. Woods ✓
- W. Kay ✓
- G. J. Way ✓
- Wm. Chm ✓
- Spencer ✓
- Chapman ✓
- Peacock ✓
- A. Andrews ✓
- Jeff. Stone ✓
- Percy Stone ✓
- W. J. Peterson ✓
- J. Lind ✓
- A. DeWitt ✓
- R. E. Baker ✓
- Capt. Cummings ✓
- N. Horn ✓
- J. T. Turnbull ✓

- G. Smith ✓
- Haffard ✓
- W. Reynolds ✓
- C. Bagot ✓
- W. F. Hocter ✓
- Anthony Hall ✓
- St. Spink ✓
- C. Driffeld ✓
- W. Milne ✓
- W. Ross ✓
- S. Thompson ✓
- O'Halloran ✓
- A. Lane ✓
- J. Alen ✓
- George Hunter ✓
- H. B. Hughes ✓
- W. Kay ✓
- C. DeWitt ✓
- Qu. 1882 ✓
- W. Bagot ✓
- W. H. Hayes ✓
- F. W. Davis ✓
- John Lane ✓
- J. J. O'Connell ✓
- J. B. O'Connell ✓
- John Walker ✓
- W. H. O'Connell ✓
- S. White ✓
- H. Hughes ✓
- G. W. Hunter ✓

- Dr. Patterson ✓
- William Hill ✓
- W. J. Crawford ✓
- R. D. Ross ✓
- S. R. Wakefield ✓
- Dr. Fisher ✓
- John Lane ✓
- J. H. Pate ✓
- W. G. Taylor ✓
- W. J. Jones ✓
- Geo. Milne ✓
- W. H. Hay ✓
- W. H. Hunter ✓
- O. H. Jones ✓
- N. G. Dotson ✓
- John Bagot ✓
- J. Halcomb ✓
- Wm. B. Bond ✓
- W. H. Bell ✓
- Geo. Hamilton ✓
- J. A. Ferguson ✓
- W. A. Hill ✓
- C. Wren ✓

Those who accepted
and did not come
and did not apologize

Wetas Young
A. J. Downer
J. C. Hawker
John Hill
Arch. Dore
W. J. Blund
W. H. J. at
F. F. Turner
G. W. Bagot
John Chambers
W. H. Jones
W. Pile

approximation to
cut Bar/No

- W. Gray ✓
- W. J. Jones ✓
- Wm. Gowen ✓
- J. Deane ✓
- J. Weld ✓
- L. von Doussa ✓
- A. von Doussa ✓
- J. P. Aldridge ✓
- J. P. Aldridge ✓
- Chapman ✓
- O'Halloran ✓
- J. H. Ramsay ✓
- J. W. Ramsay ✓
- F. L. L. ✓
- Chapman ✓
- R. W. A. ✓
- G. A. Daw ✓
- W. H. Stephens ✓
- J. T. Williams ✓
- Jas. Johnston ✓
- Dr. Blue ✓
- G. Davenport ✓
- C. W. R. ✓
- N. L. ✓
- Alan Bell ✓
- R. W. ✓
- W. P. ✓
- Davis ✓
- M. ✓
- J. ✓

- Haggard ✓
- Do ✓
- John ✓
- Arden ✓
- Blue ✓
- Stirling ✓
- Wm. H. ✓
- J. H. ✓
- H. ✓
- H. ✓
- W. ✓
- W. ✓
- R. C. ✓
- C. ✓
- W. ✓
- Jas. ✓
- Chapman ✓

1881

April 4th Mr. & Mrs. Holroyd called. They have a claim of \$82.00 for tent to plankland on 560 acres. I suggested to Holroyd that she can get wool to sell and take 50 after ^{next} shearing making full payment of the balance. He may pay the 50 after the wool is delivered to us - wool to amount to close on \$500 value. Mr. Holroyd explained to me that he cannot run his sheep without plankland and Mr. Holroyd will reconsider his position at next shearing and sell out if things don't look better.

The above fell aside as Holroyd put his scurifiers with no bright to work on a loan of him. May 3rd after to allow Mr. Holroyd to draw between now & shearing \$100 for wages he to send the firm the proceeds of any horses or sheep sold ^{of any} odd money coming into his hands for timber &c.

May 3rd Mr. & Mrs. 3000 acres with right of purchase & 4000 acres cash in 6000 land in neighborhood has been sold as high as \$5.00 - Surplus grass has been left at \$3.20

Finding this propose to deposit large sum to acres & take up money at \$2000

May 6th Mr. & Mrs. Dale wants to buy from Mr. Cooper's creek 1000 miles country with 1700 head cattle ⁶⁰⁰ 5000 sheep for \$1000. Propose to join with Mr. Bluffe who have both been doing. Mr. Bluffe can pay in 1500 each

108. 1882

Carriage Horses	Riding	Traces	R B	Chap Horses	unbroken	outside
Bangs	Eagles	Jenny	Felix	Darrie	Colts	Broughton
Hazard	adman	Lady	Shang	Prince	Pool	Blk house
Bachelors	Gully	Saukey			Superstition	Felix
Birpsgate	Flitotwin	Jamieson			colly	Colts
Dingo	Barnaid	Spaniel			Barnaid foal	
moonraker	Vulcan	Jabber				
	Cheamy	Princess				
	H Vulcan	Barnaid				
		aspasian				
		Pe bald				
		cheamy				

Horses sold by Sir J.S.

Shylock 125 Family Advance 50 weeks Bismuck alt 105 - Cooke
 St Stephen 140 Robertson Bros u Bod Kader alt Felgate 55 Ada alt 200 Telg
 no. 10 46 Hutchinson 40 11 90 Felgate Receives 100 Robertson
 Paraukta 55. Agler

Disposition of horses nos 1883

To rrens p... State	unt Balher	Hummels	Sollan	Subrid	W... STE
Pricotwin	Hazard	Birpsgate	Gully	Lady	Arabian
Barnaid	Bachelors	Vulcan	Darrie	Pool	
Jenny	Dingo	Pebald	Saukey		
Lady	moonraker	Cheamy	Superstition		
Saukey	Eagles	cream	Lady's foal		
Jabber	Cheamy				
Princess	Shang				
Pony	Barnaid				
Darrie	Jabber				
Prince	Princess				
Jenny's foal	Princess				
Asphax	Princess				
Gully	Bachelors				
Dingo					
at over the					
off					

Horses see journal
 906
 H Hs
 cream

off born 7 Aug 1877
 Sunshine u S Sep 1880

of Randier
 u Highland

June 9th 1885. Hunt Club Luncheon
 The Governor Erskine
 R C Patterson A R Langley
 F Fisher W Howard
 J Fisher D L Todd
 A von Mevler Sir James Duke
 Jas. Harney Captain Carrick
 C Standen Sir Hayes
 S. Morgan Hazels
 H Barlow F. Hayes
 C Todd W. P. Pyle
 G Pyle W S Price
 W Justice way C. P. Conde
 H Sparks D. Thompson
 E. McClellan C Mann
 A. Andrews F. W. Davis
 W. Peterson H B Hughes
 J. L. Lindsay John Gore
 R C Baker E M Bayot
 Haggard A. Baillie
 Ryuell W. M. M. M.
 C Bayot John Downes
 J. R. Hamilton J. N. Gordon
 L. W. Milne Sir A. Wrenfordley
 S. Hunter junior
 J. G. Ramsay
 W. J. Crawford
 A. J. Ross
 E. Hunter
 J. Bayot
 W. H. Deane M. G. M. G.
 J. C. Bayot
 W. M. M. M.
 D. W. Pyle

Did not come
 Did not come
 Did not come
 H B Hughes jr
 J. P. Pyle
 W. H. M. M.
 A. M. M. M.
 J. M. M. M.
 L. B. M. M.
 W. J. M. M.

In addition to my
 guests upwards
 of 60 came on the
 Hunt Club
 in A. M. M.
 Mrs. P. P. P.
 had 53 ladies

Hoskins' land see Quilobin

Hanson & S. Judicate
Corner of Hanson St & So. Terrace

Hanson
St
210 x 210 So Terrace

95 x 210

305 So Terrace x 210 Hanson St

John Hayes O Adams Newland C. B. Hardy Ino Lane
Blades Gougo Miller

Hughes St W. Has 36000 acres Sun Creek

34000 - Peninsula

18000 - Duncans place

4500 - Richmans place

1800 - Walter Duncans place

6000 - Ashes Plains place

100700 acres included in these

places & some sundries

The Sun Creek
Sale of land -
Sunshine
road 24 poles
cl 2 in
69,697.16 ft

W. H. Hardy land legon plain rule see P

Hay.

W. Reynolds man with fine wheaten hay
George Johnston Brighton

"Orphan" "Blind mare" went to Ontario Oct. 1885
Sunshine study & Beda to Dalhousie " "

See also page 106

Horses Aug 1885

Torrens Park Stable	Torrens Park Paddock	Hummer colts	at Barber	Pt. Stash
Tricotrain	Gipsy	Superstition colt	Cape	Gally
Boxer	Lady	Pied abt	Map	
Princess	Ferry	chesnut	Barber	
Sally	Jubilee	Lady Bay colt		
Dingo	Prince	Creamy		
Woodstock	Gipsy colt	Viceroy filly		
Sam. Sater	Lincoborn x	Sunshine		
Clare	Orphan x	at Barber's Oct 1885		
Amir	Smother	Orphan colt of Ontario Oct 1885		
Arabian	Bachelor x	Gipsy Blown colt		
Priso	Gollans male			
Priso	Blind mare			
Priso	Bro colt x			
Priso	Tricotrain			
Priso	Jubilee			
Priso	Prin colt			
Priso	Woodstock			
Priso	Amir			
Priso	Shang			
Priso	Bedn			

Stable	Paddock	Nov. 1885	Hummer colts	Pt. Stash
Torrens Park	Torrens Park	M ^c Barber	Hummer colts	Pt. Stash
Dingo	Mouser	Priso	Orphan	Tally
Prin colt	Woodstock	Pearl	Sunshine	
Tricotrain		Sally	Gipsy Bro Colt	
Amir	Ferry		Lady Bay colt	
Clare	Dusk		Superstition colt	
Lady	Prince		Pietall	
Priso	Gipsy colt		chesnut	
	Scotchman		Creamy	
Gipsy	Bachelor	Dea	viceroy filly	
Priso	Blind mare		chesnut colt	
	Shang			
Jubilee x	Bedn			
	Barnard			
	Alabam			
	Boz			

A. Hardy's estate Jan. 27. 1886.

Assets valued at 72,858-11-8. Liabilities 53,291-16-0

Some of the chief items are
 valued at 13,840
 692 acres at half price 3640
 No. 742 Peninsula Price 7 Hallett 630

Some chief items

valued at

1 New Zealand Bank	7983. 1. 9.	} Avenue Station 3200 acres 19200 + 1357 Right of purchase 2035.109. 10300 - F Reserve 1000 1000 - Expenses 1000 40.00 No all ungr cross filed 2400 1/6. Perm for mine 2000 n. territory leasehold 500 92 head cattle 700
2 New Zealand Loan	1272. 16. 5	
3 S.A. Land Mortgage Co	6040	

The S.A. Land mortgage Co advanced 3900 to purchase the 3200 acres on the 8th

- 4 R Scott 2541-107 (P/400) 1470 acres Arid land 2541-107
- 5 Montefiores Trust £1326 Crossfield 2400
- 6 Piller wool Co 500 2400
- 7 R Bardsley 700 No. 730 Peninsula 700
- 8 Town & County Bank 400 Reversion wood borough Chant 2850
- 9 S.A. mortgage Co 3640 692 acres at half price 3640
- 10 Price stall etc 700
- 11 S.W. Harber 200 4 lots at Mt Elliot 450
- 12 Hallett Street 3/4 N. of 77 Glenwill 336 3000
- 13. Contingent calls off Lefferos Peninsula Co 5333 5333
- 14 Bank of New South Wales Contingent on above calls calls of others 5499
- 15 Trustees of Mrs Hardy 2nd on almost everything p 16,000

Free assets will def pay expenses
 Mrs Hardy's trustees will take any surplus in anything
 but the valuation of the assets is absurdly high
 692 acres at half price is 346000 acres worth of the
 situation is not worth 400 - so with some of the rest
 Crossfield dispt. produce £500

7/11-1886
 Am Hardy

Liabilities more or less secured 22,000

Sallett. acres on peninsula 10 acres	1200.
Property property	225
Gilberton (Walterville) land	160
3 acres woodville	360
Belair & Thebarton	200
1/4 th Thebarton syndicate	230
Total liabilities	2070
1/4 th Hanson syndicate	570
Total	4000
1/10. woodhouse new bridge	100
Total	3045

also he ought to pay £380 mortgage on the property on which his wife has a 2nd mortgage

He has interest of £1000, and trade bills
 His 1200 lent on mortgage and £110 arrears from the
 rent of chitcheo st house on which his wife has
 2nd mortgage

He also has his liability of any under Am Hardy's
 Trust

Am Hardy Trust £2000 on 60 years lease Hanson's
 ground rents £150 p annum in arrears £90

Allocks blocks 212. Edithburg 40 - 24 acres

Dawson 66 acre Dawson 120 Dun Lane Dawson 70

let of 5/1 a week. Lipszon & frontage 50ft 455.107

24 lots woodville subject to a mortgage to Lyons &

Leader of £450 - These can be dropped 1/4 of 27 acres Block

Block 15 516 George town Port St with houses let at 12/1 a week

4475 - 1/4 acre in the main St Palmerston subject

to claim of £140 of Town & County 320 acres Colton

Furniture 900 - Also there has been

pin on eye of 2 horse N. Adelaide £550 - but on

these Trustees have a liability of £2500 and to others
 £233

Highbury Syndicate

Phillips & O'Halloran	1	above a - of 900	
J. Feary Moore	1	A. O. Daniels	500
Dashwood	1	Wes. Dalton	1950
H. Boncamp	1	J. O'Halloran	2250
G. J. J. J.	1	Wright & O'Halloran	650
W. D. Hyde	1	W. J. Crawford	1250
H. O'Halloran	1	J. P. Wright	1000
L. J. J.	1	J. White	300
G. O. Milne	1	Angus Johnston	500
John & Solcater	1	Hallett & Nichol	650
McNeill	1	Lyon & O'Halloran	570
A. J. Walburn	1	W. J. Pope	650
	<u>12</u>	W. H. J. J.	650
		Miscantilly & Dalme	650
		J. J. J.	450
		J. J. J.	2000
			<u>14860</u>

2nd Feb. McNeill says about 150 old sheep died from hot setting on the wells
 new well down 16ft.
 McNeill says killed 405 top lot but do not track
 up and his leaves gates open

Herts Bafades. 670 ac. Pile 1450 Savings 1350 in all
 Total 3470 acres
 Savings Bank sections are 496. 497. 498. 499. 304. 305. 2060. 504. 512
 2059. 507. 508. 307. 306(i). 309. 306(ii). 2058 = 1450 acres

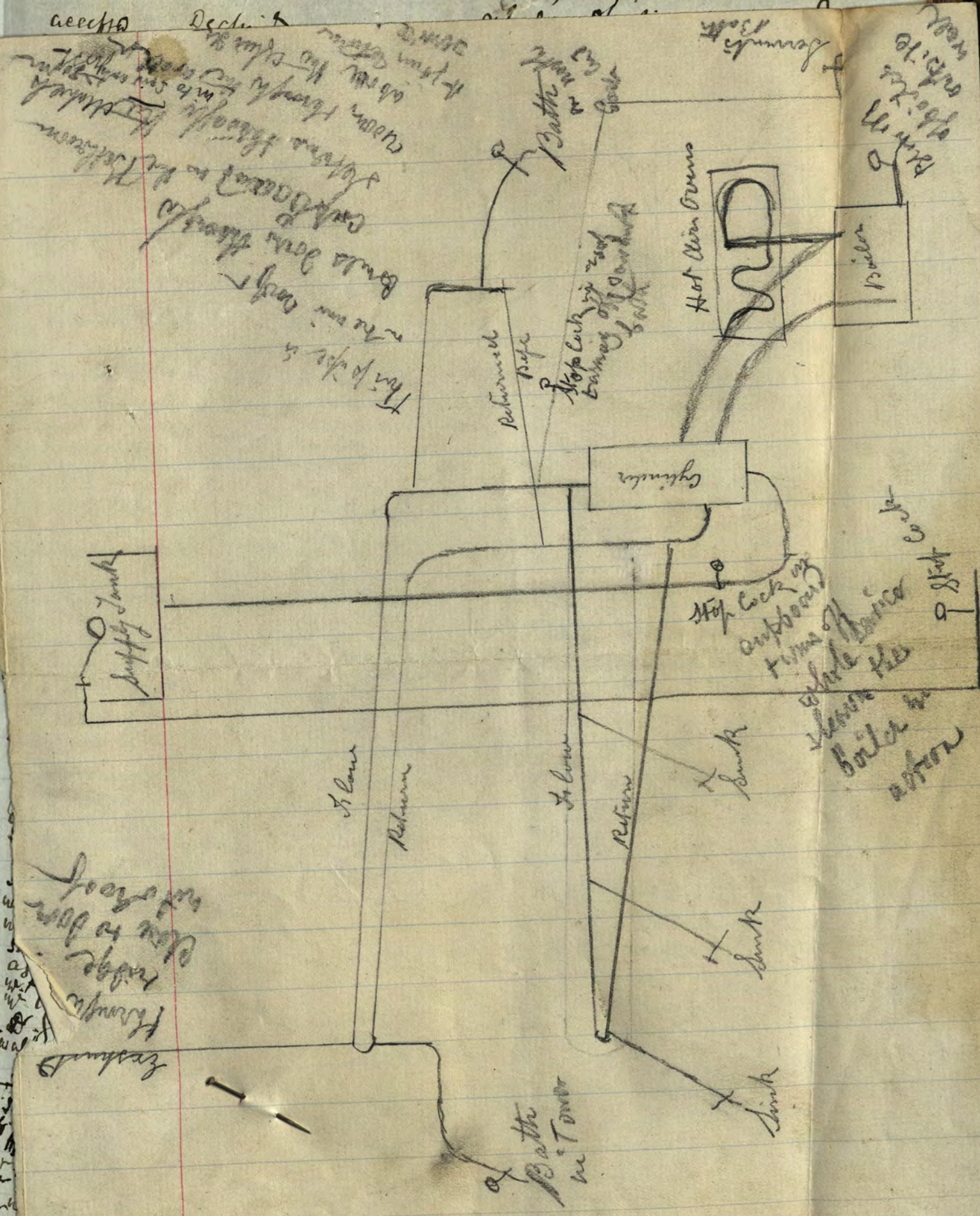
Heal in 1897

Torrey Park

Hot water for heating March 1896

1894
Hunt-Lencheon

The flow pipe to the hot water



Return pipe
 Stop lock by turning off boiler
 Baths in Tower
 Sink
 Sink
 Sink
 Supply Tank

Hot Air Oven
 Boiler

Stop lock by turning off boiler
 whole boiler
 boiler in action

Return
 To lower
 To lower
 Return
 Sink
 Sink
 Sink

Baths in Tower

Boiler
 Sink
 Sink
 Sink

THE LATE HON. G. C. HAWKER'S WILL.

The will of the late Hon. G. C. Hawker, of The Briars, Walkerville, was proved at the Probate Office on Friday, June 21, at the gross amount of under £305,300. It was dated May 15, 1895. It bequeathed to his wife all the plate, platedware, linen, china, glass, printed books, wines, liquors, carriages, horses, chattels, and fixtures (except money or securities for money, pictures, statues, furniture, and fixtures) in and belonging to his dwelling-houses, "The Briars" and "Cliff Cottage." He bequeathed the bust of himself to his wife, the bust of Augustus Caesar to his son Edward William Hawker, and the statues "The Captive Maiden," "Elijah the Tishbite," and "Poverty" to his wife during life, and after her death to the Art Gallery of South Australia. He bequeathed the portrait of himself, painted by Sir William Knighton, to his wife; the portrait of Lady Knighton, painted by Sir Thomas Lawrence, to his daughter, Jane Alice Hawker; the portrait of Sir William Knighton, painted by Sir Thomas Lawrence, to his eldest son Edward William Hawker; and the pictures of the "Stormy Day off the Island of Sark" and "A Young Mother" to the Trustees of the Adelaide Club. All the rest of the pictures and statues in the two dwelling-houses are to remain with Mrs. Hawker till death, and upon her death the trustees are to divide them amongst all his children then living, and his daughter-in-law, Johanna Fitzgerald Hawker. He bequeathed a legacy of £1,000 to his wife for her immediate use. All the foregoing bequests and legacies are to be paid free of all succession duties, which are to be paid out of his personal estate. He bequeathed all the rest of his personal estate and property to his sons, Edward William Hawker and Michael Seymour Hawker, and Sir Richard Chaffey Baker, of Adelaide, their heirs, executors, administrators, and assigns (afterwards called his trustees) subject to trusts afterwards declared of and concerning the same. His wife is to occupy the dwelling-houses known as "The Briars" and "Cliff Cottage," and all land and furniture, &c., belonging thereto, with a power to let either or both of them. He directed his trustees to pay all probate, succession duties, and funeral and testamentary expenses; also £2,000 received by him in 1863, which, under the provisions of a certain bond bearing date December 15, 1845, made by him in contemplation of his marriage with his wife, should have been paid to the trustees of his ante-nuptial settlement, and which was not so paid; and also £20,000, which by a post-nuptial settlement, dated May 11, 1870, and made by him in favour of his wife and children (wherein Sir Henry Ayers, K. O. M. G., and Henry Hobhouse Turton were appointed trustees). The trustees are to pay to his wife an annuity during her life as, together with any annuity or annual payment received under the marriage settlement and together with any income she might receive from property in her own right, shall amount to £2,000 per annum, his intention being that the income received by his wife in any one year shall never be less than that amount. He authorized and empowered the trustees to set apart, mortgage, or otherwise encumber such portion of his freehold estates of Anama and Bungaree as they with the written consent of his wife should consider sufficient to answer the provision, and in default of such written consent, he charged his freehold estate with the annuity. He also directed the trustees to pay to his daughter, Mary Blanche Gosse (widow of the late Charles Gosse), an annuity of £200 per annum, she already being entitled to an income of about £350 per annum, of which portion was derived from moneys advanced and given by him to her late husband; to his daughter Rose Adelaide Hawker an annuity of £300 per annum, all annuities to be free of income tax or other deductions. The trustees are to set aside £2,000 for the benefit of his daughter, Elizabeth Johanna Naomi Levinge, wife of Tenyson Levinge, of Ennis-coffy House, Killucan, Ireland; £3,666 13s. 4d. for the benefit of his daughter, Jane Alice Hawker; and £3,666 13s. 4d. for the benefit of his daughter, Eleanor Mary Bagot, the last named sum to be paid to the trustees of the marriage settlement of Eleanor Mary Hawker, but the £2,000 advanced to the trustees of the settlement to enable them to purchase a house at Largs Bay, which was purchased, and was now vested in the trustees, is to be considered part of the £3,666 13s. 4d. Having settled £6,666 13s. 4d. on his daughter, Katrine Amy Tower, on her marriage he left her nothing under the will; and at her own request he left nothing to his daughter-in-law, Johanna Fitzgerald Hawker, widow of his late son, George Charles Hawker.

cessor of the principal sum bequeathed for the benefit of his daughter, Jane Alice Hawker, in trust to pay the same thereof to her during her life, and after her death in trust to stand possessed of such principal sum for her children if she should marry and have children in equal shares as tenants in common, and if his daughter should die without having been married, or having been married should die without children surviving, the trustees are to stand possessed of such principal sum to such uses as his daughter might appoint by will or deed; in default of appointment the sum is to be divided equally between her sisters who are living at the date of her death and who are then married and have children then living. The £2,000 which the trustees are to set aside for the benefit of his daughter, Elizabeth Johanna Naomi Levinge, is to be paid to the trustees of her marriage settlement, to be held by them for and upon the trusts therein declared of and concerning the £3,666 13s. 4d., which by the marriage settlement he covenanted to pay on April 9, 1894. He directed that in the event of any of his daughters dying in his lifetime, leaving issue, such issue should take the same interest under the will as if their mothers had survived him in equal shares as tenants in common. The trustees are empowered in their discretion to postpone the investment of the principal sums the income whereof is payable to his daughters during their lives, and until the investments are made interest as to the sums bequeathed to his daughters has to be paid to them quarterly at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum. Subject to the legacies, devises, and bequests, the trustees stand possessed of, the residue of the real and personal estate for the use and benefit of his sons Edward William, Henry Colley, Michael Seymour, Walter, Richard McDonnell, and Bertram Robert in equal shares as tenants in common, provided always that his sons, in favour of whom or their wives marriage settlements had been made, should bring the respective sums settled into hotchpot, and provided that the share of any son dying in his lifetime without issue should form part of the residue of the estate. The share and interest of every female under the will is for her sole and separate use, free from the debts, control, or interference of any present or future husband. The trustees are empowered to set apart or appropriate specific sums of money or specific portions in the estates of Bungaree or Anama, or any real or personal estate towards the several annuities given and legacies bequeathed. The trustees thereupon are to be absolutely freed and released from all liability in respect of the real or personal estate, or of the encumbrance thereon. On the death of any annuitant, or on the cessation of any annuity, or on the death of the last surviving person who might become entitled to any legacy under the will, the trustees have the power to divide amongst the residuary legatees the amount set apart or appropriated to answer the annuity or legacy, or so much of the total sum set apart to answer several annuities or legacies as in the opinion of the trustees ought to be divided. When the real or personal estate is so set apart and appropriated the residue is to be freed and discharged from the payment of the annuities or legacies, provided that before any real or personal estate should be set apart and appropriated for the purpose of securing the annuity to his wife she shall consent in writing. He empowered his trustees (if they thought necessary to do so) to sell, borrow, mortgage, or lease any portion of the estate whenever and for such terms as in their opinion it might be advisable in order to carry into effect the provisions of the will in or upon any of the public stocks or Government securities of the United Kingdom or any of its colonies, or dependencies of the United Kingdom, or upon first mortgage of freehold lands or fully paid up shares in any joint-stock or limited Company, or in shares in any no-liability Company, or any such other investment as should, in their opinion, be good investments. If any son wished to dispose of any investments held at the time of his death his brothers would have the option of purchasing them. The provisions made for his wife and children by the will, except as to the annuity to his wife, are in addition to the provisions of a settlement he made on December 15, 1845, in contemplation of his marriage, and in addition to a sum of £2,000 which he received in 1863, and which should have been paid over to the trustees of the Barrier settlement, and in addition to the post-nuptial settlement dated May 11, 1870. Messrs. E. W. Hawker and M. S. Hawker and Sir R. C. Baker were appointed executors and Sir R. C. Baker solicitor of the trust estate, with permission, notwithstanding his acting as a trustee, to make ordinary legal charges. So long as Sir R. C. Baker, or any other trustee not being a son of his, continued to act as a trustee he was to be paid out of the income of the estate £200 per annum.

The trustees under the will of the late Hon. G. C. Hawker have done their best to assist the Treasurer in adjusting the accounts of the present financial year by expediting the payment of the succession duties due in respect to that gentleman's estate, and on Friday a cheque for £15,178 14s. 4d. was handed by them to the Registrar of Probates. On the same day a cheque for about £8,800 was received from the executors of the late Dr. W. J. Browne. The revenue accounts of the Government will be closed with the end of the present month, but it will be three weeks later before the returns of expenditure are complete and the exact state of the public funds is ascertained. Recently the Treasurer announced that the deficit would be somewhere near £60,000, and no later information is obtainable.

*My leg estate placed on his tombstone
Oh! Preterition
and if there be no meeting part the grave
If all is silence darkness - yet his rony
Be not afraid, ye waiting hearts that weep
For God still smiles with his beloved sleep.
and if an endless sleep he wills so best*

MAURICE DE HIRSCH.
THE TRAGEDY OF A MILLION-
AIRE'S LIFE.

[BY ONE WHO KNEW HIM.]

The day that La Flèche failed to win the Derby for Baron de Hirsch, four years ago, an ugly rumour of his death spread through the clubs. I remember writing on the occasion in question that had he died facts would have come out which would have set the world wondering that people did not recognise him for what he really was. He is dead now, and these facts will now become public property. That one of the hardest and most successful of men should have concealed for the last decade of his life a vein of romantic and even mystical chivalry would have been incredible but for his life as a self-seeking, pushing person, who sought to exchange some of his ill-gotten gains for the smiles of pretty ladies and the patronage of royalty. The real man underneath the mask that covered expression and emotion of all kinds, estimated London and Paris society and the "Prince's set" at their true value. Almost an ascetic himself, he regarded with contempt the habits of the comfortable classes. He refrained from smoking, and was accustomed to drink nothing stronger than a little red wine and water. Upon the indulgences of the idle rich he was bitterly satirical, although to see him at the head of his own table in the Rue de l'Elysée, or at either of his castles, at Eichhorn or St. Johann, no one would have gathered that he was essentially different from those whom he entertained.

It so happened that my relations with Baron Hirsch were of a nature that enabled me to see his best side. Although he spoke neither English nor French perfectly, he had mastered the art of insensibility and indifference characteristic of our time, and it is safe to assume that he imposed on nine out of ten of those who enjoyed his hospitality, or were otherwise brought into contact with him, by making them believe that he cared only for himself and for the pleasures of life. Like all very rich men, he was surrounded by toadies, flatterers, and would-be blackmailers. I have heard a certain peer abuse his host after enjoying his hospitality and the best shooting Europe could produce for over a month. Such things as these ceased to pain him, even when they came to his knowledge. He had buried personal feelings of all kinds in the grave of his son. The last time I saw him was on the occasion of his recent visit to London. I saw him in his bedroom at Bath House. He looked ill and worried, and, as usual, was bombarded by an incessant stream of notes and telegrams requiring his personal attention. He said to me, in the course of this occupation, that he would visit the young man's grave in company with the Baroness.

Hirsch was a disappointed man. He received 400 begging letters every day of the year—some of them from English people who would not like to have them published. His great scheme of Jewish colonisation was not a success—a fact he recognised during the last few years of his life. M. Blowitz, whose hereditary faith in the Cross is a matter of European fame, once carried his anti-Semitism so far as to hint that the New Exodus was nothing but blague. I have had the opportunity of reading some of Hirsch's letters to his agent in Russia while the negotiations were being carried on for the administrative release of prisoners from the passport and their emigration. Those letters showed the most extraordinary grasp of a most complicated situation, and at the same time a force of character and a heart with which

Harrold 18th Nov. 1896

one National Bank 59,997 0/4

supported by various securities

valued at 99,428.14.10

other securities
value 6000
2906 acres
58 1/2 1/2 Vincent
pta

of this however we have
6250 shares Runcorn 12,500
4000 - Harrold Coln 40,000
6000 - Kirkpatrick
with Benson 1500
54,000

2906 acres
58 1/2 1/2 Vincent
pta
79 1/2 Runcorn 24000
Kirkpatrick 20000
lease to Runcorn 5453

Royal Oak Barranca 5875
125 1/2 Todd & Harrold 10000

assignment
of interest under
will of Joseph Harrold

3/4 1/4
of Runcorn
of Kirkpatrick
of Runcorn
of Runcorn

Shouder

bits such as

- in Advances on Work 4970
- 33511
- 23000
- 1680
- 2482
- 2638
- 5000
- 20000
- 53000

credit of small balance 28312.0.5
Debit 3633 Securities 32,675 less

plus 23,580
40.3 of surplus 4,74 - and various accts
apparently balanced
265 with security
Paris Deficiency 6787 4500 = 5178

balance 1500 reference
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21153 2000
of 2000 surplus
of 2000 surplus

who would not like to have them... His great scheme of Jewish colonisation was not a success—a fact he recognised during the last few years of his life. M. Blowitz, whose hereditary faith in the Cross is a matter of European fame, once carried his anti-Semitism so far as to hint that the New Exodus was nothing but blague. I have had the opportunity of reading some of Hirsch's letters to his agent in Russia while the negotiations were being carried on for the administrative release of the poor Jews from the passport and prison regulations which prevented their emigration. Those letters showed the most extraordinary grasp of a most complicated situation, and at the same time had a force of character and a tender heart with which the majority of the Newmarket world would not have credited him. No detail was too small for his attention, and yet at the same time he knew whom to trust. Naturally suspicious, his distrust was increased by the harpies in high places by whom he was surrounded; but where he trusted he gave his whole confidence. The secret history of his dealings with Russia in connection with the emancipation of the Jews cannot yet be written, but he had hard words for co-religionists who denounced Russia on paper for persecuting the Hebrews, but nevertheless guaranteed the last Russian loan. Baron Hirsch never entered a synagogue since his marriage, and he had no more feeling for Judaism as such than for any other form of faith. But he was racially proud of being a Jew, and he felt for the sorrows of the persecuted millions in the Tsar's dominions with a passionate sincerity of sorrow which was shown by his acts. For wealthy Jews he had a positive dislike. He credited them with little more than the love of money. It is scarcely too much to say that he was an anti-Semite in the sense of despising the characteristics of the cosmopolitan financiers who play so great a part on the iridescent surface of society.

In politics he was a Radical, and in some things an advanced Collectivist. He believed that the key to our English character was our extravagance and idleness. He was never tired of inveighing against the British land system, and often declared that unless a system for the subdivision of property were carried out promptly and successfully we should have revolutionary times over here. He regarded with amazement the patience and docility of our wage-earners in allowing so small a class to absorb the majority of the land. On one occasion I accompanied him to one of those vast meetings in Hyde Park, where 80,000 or 100,000 people demanded the abolition of the Lords or some other equally simple political boon. After marvelling at the absence of troops or police, we drew up to listen to one of the Socialist orators who was addressing the crowd in a really able manner. After listening for some time Hirsch turned to me and said, "I agree with every word that man has said. I will talk to him." And so he did, and an excellent thing it was to see the Not-Have and the Have colloquing over the wrongs of the people. But Hirsch was no student, except of men. He never read a book except a French novel, and his views on such abstruse matters as bimetalism or Home Rule were based on conversations with experts rather than derived from personal examination.

Baron Hirsch was not a faultless man. The shadow of a great sorrow had embittered him. But he was free from the love of money. In 1891 he told me he spent £3,000,000 in charity, and was spending his fortune on the same object at such a rate that if he lived long enough he would die a pauper. He was a man of his word. He never forgot a friend—or an enemy. There are many who will regret his death to-day because they will lose a friend. And yet I wonder if there is more than one person in the world who will weep for his loss. That he will be mourned by many from the highest to the lowest goes without saying. Perhaps the highest will mourn him most, for the poor will get his millions, or such of them as he can leave from his nearest relations.

Hirsch's death may make complicated at least one European Court, if the courts are obdurate in calling in

with security
apparently balanced
Deficiency 678 + 4500 = 5178
1500 deficiency
Darling 2000 2000
53200 2000 2000 2000 2000
2000 2000 2000 2000 2000

Co
Do
H
94

statement brought in continued from last page
 march 20 1896. Seems to have been a crucial date for some reason
 Reductions stated of following accounts since mar 20 1896
 W. Stair 705-4-1 Reflex Bldg 574-12-1 M. G. G. 347-11-3
 Atennant 32140 12/2 Luffmore 11-192-11-7 P.H. Junction 2083-8-1
 A. Martin 411-4-6 2-7 Talbot 478-2-7 Harold paid in London 2000
 some others.

on 31st March 1896 London he showed the details of Mr. G. J. 702 1896
 Harold still owes 9 Angus on bill for 500 owing part of 500 since
 March -

my House at my Ledger 1897
 T. Park 27848.0.1
 M. G. G. 13-525-16-8
 Structure 3-981-15.
 45,355 0/1 9

Heat 1897

A HEAT WAVE.
 readings of the thermometer at the
 atory at noon on Thursday were
 in the shade and 143.3° in the sun.
 maximum readings for the day were
 in the shade and 175.7° in the sun.
 figures were reached at half-past 1
 and with one exception the read-
 the sun is the highest on record in
 any. "During the past 24 hours," said
 Charles Todd on Thursday, "there
 been thunderstorms with rain over
 western goldfields, amounting in some
 to nearly an inch. We have had
 also with thunderstorms, in the Nor-
 Territory north of the Katherine.
 tal depression now lies south-west
 Bight and is gradually approaching
 will bring a change to cooler to-
 r, with winds veering westerly, and
 y a few scattered showers in the
 Our Port Pirie correspondent
 phed on Thursday night:—"The
 ere to-day has been very trying. The
 meter registered 114° in the shade,
 Baltic and Queen's wharfs work
 apped, and at the wharfs where
 rs are working a difficulty was ex-
 in getting men to keep on, but
 ons were continued until 6 o'clock.
 till very close, with no immediate
 acts of a change." The following
 e was received from Eucla by the
 ph Department at 1 o'clock this
 g:—"Cool, with nice sea breeze; the
 meter down to 72 deg. The change
 at 3 o'clock, with a few drops of

12 January 1898
 THE AUSTRALIAN REGISTER

THE WEATHER

ANOTHER HEAT WAVE.

After a cool interval between we are ex-
 perencing another heat wave, and people are
 grumbling. "It is all very well," said one of
 them, "to talk about the 'eternal fitness of
 things' but with the thermometer at 113.2° in
 the shade one is inclined to agree with the
 poet who wrote—
 If man hath fallen, sinned, and failed,
 This life hath surely countervailed."
 The records since the beginning of the year
 are shown thus:—

Jan.	Shade Deg.	Sun. Deg.
1	79.4	139.1
2	76.4	143.4
3	76.8	132.7
4	92.1	149.1
5	85.5	147.0
6	89.7	147.0
7	106.8	163.3
8	92.1	148.0
9	94.2	148.0
10	104.0	157.3
11	113.2	165.0

Tuesday's shade reading has not been ex-
 ceeded since January 20, 1880, when 114.5 was
 registered. Previous to that the mercury in
 the shade had risen higher than Tuesday's re-
 cord on only eight other occasions:—

- January 26, 1858, 116.8° (the hottest day re-
 corded).
- January 23, 1860, 113.7°.
- January 9, 1862, 115°.
- November 21, 1865, 113.5°.
- January 12, 1867, 113.5°.
- December 14, 1876, 114.2°.
- January 10, 1878, 113.8°.
- January 23, 1879, 114.2°.

The maximum reading in the shade in
 January, 1897, was 111.2° on the 23rd of the
 month.

SOME HEAT RECORDS.

In order to give some idea of the meteor-
 ological condition of this record December Sir
 Charles Todd kindly supplied the following
 information to an interviewer on Thursday:—
 In the thirty days of this month the tempera-
 ture at Adelaide has ranged over 90° on 17
 days, and on nine days over 100°, reaching
 110.8° on the 16th, 110.8° on the 28th, 110.3°
 on the 29th, and 108.2° on the 30th. The
 mean number of days in 42 years when the
 temperature ranged over 90° in the shade in
 December is less than 9 as against 17 this
 month. The greatest number of days in any
 previous year when the temperature has
 ranged over 90° was 15, in 1873, and the least
 two days, in 1892. The severest spell of heat
 on record in previous years was in January
 and February, 1857. On January 23, 29, and
 30 of that year the temperature went over
 100°, and during the whole of the following
 February the thermometer only fell below
 90° on three days. On 12 days in that month
 the record was over 100° and the maximum
 was 107.1°. In January, 1858, there was a
 spell of 10 consecutive days over 90°, of which
 nine were over 100° and eight over 107°. The
 days when the thermometer has gone over 90°
 this month are as follows:—

Dec.	Deg.	Dec.	Deg.	Dec.	Deg.
1	102.5	16	110.8	26	106.1
6	93.3	17	91.5	27	105.8
7	99.0	20	94.7	28	110.8
12	92.3	21	102.8	29	110.3
14	91.3	22	91.3	30	108.2
15	103.5	25	93.6		

Comparing the past week with the corres-
 ponding period of last year we get the follow-
 ing:—

	1897.	1896.
Dec.	Deg.	Deg.
23	90.2	89.6
24	89.7	82.0
25	93.6	94.6
26	105.1	82.2
27	105.3	78.7
28	110.8	72.6
29	110.2	76.5
30	103.2	84.0

The weather on Thursday was ex-
 hot. At noon the temperature reg-
 at the Adelaide Observatory was 10
 the shade and 143.3 in the sun.
 the thermometer read 108.3 in
 shade and 175.7 in the sun.
 tensive rise in the tempera-
 took place within an hour, and
 was rising 32 deg. between 12.15 and
 1. The temperature in the sun regis-
 at 3 o'clock is the highest recorded since
 at 3 o'clock the thermometer reached 18
 are promised a cool change. It reach
 at about 3 o'clock on Thursday after-
 noon, and at 1 o'clock this morning a south-
 west breeze was blowing, with the tem-
 perature at 72 deg. Sir Charles
 predicted on Thursday:—"Cool west-
 change to-morrow (Friday), with moder-
 ate winds; scattered showers. Slight sea."
 Waage issued the following forecast:
 South Australia—Hot winds from be-
 north-east and north-west under ad-
 ve of 'Synphax,' followed by shift to west
 dust-storms, thunder, and rain. There-
 south, with much cooler weather.
 confined mostly to southern part. Ris-
 seas, Northern Territory—Thunder-
 and rain under 'Teah.' Variable
 and fine spells intervening. SPAIN, 13

METEOROLOGICAL.—December 1-7, 1897
 statement of the atmospheric pressure, tem-
 perature, rainfall, and state of the weather
 recorded at the Adelaide Observatory during the
 seven days at the hours mentioned:—

Bar.	Therm.	Temp.	Rain		Weather.
			8 p.m.	9 a.m.	
30.0	59.4	54.9	—	—	W. m., h., p.
30.0	58.9	54.9	—	—	W.S.W., sig.
30.0	58.0	54.9	—	—	S.W., mod.
30.0	57.0	54.9	—	—	W., h., fine
30.0	56.0	54.9	—	—	W., h., hot.
30.0	55.0	54.9	—	—	Calm, hot.
30.0	54.0	54.9	—	—	Calm, o' east

—The barometer is reduced and corrected
 deg. Fahr., but it is not reduced to sea
 level. The temperature and rainfall are for the
 hours preceding the time of registration. The
 other Column relates to the condition of
 weather at the time of observation only.

*Not cut.

THE LATE MR. ALEXANDER HAY.

PARTICULARS OF THE WILL.

The will of the late Mr. Alexander Hay, who died recently at Port Victor, has been filed for probate by Messrs. Fleming, Boucaut, and Ashton, solicitors to the estate. Messrs. Simpson Newland, Henry Rymill, James Hay, and Arthur Waterhouse are appointed executors and trustees, but Mr. Rymill has not proved the will. To his wife, Mrs. Agnes Grant Hay, the deceased bequeaths "all trinkets, jewellery, paraphernalia, and personal ornaments used by her, as well as £300, to be paid as soon as convenient after my death." Mr. Hay bequeaths his late residences at Linden and Mount Breckan to his wife for three years and 60 years respectively, together with certain of the accessories of each house. Mr. James Hay, son of the deceased, is bequeathed his father's repeater watch and chain and the seals and trinkets attached to it, while all the rest of the personal jewellery of the deceased are given to the other two sons—Alexander Gosse Hay and William Gosse Hay. The trustees are empowered to pay £100 each to the following children:—Margaret Luxmoore, wife of John Henry Luxmoore; Agnes Gosse, widow; James Hay, Gertrude Agnes Gosse Hay, William Gosse Hay, and Helen Gosse Hay. To each of the children of his late daughter, Mrs. Mary Bower, £50 is to be paid. "I bequeath," the will continues, "to each of my servants at Linden and Mount Breckan who shall be living there at the time of my death £1 for every year he or she shall have been in my service, in addition to any wages then due to him or her. I devise all the real estate whatsoever and wheresoever to which I shall be entitled or over which I shall have any disposing power at my decease, and I bequeath all my personal estate to the use of my trustees upon trust to deal therewith and dispose thereof thus:—I direct my trustees to devise such of the freehold lands with the dwelling-house and the actual and reputed appurtenances belonging to it, and forming part of my estate known as Mount Breckan to my wife for 60 years, if she shall so long live and continue my widow at the yearly rental of one peppercorn if demanded. I bequeath to my wife during her life the net rents, issues, and profits of all that portion of town acre No. 47, situated at the corner of King William-street and Hindley-street." The deceased directs a further legacy to be made—in respect of his daughters and sons—A. G. Hay, W. G. Hay, Gertrude Hay, and Helen Hay—to each of whom is bequeathed £2,000. The remainder of the estate is to be divided amongst the children of deceased. The trustees are authorised to carry on the station properties of the deceased or the other stations in which he was interested. The estate is sworn not to exceed £170,000.

of the court of Chancery, Penn. office, ceedin first t under Clare estim which resist Engl tion t guar Mr. the to Ki again enem friend story not o comm expli vigor Th Briti as j Briti cont Edw perit by t We fore told from fro tim war the Brit sisti pita be d in tl are men poit com Sou and post Em view que trac nati fron derit grow mori suga blood was But mod rapit neve occu color and

VALUABLE CITY PROPERTY OFFERED AT AUCTION.

NOT A LINE SOLD.

One of the largest and most important sales of valuable property in the city and suburbs that has ever taken place in the...

Comedy Theatre, London, in 1888. enjoyed a highly successful career at the a farcical comedy, by H. C. Carter, which will make way for "Lord and Lady Alice" for three nights only, and on Saturday Adventure of Lady Ursula, will be played... BICYCLE CLUB CONCERT

and Sec

To

James Hay (widow) - £1000
Mrs. Gosse Hay - £1000
Helen Hay £100 each

Mary Bower children £50 each

By Rents & profits from certain town acres equally amongst children - Mary Bower's children to consist of -

£1000 each or remaining 21 years. In lieu of their interests in the

Residuary estate James Hay & the children - Gosse Hay & Breckan

W. Gosse Hay 7000 acre 46. Bunkle St. But - if

their 1/8 share in the Residuary estate is less than £5000 - They are Debtor to the Residuary estate the mortgage

of all children unless 25 may on his wife's death as remainder use as Breckan

Servants of 1 for each year they have been in his service to each of his servants

of James Hay & the other Brothers, are taken as entitled to not more than £5000 - It seems probable the estate was estimated by Mrs. Hay as not likely to work out at more than

£40,000 for the provision for himself & his children to the

remains

VALUABLE CITY PROPERTY.

OFFERED AT AUCTION.

NOT A LINE SOLD.

1899

One of the largest and most important sales of valuable property in the city and suburbs that has ever taken place in the colony was announced by Messrs. Green and Co., auctioneers, to be held in the Town Hall, Adelaide, on Tuesday. The attendance was large, several of the best-known and wealthiest colonists being present, and if the bidding had been in proportion to the number present the results would have been more satisfactory to the auctioneers and those who instructed them to sell. The whole of the late Mr. Alexander Hay's property in and about the city was put up, and the bidding not coming up to the reserve prices not a single line was sold. Mr. Green, having read the conditions of sale, offered lots 1 and 1a together, and he intimated that if the price for the block was not satisfactory he would put up each lot to the hammer. Lot 1 comprised part of acre 20, having a frontage of 36 ft. 7 in. to North-terrace by a depth of 116 ft. There was also included a piece of land measuring 37 ft. 5 in. long by 9 ft. 6 in. wide at the south-west corner leading to a right-of-way to Rundle-place, together with the buildings on it. These comprised two suites of professional chambers, which have been only just erected on North-terrace. Each building has been designed to suit the requirements of medical men, being two-storied, and containing eight rooms and adjuncts. One house is let to a dental surgeon, but the other is unoccupied. Lot 1a, which is a portion of the same acre, measures 37 ft. 5 in. to North-terrace by a depth of 100 ft. 6 in. with a right-of-way 9 ft. 6 in. wide at the rear to Rundle-place. Two dwelling-houses adjoining this are built of stone and brick, each bringing in a rental of £78 per annum, less rates and taxes, which the landlord pays. The first bid for the combined lots was £4,500, which increased by hundreds and fifties to £5,100, when the voices ceased, and Mr. Green passed in the lots. Then he put each lot, and No. 1 was passed in at £3,500 and No. 1a at £2,100. This was a bad start, but it was only the prelude to a similar result throughout. For lot 2 there was no bidding. This is part of acre No. 24, having a frontage of 120 ft. 6 in. to North-terrace, by a depth of 125 ft. to Austin-street, on which stand a row of six dwelling houses, the aggregate rental realising £300 per annum. Mr. Green then submitted lot 3. This was part of acre 684, having a frontage of 70 ft. to King William-street, by a depth of 124 ft. along South-terrace, a two-story house being also included. The auctioneer claimed this to be one of the best corner sites in South Adelaide, and intimated that he sold the block to Mrs. Hay for £2,000 over 15 years ago. "Now," said Mr. Green, with a smile, "let us see how the colony has advanced since that time." The bidding was spasmodic, and despite the earnest efforts of the auctioneer £1,100 was the maximum offer. The lot shared the fate of its predecessors—it was passed in. The principal line on the list was the well-known block at the corner of King William and Grenfell streets, opposite the Bank of Adelaide and the Imperial Hotel. This was part of town acre 141, consisting of three blocks, as follows:—Block A—40 ft. to King William-street by a depth along Grenfell-street of 78 ft.; leased to Mr. Geo. Prince for 63 years, from March 25, 1853, at £120 per annum. Block B—35 ft. to King William-street, by a depth of 90 ft. to a right-of-way at the rear; leased to Mr. J. B. Spence for 41 years, from March 25, 1875, at £100 per annum. And block C—12 ft. frontage to Grenfell-street, by a depth of 37 ft. along a right-of-way at the side; leased to Messrs. Thomas Hardy & Sons, for seven years, from October 1, 1899, at £208 per annum. Mr. Green explained that these blocks comprised a compact area, having a frontage of 75 ft. 6 in. to King William-street, of 90 ft. to Grenfell-street, and of 75 ft. to a right-of-way, thus forming, without exception, the most valuable commercial site ever likely to be in the market. "It is the exact spot as a site for a public building or a first-class insurance company," remarked the auctioneer, "being the centre of traffic and every class of business. This site must increase in value under the auspices of a Federated Australia." Mr. Green further stated that this was the best site ever offered to the public of South Australia, and that he had enquiries concerning it from the other colonies. The auctioneer's eloquence had no effect on his audience and this line was passed in. It was thought that probably the suburban properties might fare better, but the same result followed. Lot 5, part of acre 724, having a frontage to Kermodestreet, North Adelaide, of 30 ft. 7 in., by a depth along Palmer-place of 90 ft. 3 in.; and lot 6, part of acre 970, having a frontage to Finnis-street, North Adelaide, of 60 ft., by a depth of 112 ft. 9 in. along a private road at the side, were not sold. In Norwood property on sections 276, 261, and 260, all of which are on the Parade, were not sold. At Port Adelaide, allotment 71, comprising a site immediately opposite the railway-station, met with no better treatment. This lot had a frontage of 104 ft. to St. Vincent-street, by a depth of 112 ft., and five large shops and offices, all of which are occupied, are built on it. Mr. Green pleaded that this property, with the advancement of the seaport, must greatly increase in value, as in its immediate vicinity the whole business of Port Adelaide must be centred. It was all to no purpose, and this line was also "hung up."

Having finished with Mr. Hay's estate, Mr. Green invited the consideration of those present to other properties. The first lot was part of town acre 421, having a frontage of 50 ft. to Angas-street, by a depth of 212 ft. 9 in., and the second lot was part of town acre 561, having a frontage of 50 ft. to King William-street, by a depth of 95 ft. along Halifax-street. There was not an offer for either, and the third lot, which was part of town acre 250, situated at the corner of Morphett and Franklin streets, was passed in at £1,100. The last lot put up was on account of the executors of the late Mr. Thos. McDonald. This was portion of acre 868, having a frontage of 40 ft. to Freeman-street, by a depth of 100 ft. to a private road at the rear. The bidding went up to £2,250, but as this did not reach the reserve the line was passed in.

A CHAT WITH TOM HALES.

In the lengthening list of Australian jockeys, the names of two men stand out prominently each in his own way without a peer—the two Toms, of course; Hales on the flat and Corrigan over fences. Others by the score have gone up like a rocket, and come down very like a stick, but these two, at any rate, have stayed up—in all that makes the reputation of the man and the jockey. Ever since the death of the owner, and the break-up of the great Sydney establishment, whose blue-and-white jacket had become the emblem of success on the Australian turf, Tom Hales has lived quietly in his pretty home at Essendon, never quite forsaking the saddle—but riding seldom. Last week, however, he reappeared on the scene of so many triumphs in the scarlet jacket of Mr. R. Howie, riding the colt Salient in the Derby. So the time is opportune for a chat.

His home reminds one vividly of his victories, for the jockey himself has been painted in many colours on the backs of the horses he rode, and the house is full of such memorials. His wife, a daughter of Mr. William Blackler, of South Australia, was cradled almost amongst racehorses, and her pride in her husband's feats in the saddle is shown in an inscription on each piece of plate to commemorate some horse or victory. The salver has "Ensign" as a central scroll—even the fox-terrier does credit to the name of Volley. People accustomed to seeing jockeys in the saddle on great race days consider them silent and taciturn—that is the natural effect of an impending responsibility; but the profession is one generally in which reserve is considered a virtue. Tom Hales, however, chats freely and pleasantly about horses, riders, and races.

The nervous strain of a Cup ride must be very severe while it lasts?

"Yes, it is bad enough for a veteran—and a terrible ordeal for a youngster. Some of them get so unnerved that they have only a vague idea of what happened in the race. With a big field, everyone trying to get home first, and those out of the front rank all looking for an opening, the tension is pretty keen. For that reason I often think that the absolutely best horse in the Cup only wins it about once in four, or perhaps six, times. A Carbine or a Grand Flaneur is an exception. There are so many chances. You may be closed in from the front, and like a flash the chance comes—a little opening where the horses roll apart—and like a flash you must decide whether you are to take it. It may be too far from home, too early for your finishing run. It may mean going from bad to worse, and often when you do act, either going for the opening or waiting, comes instantly the conviction that you have done the wrong thing, and you feel wild enough to cut your right hand off. If an old horseman makes a mistake he knows when and where better than anyone else can tell him. I have heard youngsters give an account of a race in which they were really half-blind with nervousness and excitement. But a cool jockey like Chris Moore not only remembers everything that happened to himself but can tell you more about some of the others than the boys on their backs. The Chester year may be taken as an illustration of the best horse losing the Cup. The best to my mind was Savanaka, for, while Chester got a clear run, Savanaka had to make about six separate attempts to finish, and then got second. He was a little wonder."

Your Ensign Derby most people think wasn't won by the horse?

"No, I really believe I won that myself. Ensign was a good little horse, and I had backed him, but I knew that Carbine could beat him in a fair set-to. I thought it all out beforehand, and the very fact that Derritt was more certain of beating me than the others made me fancy that if I let the rest go at him first, and could keep close enough for a dash at the last moment, while making believe I was beaten, I might win it. It had to be done in a few seconds, for two strides past the post Carbine was ahead again. Carbine was one of the few giants of the turf I never rode, and, undoubtedly, a galloping machine; but for pure grace in galloping I think The Admiral is as pretty a mover as I have ever seen. The whip loses many races, for it is fatal to draw it to a beaten horse any distance from home; but most horses will answer the first two strokes, when giving no response to the spur, and a couple of cuts at the right instant may get a beaten horse in front, when to flog him would only make defeat more certain. On one occasion I won a race on Ambition by reserving the whip for the last three strides. Epicurean had him beaten at the distance, and his rider was looking round at me. 'Keep at it, my boy and I'll beat you,' I thought, and when within a few strides of the post—

sudden effort to which the other had no time to reply."

Do people bother you much for tips?

"Yes; when I rode more I got letters almost every day. Some had dreamt of a blue-and-white jacket, and if Mr. White had two in the race they wished to know which to back. Many of the writers were ladies, who never spared compliments—such pretty compliments, and so very 'thin.' They had admired me so much in the saddle. At first I sometimes answered letters, but—after a while I should have had time for nothing else. Some simply pleaded poverty—often it was a woman with a large family, whose husband had deserted her."

Turf critics say you are a good judge of pace, and have first-rate hands. What does it exactly mean?

"In a race there is no time for deliberation—everything has to be done on the instant; and if a good judge of pace is in the straight with perhaps half-a-dozen horses in front of him he can say at a glance whether they are likely to come back to him, or whether he must go up to them. The sense of touch more than anything else tells you the very instant your own horse begins to fail. You must judge others by sight. Without egotism I believe my best quality is good hands—and it has very much the same value as good touch in a pianist—a thing not always clear to those who are not experts. A horse's mouth is often very delicate, and you must know how much to hold, and know how to not hold too much. You feel his mouth with a light even touch—no tugging or hauling. Many otherwise good horsemen have poor hands."

Do you find the racing public hard task-masters?

"Yes! The public applaud success, but have no excuse for failure, and very often coming back to scale beaten I've felt very sore when someone has thrown a nasty mark at me—in such words as only men who have lost their money can use. In racing a looker-on does not see most of the game, even when the game is being played from above board. I have often heard it said that I had won easily, but had cut it a little too fine, when I was actually riding a beaten horse, to whom I dared not draw the whip. If your horse is beaten don't let him know it. I remember one case in which I rode Monte Christo for Mr. White, and we had all backed him. Uralla was in the same race—a lithe nervous filly, always of a quiver with excitement, very unreliable, but fast on her day. Half-way home I caught a glimpse of her, saw she was going splendidly, and knew that she would take beating; there was no surprise about it, but though I did my best she beat me. Some of the onlookers hooted—they were convinced we had our money on the filly, and had sold them. Possibly they think so still, but our wagers went down with the colt."

The crack jockey halts a long time over an opinion as to which was absolutely the best horse he had ever won with. And if we only take one of his winners for every year of his twenty years' active riding, between '72 and '92, what a list to pick from!—Richmond, Lurline, Briseis, Pride of the Hills, First King, Savanaka, Grand Flaneur, Progress, Navigator, Martini-Henry, Nordenfeldt, Trident, Abercorn, Carlyn, Cranbrook, Malua, Dreadnought, Titan, The Admiral, and Fortunatus.

"It is very difficult," he says, "to make a comparison between horses of different seasons. The three I liked best were Grand Flaneur, Trident, and Abercorn. Grand Flaneur was an ideal racehorse, and would go as fast as you wished and stay as long as you wanted him. Trident was a sluggard, but Abercorn a horse of splendid disposition. I think the more of his performances because he met a rare lot of racehorses in his career—Maxim, Moorhouse, and Matador as youngsters, and later on Carbine, The Australian Peer, Lochiel, Melos, and Mantou. The hardest race I ever rode was on Abercorn, when only a head separated him from Carbine and Melos, whom he had to beat in turn, and he was still at his best when an accident on the training-track broke him down."

What is the least pleasant part of a jockey's experience?

"To my mind wasting for light mounts. When I won the Cup on Grand Flaneur I was in the Turkish bath up to 11 o'clock on the day of the race. The weight was 6st. 10lb., and I came down to within 2lb. of it, but was very sorry after, for I nearly killed myself. In wasting different men have different methods. I have known some who could go into the bath for six and eight hours at a stretch. I used to take baths every second day, eat lightly, and live temperately. To one troubled as I have been with asthma, it was sometimes cruel work to go down to the training-track for early work of a foggy morning, and many a time I would have given a hundred pounds for the privilege of stopping at home; but I never gave in—it's part of the price one pays for success."

It's essential, then, that the jockey who rides the race should ride the horse in work

"Well, it's desirable—for a big race, especially. You need to know your horse thoroughly, and can only do that by riding him in work. A horse may not like you at first—that baby of mine, Carlton, had a decided objection to me the first time I rode him, but now he takes a flower out of my coat in the most confident way."

Most steeplechase jockeys have their unlucky fences. Have you any unlucky course?

"My unlucky spot is a particular point in the straight at Randwick. I have come down three times at the one place—with Adelaide, Martini-Henry, and Despot."

Though one would sooner listen to Tom Hales while he chats of the racing and racers of the present and past, some space must be spared to the figures which have so important a place in turf history. Tom Hales practically began his career as a jockey in first-class company in 1872, when he won the Ballarat Handicap on The Ace, so that with the close of '92 he came of age. During those 21 years' riding he had 1,645 mounts, won 490 races, was second 326 times, and third 190 times, so that during his whole career he has been out of it. He has won in stakes a sum of £166,770, with only one Melbourne Cup in the modest form of a stake of the value of £1,485 to swell the total. It was amongst what are known as classic events, such as Derbys and Legers, that Tom Hales reaped his richest harvest. Between Randwick and Flemington he has won 13 Derbys and 17 St. Legers, or, counting in four South Australian events under the same historic turf title, a St. Leger for every year of his 21 years' riding. Of trifles in the way of town cups his score includes one Melbourne, on the never beaten Grand Flaneur; three Sydney, two Adelaide, one Hobart, one Launceston, two Albury, six Geelong, and one Ballarat. Seven Champions and eight Australian Cups are also important items in the long list. One of the Albury Cups was won on his own gallant little mare Beeswing, now at

stud farm, Haleswood, in the very heart of the North-Eastern horse country; and the cup, a beautiful gold one, is the handsome trophy in the drawing-room at Acemeville. You may see a painting of this pretty little mare on the wall, with her owner in the saddle, wearing when that race was run the brown jacket and white cap he wore for Mr. Herbert Power on that other wonderful little racehorse, Savanaka. With a pair of blue sleeves put on they form his own racing colours now. Tom Hales's biggest year for stakes was the season of '89-'90, when he won £17,183; but taking average and stakes together, '87-'88 was an exceptional season, for he won 35 races in 75 rides, and was only 18 times unplaced.

HAZELEIGH AND ORRIE-COWIE ESTATES.

On WEDNESDAY, November 30, at 2.30 p.m.

ELDER, SMITH, & CO., LIMITED, are instructed by the Executor in the Estate of H. F. Hannay, deceased, to sell by auction, at their Salerooms, Currie-street, Adelaide—

HAZELEIGH.

Lot 1. The HAZELEIGH ESTATE, Hundred of Saddleworth, comprising 3,019 Acres, or thereabouts, of FREEHOLD LAND, situate close to the Saddleworth Railway Station. The property is watered by the River Gilbert; also by permanent Springs, Dams, &c., and is well improved.

Lot 2. The Stock, comprising 20 Stud Rams, 40 Ram Lambs, 18 Lincoln Ewes, about 414 Flock Ewes, 235 Lambs, and 80 killing Sheep.

ORRIE-COWIE.

Also the Whole of the ORRIE-COWIE ESTATE, Yorke's Peninsula, viz. —

Lot 3. FREEHOLD FARM of 924 ACRES, Hundred of Moorowie.

Lot 4. The "ORRIE COWIE" STATION, comprising 11,260 Acres of FREEHOLD LAND in the Hundreds of Para Wurlie and Carrrie, extensively improved: with which will be given in 18,982 Acres held under GOVERNMENT LEASES.

Lot 5. The STOCK, comprising 2 high-class Merino Stud Rams, 20 Flock Rams, 100 Merino Stud Ewes, about 1,750 Flock Ewes, 700 Wethers, 850 Lambs.

Lot 6. 14 Working Bullocks and 4 Steers.

Lot 7. 72 Horses, including a great many excellent Breeding Mares (draughts).

Lots 8, 9, 10. 3 Draught Stallions.

Lot 11. 1 Blood Stallion.

Delivery of the Orrie-Cowie Stock will be given from the 12th to 14th December. Possession of the

Sold at 50% - 2/1

6/6

2/1

6/6

£3.10/10

4.10/1

£185.

Geo. L. Houston

AN AMUSING INCIDENT.

THE LAIRD OF JOHNSTONE ARRESTED AS A SPY.

JOHNSTONE, Noon.—A Johnstone gentleman has just received a letter from his son, who is in business in South Africa, to the effect that he met Mr George L. Houston, of Johnstone Castle, at Pietermaritzburg. The Laird of Johnstone was delighted to meet his countryman, and in the course of conversation he intimated his intention of going to the front.

A few days later Mr — received a note from Mr Houston asking him to come in all haste, as he had been arrested by the British officials as a spy. The young Johnstonian and a Paisley man at once went to the help of the Laird, satisfied the authorities as to his "bona-fides," and he was released.

Jan. 1900

CLEM HILL AND TALL SCORING.

A WONDERFUL RECORD.

[By Recorder.]

The wonderful score by Clement Hill, Australia's champion batsman, in the match against New South Wales on Monday and Tuesday, gives the opportunity to recall the career of Adelaide's cricket prodigy. He is the fourth son of Mr. John Hill, manager of the well-known coaching firm of John Hill & Co., and was born on March 13, 1877. He is a member of a good cricketing family, and is the brightest star of them all. His first jump into fame was in 1893, when he scored 360, and retired, for Prince Alfred in the annual college match against St. Peter's. From that time he rapidly climbed the ladder of success, and is now on the highest rung. Every one who saw him play his magnificent innings of 365 not out must come to the conclusion that no cricketer living could have played finer and truer cricket. He has still, all going well, many years of cricket ahead of him, and at 23 years of age he may safely be bracketed with Ranjitsinhji for the position of best batsman of the world. George Giffen, South Australia's first champion, has scored 17 centuries in first-class cricket during about 21 years, while Hill in six years has made 16. With our champion in such grand form we have every reason to hope for good things, because there is being built around him a young team which, though not yet strong, possesses talent that gives promise to develop to the advantage of the colony. Detailed reference need not be made to the particulars noted below. They indicate Hill's own century record, and his position among English and Australian batsmen:—

HILL'S CENTURIES.

March, 1895—S.A. v. Stoddart's team	150*
February, 1896—S.A. v. N.S.W.	206*
July, 1896—Australian XI. v. Derbyshire	130
July, 1896—Australian XI. v. Surrey	118*
November, 1897—S.A. v. Stoddart's team	200
January, 1898—Australia v. England	188
February, 1898—S.A. v. Victoria	135
February, 1898—S.A. v. N.S.W.	170
December, 1898—S.A. v. N.S.W.	109
January, 1899—S.A. v. N.S.W.	159
March, 1899—Australian XI. v. Rest of Australia	101*
June, 1899—Australian XI. v. M.C.C.	132
June, 1899—Australian XI. v. Cambridge	160
June, 1899—Australia v. England	135
January, 1900—S.A. v. Victoria	126*
December, 1900—S.A. v. N.S.W.	365*

WORLD'S FIRST-CLASS SCORERS OVER 300.

A. C. MacLaren, Lancashire v. Somerset, 1895	424
C. Hill, S.A. v. N.S.W., 1900	365*
R. Abel, Surrey v. Somerset, 1899	357*
W. G. Grace, M.C.C. v. Kent, 1876	344
W. W. Read, Surrey v. Oxford, 1888	338
W. L. Murdoch, N.S.W. v. Victoria, 1882	321
W. G. Grace, Gloucester v. Yorkshire, 1876	315*
T. Hayward, Surrey v. Lancashire, 1898	315*
J. T. Brown, Yorkshire v. Sussex, 1897	311
Mjr. Poore, Hampshire v. Somerset, 1899	304
W. G. Grace, Gloucester v. Yorkshire, 1876	301
V. Trumper, Australia v. Sussex, 1898	300*
J. T. Brown, Yorkshire v. Derbyshire, 1898	300

AUSTRALIAN SCORES OVER 200.

C. Hill, S.A. v. N.S.W., 1900	365*
C. Hill, S.A. v. N.S.W., 1896	206*
C. Hill, S.A. v. England, 1897	200
W. L. Murdoch, N.S.W. v. England, 1882	321
W. L. Murdoch, Australia v. Sussex, 1882	226*
W. L. Murdoch, Australia v. Combined Australia, 1884	270*
W. L. Murdoch, Australia v. England, 1884	211
V. Trumper, Australia v. Sussex, 1899	390*
H. Moses, N.S.W. v. Victoria, 1888	297*
G. Giffen, S.A. v. Victoria, 1891	271
G. Giffen, S.A. v. Victoria, 1891	257
G. Giffen, S.A. v. N.S.W., 1893	205
G. Giffen, S.A. v. England, 1887	203
P. S. McDonnell, N.S.W. v. Victoria, 1886	239
H. Graham, Australia v. Derbyshire, 1893	219
H. H. Massie, Australia v. Oxford, 1882	206
S. E. Gregory, Australia v. England, 1894	201
M. A. Noble, N.S.W. v. S.A., 1899	200



CLEM HILL.

Walsde Oval Dec. 1900

NEW SOUTH WALES.										
First Innings.										
V. Trumper, b. F. Jarvis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	32
H. Donnan, c. Matthews, b. Giffen	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19
F. A. Iredale, c. Leak, b. F. Jarvis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	37
M. A. Noble, b. Travers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23
A. J. Hopkins, st. A. Jarvis, b. Travers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	65
S. E. Gregory, st. A. Jarvis, b. Reedman	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	51
R. A. Duff, c. Stuart, b. Reedman	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
C. Gregory, b. Travers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16
J. J. Kelly, c. and b. Reedman	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11
W. P. Howell, b. Reedman	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
J. J. Marsh, not out	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Byes 5, leg-byes 2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	270
The wickets fell thus:—										
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
60	54	111	123	228	242	242	261	270	279	
Bowling Analysis.										
					O.	M.	R.	W.		
Travers	..	..	..	..	35	7	85	3		
Matthews	..	..	..	..	9	1	29	—		
F. Jarvis	..	..	..	..	18	2	50	2		
Giffen	..	..	..	..	12	—	49	1		
Walkley	..	..	..	..	7	—	27	—		
Reedman	..	..	..	..	12.3	3	32	4		
Second Innings.										
C. Gregory, c. Hill, b. Travers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
H. Donnan, b. Travers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13
S. E. Gregory, not out	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Total (for 2 wickets)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22
SOUTH AUSTRALIA.										
First Innings.										
K. H. Leak, b. Marsh	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12
F. T. Hack, b. Marsh	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13
C. Hill, not out	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	305*
G. Giffen, c. and b. Howell	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
F. Jarvis, c. Howell, b. Hopkins	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9
J. C. Reedman, c. Howell, b. Hopkins	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	71
P. Stuart, b. Hopkins	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0
J. Matthews, b. Marsh	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12
A. H. Jarvis, b. Marsh	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
E. Walkley, b. Marsh	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	53
J. Travers, b. Howell	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0
Byes 23, leg-byes 10, wides 9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	42
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	575
The wickets fell thus:—										
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
8	43	65	88	294	294	341	341	573	575	
Bowling Analysis.										
					O.	M.	R.	W.		
Noble	..	..	..	..	26	7	57	—		
Marsh	..	..	..	..	53	12	181	5		
Howell	..	..	..	..	34	3	100	2		
Hopkins	..	..	..	..	34	8	116	3		
Trumper	..	..	..	..	15	1	67	—		
Gregory	..	..	..	..	3	—	12	—		
Noble bowled 5 wides, Marsh 2 wides, and Hopkins 2 wides.										
Umpires—Messrs. T. A. Reeves and R. Callaway.										

Governor Sir Geo Le Hunte

1902

Mr. Le Hunte
Members
 Smeaton
 John B. Swell
 Caldwell
 Caldwell
 Blackmore
 E. Brand
 P. Bright
 W. Bright
 Deane
 H. Deane
 Cruise
 O. Cludmore
 Donaghy
 Fetheringham
 Gordon
 Marshall
 T. Mott
 M. Mott
 Hope Murray
 M. Mott
 Penne
 Pike
 W. Penne
 Roe
 Sanders
 Langdon
 Stock
 Tennant
 Toms
 D. Coombe
 Wilson
 Young
 The work
 probably 30 come

asked himself
How who came
 G. Downer
 A. Wake
 J. Buxton
 A. Buxton
 J. Duncan
 H. B. B. B.
 W. B. B. B.
 W. B. B. B.
 Joseph Fisher
 G. H. H.
 J. H. H.
 M. H. H.
 Frank H. H.
 R. H. H.
 H. H. H.
 T. H. H.
 T. H. H.
 S. H. H.
 S. H. H.
 The Dean
 Sir John H. H.
 General H. H.
 H. H. H.
 H. H. H.
 might be used
 and 4 others to
 540 people
 become to the
 widow off
 Day was found
 had they know
 the help and
 Bishop & others
 placed the medals
 with their presence

Mr. Le Hunte's Promotion.
 It is not always that Colonial officials are popular in the dependencies in which they are called upon to serve, especially in the case of Crown Colonies, where in a general way what is regarded as the bureaucratic despotism of Downing Street is cordially despised. But it would be difficult to put a finger on a colony in which Mr. George Ruthven Le Hunte has worked in which his promotion to the Governorship of South Australia will not be hailed with the highest satisfaction. It is an extraordinary lift up the official ladder, but this capable and tactful official is well worthy of his advancement. It is not often that a Colonial official falls into such luck of promotion in one day—to be elevated from a post of £1,500 a year in a malarial hot-bed to one of £4,000 in one of the most magnificent climates in the world.

Wife v. Coffin.
 MR. RUTHVEN LE HUNTE belongs to an old Wexford family, has just turned fifty, and has been for nearly thirty years in the Colonial Service. He went down to Fiji as private secretary to Lord Stanmore (Sir Arthur Gordon) after the islands were taken over from the late King Cakobau. Later on he held various appointments in the West Indies and the Mauritius, and was specially selected for Port Moresby when Sir William MacGregor came away five years ago. New Guinea is one of the places to which a white man cannot take his wife, but has to take a coffin instead if he wishes to be buried with decorum; going to his new post Mr. Le Hunte can throw his coffin overboard and take his wife to Government House with him. The new "Governess" of the Farinaceous Colony is a daughter of Mr. John Clowes, D.L., of Burton Court, in Herefordshire.

Michael Hunte
 Liverpool
 24500 ann pennd
 1895
 300 CL
 400 spend here
 27095 ann
 17000 sheep
 550 cattle
 350 Horses

From sheep's backs to London

32/6² less 20 pct. with share of profit which last year was 3/9

~~From sheep's backs 32/6 with some deductions~~

~~without particular average turn to year with deductions as above~~

From the sheep's backs 25/ to London subject to same allowances if without average.

Another party offers (Care)

32/6 with 20 pct offer to include average

25/- " " " " " without average

Towning to Melbourne Str. Mulligan 35 ^{40 miles} Flat 40 Lacepede Bay 30 miles

Railway to Nallacoota to Plewala 32 at Hambier 32. Casterton 35

Hamilton 40.

Boats crosses have ^{at 10 o'c of night} (Except on Saturdays) at 2 afternoon

arriving at 6 to 7 morning - ergal - unless you

go on Saturday (Sleeping in Boat) you must

sleep at Linn's Bonding House morning - Linn must be

written to do no work and arrange to send special

steamer in which case you must reach Wellington

flat same evening. Another route will be

Strathmore to Wellington 30 miles

Wellington to Wellington flat 40 to 43 miles

Gollan thinks we should go from Wellington flat to

Lacepede Bay (25 to Salt creek 18 to Coalston ^{33 to Lacepede} 76 miles)

road can be done in 8 hours

Gollan also suggests going along the Coast

Insurances.

at Balhar House 5000

Furniture 2000

Torrens Park

House 7000

Furniture 3500

Stables 1200

Horses 240

Remainder 14000

Improvements on Leases see Pastoral (P)

Inverlaw, went with tree - Nellie Glen - Steams the Megalong
 - The Coy. The Gibraltar, - The Little River - Carson approach



Joan's shells 1897
 Auction with 35/- 38/- 38/-
 400 100 170
 Boulders 100
 Branks 25

REGISTRAR'S RETURNS.

During the quarter ending 30th June 1899 were registered in Scotland 34,976 births, deaths, and 3615 marriages. The births and marriages are above the average for the corresponding quarter of the previous ten years, and the deaths are below it.

BIRTHS.—34,976 births were registered in Scotland during the quarter, being at the annual rate for every ten thousand of the estimated population or 3.28 per cent. In the principal town districts birth-rate for every ten thousand persons was in the large town districts, 350; in the small districts, 336; in the mainland rural districts, and in the insular rural districts, 193. The rate in Glasgow for every ten thousand persons 356; in Greenock and in Perth, 355; in Aberdeen 350; in Paisley, 332; in Leith, 328; in Dundee, and in Edinburgh, 290. Of the 34,976 births, 217 6.2 per cent, were illegitimate. In the main rural districts, 8.0 per cent, of the births were legitimate; in the insular rural districts, 6.5; in principal town districts, 6.2; in the small districts, 5.6; and in the large town districts. The rate of illegitimacy was highest in the northern and southern divisions; and in only 5 the counties was the rate over 10 per cent. Of 34,976 births, 17,833 were of males and 17,143 females, being at the rate of 104 males to every 100 females. 11,225 births were registered during the quarter, being at the rate of 374 daily; 12,403 during the month of June, or 413 daily; and 11,348 during the month of July, or 378 daily.

Percentage of the Illegitimate to the Total Births in the Counties of Scotland during the Quarter ending 30th June 1899.

Shetland.....	40	Dumbarton.....	5
Orkney.....	81	Argyle.....	7
Caithness.....	103	Bute.....	4
Sutherland.....	69	Perth.....	40
Highland.....	45	Ayr.....	44
Argyll.....	80	Lanark.....	52
Highland.....	90	Linlithgow.....	46
Highland.....	114	Edinburgh.....	62
Highland.....	124	Haddington.....	54
Highland.....	109	Berwick.....	92
Highland.....	76	Peebles.....	35
Highland.....	78	Selkirk.....	53
Highland.....	84	Roxburgh.....	75
Highland.....	54	Dumfries.....	111
Highland.....	91	Kirkcudbright.....	93
Highland.....	13	Wigtown.....	147
Highland.....	45		

The deaths of 19,451 persons were registered in Scotland during the quarter, being at the rate of 182 for every ten thousand of the population, or 1.82 per cent. The number registered in England and Wales during the quarter was 131,529, being at the annual rate of 1.82 per cent. The death-rate in the principal town districts for every ten thousand persons was in the large town districts and in the main-land rural districts, 179; in the small town districts, 197; in Aberdeen, 191; in Perth, 182; in Paisley, 176; in Greenock, 166. Of the 19,451 deaths, 9833 were of males, 9620 of females. 6524 deaths were registered during the month of April, or 217 daily; 6767 during the month of May, or 225 daily; and 6160 during June, or 205 daily.

John O'Groat's Bill
 1896 - 4/-
 Stabling - meals
 Good to see, Dundee 1896

H. M. MACKENZIE

John O'Groat's House Hotel.



1899

July 21	To Tea + Stabling	£ 6
	Coachman	1 6
	Stables	6
		4 6
	Paid	
	J. Mackenzie	

with Receipt

Improvements on Leases see Pastoral (P)

Involunt. went with tree - nellie's Glen - Skeans the Megalong
 - The Cop. The Gibraltar - The Little River - Custom approach



*Sp. Joubert
 Transvaal*

Doan's Shells 1897
 Auction worth 39-38/6 38/-
 400 100 170
 Boulders 100
 Wankols 25

REGISTRAR'S RETURNS.

DURING the quarter ending 30th June 1893, there were registered in Scotland 34,976 births, 19,451 deaths, and 9615 marriages. The births and marriages are above the average for the corresponding quarter of the previous ten years, and the deaths are below it.

BIRTHS.—34,976 births were registered in Scotland during the quarter, being at the annual rate of 328 for every ten thousand of the estimated population, or 3.28 per cent. In the principal town districts the birth-rate for every ten thousand persons was 342; in the large town districts, 350; in the small town districts, 336; in the mainland rural districts, 285; and in the insular rural districts, 193. The birth-rate in Glasgow for every ten thousand persons was 356; in Greenock and in Perth, 355; in Aberdeen, 350; in Paisley, 332; in Leith, 328; in Dundee, 309; and in Edinburgh, 290. Of the 34,976 births, 2179, or 6.2 per cent., were illegitimate. In the mainland rural districts, 8.0 per cent. of the births were illegitimate; in the insular rural districts, 6.5; in the principal town districts, 6.2; in the small town districts, 5.6; and in the large town districts, 4.8. The rate of illegitimacy was highest in the north-eastern and southern divisions; and in only six of the counties was the rate over 10 per cent. Of the 34,976 births, 17,833 were of males and 17,143 of females, being at the rate of 104 males to every 100 females. 11,225 births were registered during April, being at the rate of 374 daily; 12,403 during May, being at the rate of 400 daily; and 11,348 during June, or 378 daily.

Percentage of the Illegitimate to the Total Births in the Counties of Scotland during the Quarter ending 30th June 1893.

Sutherland.....	40	Dumbarton.....	33
Orkney.....	81	Argyle.....	79
Caithness.....	103	Bute.....	47
Sutherland.....	60	Renfrew.....	40
Ross and Cromarty.....	45	Ayr.....	44
Inverness.....	80	Lanark.....	52
Nairn.....	90	Linlithgow.....	46
Elgin.....	114	Edinburgh.....	62
Banff.....	124	Haddington.....	54
Aberdeen.....	109	Berwick.....	82
Kincardine.....	76	Peebles.....	35
Forfar.....	78	Selkirk.....	53
Perth.....	84	Roxburgh.....	73
Fife.....	54	Dumfries.....	111
Kinross.....	91	Kirkcubright.....	93
Blackmarnan.....	13	Wigtown.....	147
Stirling.....	45		

DEATHS.—The deaths of 19,451 persons were registered in Scotland during the quarter, being at the annual rate of 182 for every ten thousand of the estimated population, or 1.82 per cent. The number of deaths registered in England and Wales during the quarter was 131,529, being at the annual rate of 166 for every ten thousand of the estimated population, or 1.66 per cent. The death-rate in the principal town districts for every ten thousand persons was 190; in the large town districts and in the mainland rural districts, 179; in the small town districts, 174; and in the insular rural districts, 173. The death-rate for every ten thousand persons in Dundee was 198; in Glasgow, 197; in Aberdeen, 191; in Perth, 189; in Edinburgh, 182; in Paisley, 176; in Greenock, 170; and in Leith, 166. Of the 19,451 deaths, 9633 were of males, and 9620 of females. 6524 deaths were registered during April, or 217 daily; 6767 during May, or 218 daily; and 6160 during June, or 205 daily.

*John O'Groat's bill
 1894
 Habling + meals*

*Good to John O'Groat 1894
 To H. M. M. A. C. H.*

John O'Groat's House



1894
 July 27 To Sun + Sal
 Coachman
 H. M. M. A. C. H.

*Paid
 J. Mackenzie*

Insurance
 Lmt Lan F. I. Coy.

Mt Barker Pol 1004, 9th m
 Dwelling 5000
 Contents 2000
 £7000

Premium £12/19. = about 5/6% Covered to 1/1/19

do . Pol 1952055 m

Detached dwelling at Auchendarroch
 Premium 13/6 = 5/6% Covered to Feb 19

Jurens Park Pol 1952265 m
 House 8000
 Contents 5000
 Concert room Theatre 5000
 Contents 500
 Stables 1500
 Contents 200
 £18200

Premium £26/6 =

about 5/10%

John O'Groats



RELIABLE SERIES No. 957/20

JOHN O'GROATS.

see of 1/12/19 page for charge
 for 2/1/19 for 2/1/19 and
 2/1/19 for 2/1/19 and
 2/1/19 for 2/1/19 and

Arrangement with Professor Kelly. Yes as Dr. Arambeg
 10/6 an hour for teaching - Man 3 to 4 hours
 a day no charge for time not employed in
 teaching

Ketchovla 10000 acres and 1200 lambs - 1881
 Oct 1881, only 14000 on the run 1150 cattle

Ketchovla Gaustin was paid August 20th 1873 £2000
 — 17th 1874 1000

These were the sums when he went out

The Run was credited £4000 on the
 30th of April 1867 and as the interest was
 added to the Run as it did not come out
 of the pocket

Ketchovla Sheeh

1882	Full month's runs	3960	
	6 tooth		1830
	4 -		1165
	2 -		2020
			8975
4 tooth wethers		1440	
2 - "		2300	
Lambs		1200	
Rams		150	
			5090
			14065

Syndicate

Heswick 100 acres bought from ~~Dr~~ Cullinard for £3000
 £10,000 paid down

19 days sale of syndicate realized it was said £13000
 (of which however 5000 of 6000 was to be given back) more
 of the said had been paid by the buyers I believe, and the
 syndicate offer to respect the £10000 and the land taken

R. Kell. Currinham head 1894

Last years payment has already been paid £100 B.S.
next years payment is due 11 Octr all that is owing me
is 15/- for interest and I prefer that too being paid 11 Octr

Mr. Timmank Fall in Nov. died Dec 1893

Kingston Description of Mt Synon &c.

A gruesome ghoul with lips seeking with
mendacity and poetic with malice
Half Squid Half Runk

ASCENT OF MOUNT KOSCIUSKO.
[By Telegraph.] 1892
We have received following telegram from
Kiandra:—Mr. Smit and Professor
Watson came in on the Australian Alps
to-night. They left the River Indi
on the 4th, and made the ascent of Mount
Kosciusko, 7,250 feet, on the 6th. This is
Professor Watson's second ascent of Kos-
ciusko, as in 1867 he went up with Mr. Black,
the present Surveyor-General of Victoria, and
helped to build the cairn.

March 29th 1893

The cairn where Townsends for
an elevation past have deposited
their cairns on the mecca of the Alps
was built before Bowen & Muller

K

made his ascent 1893.

Mr Black placed the cairn on the most conspicuous
and boldst of three peaks on being most suitable for trig
survey of the country to the Eastward (Othman Victoria)
It was slightly to the westward of the water shed and in
sight of other conspicuous points + + +

Black was a survey party up autumn 1867 - Watson
joined them. They got horses heavy baggage etc
placed called John and walked up the face of
the mountain cutting their way through the scrub
+ + + would never have heard the names of Mt Townsend
& Muller's Peak until 1892

Mr Townsend Surveyor General located the highest point
about 1840 - his path was at a distance of 1000 yds
from Townsend - Mr. Lyman Deputy Surveyor General
verified Townsend's work in 1860 and

confirmed none enclosure
in the early 70's. The S.W. corner of the block
was Townsend's

TO REPLACE THE TEN COMMANDMENTS.

MR. KENSIT STILL CRUSADING.

This Time against Certain "Ornaments" in St. Ethelburga's, Bishopsgate, Which He Asks Should be Authoritatively Removed.

In the Consistory Court to-day, the application of Mr. John Kensit and two others for a faculty for the removal of illegal ornaments from St. Ethelburga, Bishopsgate, brought together a strong muster of counsel. Mr. H. C. Greene, Q.C., appeared for Kensit; Mr. Jelf, Q.C., and Mr. H. C. Richards, Q.C., for the vicar and churchwardens.

Better Than the Ornaments.

Mr. Greene, Q.C., admitted that Kensit and his friends only took premises in St. Ethelburga's parish in order to give him the



THE CHANCELLOR PRESIDES.
(A Star artist's sketch.)

right to protest against the illegal ornaments, illegally placed there. They now asked for a faculty to remove these ornaments, and to replace the Ten Commandments.

Some of the Objectionable Practices.

To show the sort of "atmosphere" at St. Ethelburga's, and the "sensuous" sort of worship there, Mr. Greene mentioned that among the practices existing there (not the subject of this application):

Holy water was introduced, and there was a ceremonial washing of the hands. A tabernacle was placed on the re-table, and there was a reservation of the Host. Mass was celebrated with the mixed chalice and the elevation of the elements.

A Dummy Tabernacle.

Thence counsel passed to describe the immediate subjects of this application.

An article called a tabernacle. Several crucifixes and a painting of Our Lord vestments, a chasuble, a maniple, and an alb.

This tabernacle (counsel said) was a sort of box with an open door which undoubtedly had been used before Dr. Cobb came there, but it now appeared that since his arrival a "dummy," to all appearances like the other tabernacle "except that it won't open," had been substituted. That substitution, counsel suggested, showed that the vicar and churchwardens desired to sail as near the wind as they could.

Difference of Meaning.

The tabernacle was 16in. high by 10in. by 10in.; and Mr. Greene, reading from the petition, said that originally it contained "concentrated" elements. "Consecrated," corrected Mr. Jelf, and the audience laughed heartily, and then pulled itself up suddenly as though it wasn't quite sure of itself.

Very soon there was a breeze. After they discovered the substitution of the "dummy" tabernacle, Kensit's solicitor wrote to the vicar's solicitor—

"If such conduct as this had been used in matters of private business, we should have called it a piece of trickery."

No Applause.

"Hear, hear," came from near where Kensit sat.

Mr. Jelf, Q.C., fired up. "May I ask your lordship that there shall be no applause. There is no foundation for this."

Who Was Responsible?

The solicitor's letter went on to re-impute the persons responsible for this conduct over-reached themselves, since the duty as illegal as the original tabernacle vicar's solicitor replied that the Chancellor's opinion was the only one he cared about nothing for the plaintiffs.

A Bona Fide Parishioner.

Mr. Greene, Q.C., proceeded to deal with the defendants' answer that Kensit was no



MR. KENSIT LISTENS.
(A Star artist's sketch in Court to-day.)

bona fide parishioner. Why, he replied, some purposes it had been held that a traveller was a bona fide parishioner.

Not a Worshipper.

The defendants' second point was that Kensit was not a "bona-fide worshipper." "Upon earth," retorted Mr. Greene, "is a 'bona-fide worshipper'? Is it such a puzzle as 'bona-fide traveller' or a 'conscientious objector'?"

The defendants also alleged that the vicar and churchwardens had caused disturbances in church. "Absolutely unfounded and most unjust," said Mr. Greene; it was the defendants' misdeeds who made the disturbances. Kensit! Oh, dear no!

Reverence and Incense.

The defendants' next point was that there was no superstitious use of the crucifixes. But, counsel said, they had been veiled at one season and decked with flowers at another. Acts of reverence had been paid to them, the crucifix on the holy table had been censed, and with a sly nit at Mr. H. C. Richards's pleadings at Lambeth, Mr. Greene said there could be no pretence of "fumigation" or "sanitary purposes" in this case. These crucifixes had been placed there without any faculty from that Court. Evidence would be called that a person had been seen to kiss one of the crucifixes.

Then Mr. Greene spent a cheerful hour reading "cases."

The hearing after that was adjourned.

ST. ETHELBURGA'S, BISHOPS

MR. KENSIT'S APPLICATION.

The Chancellor of the diocese of London, again presided over a Consistory Court in the Chapter House, St. Paul's, to-day, to hear the petition of Messrs. Kensit, Hone, and Hill for the removal of crucifixes and other alleged ornaments from St. Ethelburga's, Bishops. Further evidence was offered in support of Kensit's petition by Mr. Greene, Q.C., M.P., Benjamin Whitehead.

Mr. H. C. Hill, who resides at Canonbury, is a parishioner in respect of his partnership room occupied in Bishopsgate with Messrs. Hone and Hill, said he attended the services. He was put up as a churchwarden, but was and he had not attended a vestry meeting. He described the images and ornaments, he said, were sprinkled with holy water, the curate kept his back to the congregation the whole of the Communion Service. Carved in broad daylight, and incense burned. Nearly the whole of the congregation held themselves when the curate held the wafer above his head. The chalice was mixed, censed, and elevated. Two cards were read from the book of prayer while the wafer was being used. The matter that certainly was not in the Prayer Book was the church last Sunday morning, on which Dr. Cobb took the censor from the acolyte towards the ornaments, the altar, and the church. He saw a parishioner come out and go on all fours, "something like a dog" on the consecrated wafer. The gentleman present in court, and he saw by his gesture acknowledged the action. Since Dr. Cobb the crucifix had been veiled in Lent.—I

Witness was a stationer, and he had no objection to write the name of his employer and give the name of the Chancellor. (This was done). He had room occupied by himself and part of the church last Sunday morning, on which Dr. Cobb took the censor from the acolyte towards the ornaments, the altar, and the church. He saw a parishioner come out and go on all fours, "something like a dog" on the consecrated wafer. The gentleman present in court, and he saw by his gesture acknowledged the action. Since Dr. Cobb the crucifix had been veiled in Lent.—I

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Hispania Recensio

God of our fathers, known of all—
Lord of our far-flung battle line—
Beneath whose awful Hand we hold
Dominion over palm and pine—
Lord God of Hosts, be with us yet,
Lest we forget—lest we forget!

The tumult and the shouting dies—
The captains and the kings depart—
Still stands Thine ancient Sacrifice,
An humble and a contrite heart.
Lord God of Hosts, be with us yet,
Lest we forget—lest we forget!

Unhallowed our navies melt away—
On dull and headland sinks the fire—
Lo, all our pomp of yesterday
Is one with Nineveh and Tyre!
Judge of the Nations, spare us yet,
Lest we forget—lest we forget!

If, drunk with sight of power, we loose
Wild tongues that have not Thee in awe—
Such boasting as the Gentiles use
Or lesser breeds without the Law—
Lord God of Hosts, be with us yet,
Lest we forget—lest we forget!

For heathen heart that puts her trust
In reeking tube and iron shard—
All valiant dust that builds on dust,
And guarding, calls not Thee to guard—
For frantic boast and foolish word,
Thy mercy on thy People, Lord! Amen.

DAY, DECEMBER 11, 1897.

THE MOUNT KOSCIUSKO OBSERVATORY.

THE HIGH-LEVEL STATION ESTABLISHED.

RETURN OF THE PARTY.

MR. WRAGGE WELL PLEASED.

SOME SURPRISING RESULTS EXPECTED.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL REPORTER.)

COOMA, Friday.—The Kosciusko Observatory is now a going concern, and most of us are back in civilisation once more. Mr. Wragge remains behind on the summit for a couple of days longer to instruct his staff in the use of the various instruments left in their charge, but the practical work of the expedition is completed. We parted from him under a cloud, or, rather, in the middle of one. Huge masses of vapor, so dense that we could hardly distinguish the "Trig" cairn from the door of the Arctic tent a score of yards distant, swept across the summit, bringing an icily cold wind, but Mr. Wragge was perfectly happy, pottering about with his instruments and taking frequent readings. He looked upon that as one of the proudest days in his life, marking as it did the accomplishment of something very dear to him. He certainly has reason to congratulate himself. The fitting up and provisioning of an observatory and staff on the very summit of Australia's highest mountain is no light task. It is attended with all sorts of difficulty, and even a suspicion of danger. The initial difficulties have been overcome mainly through the indomitable pluck and determination of a few experienced bushmen, who have accomplished a feat which at first seemed well nigh impossible.

Mr. James Spencer, of West Point, undertook to pilot the party to the top, and to take up the necessary impedimenta, and he has done wonders. One has simply to ride up once to recognise the Herculean labor involved in engineering a three-horse dray, heavily laden with boxes and stores, from Jindabyne to Kosciusko, but even this was done. The dray started the same day as the packhorses from Jindabyne, and by Wednesday of this week the team and dray stood alongside the cairn. During the early stages of the journey the driver broke a shaft and had to go back for another. Then the dray capsized three-parts of the way up, but, nothing daunted, Mr. Spencer pegged away, forcing a passage

ly near dusk, for then the clouds sail into you quite suddenly, and everything is enveloped in thick fog. But, on the other hand, what a view you get! Away to the north-east stretch the beautiful plains of Monaro. In a north-westerly direction you have Mueller's Peak and the big Boogong Mountain, with the main dividing range which separates the eastern from the southern waters of Australia, and also Mount Twonam and other peaks, at whose base nestle the Kosciusko Lake, the Harnett Lake, and the delightful Blue Lake, with a succession of magnificent gorges running down into the Murray Valley. To the west lie the mountain chains on the Victorian border, and to the east the Crackenback Valley. In the early morning one generally watches the sun rise over a sea of fleecy clouds, which fill the valley, and leave but the higher mountain peaks visible. The sunset simply out-Turners Turner himself. As for native flora, you are in a perfect paradise, and animal life swarms around you. With a pair of snow-shoes many agreeable hours may be passed on the drifts which gather round the summit. Thanks to Mr. Kerry, who is a native of the Snowy River district, we were enabled to disport ourselves gaily in this manner during our stay. We had rain and wind and heat, but no snowstorms.

The permanent staff on the summit is well provided against cold and wind. For the night there are Arctic sleeping-bags, made of tanned sheepskin. At Mr. Wragge's suggestion, I made use of one for a couple of nights. They are warm enough to withstand a thermometer down to zero, but I found them rather constraining. The fit is so tight that one turns over with some difficulty, and it struck me that the yoke of the wool caused a slight aching of the joints. The Arctic tent is made of hurricane canvas of great strength. It is warm inside on the coldest night. My quarters were in an ordinary calico tent eminently unsuited for Arctic conditions. During the greater part of one



MR. WRAGGE ON HORSEBACK.

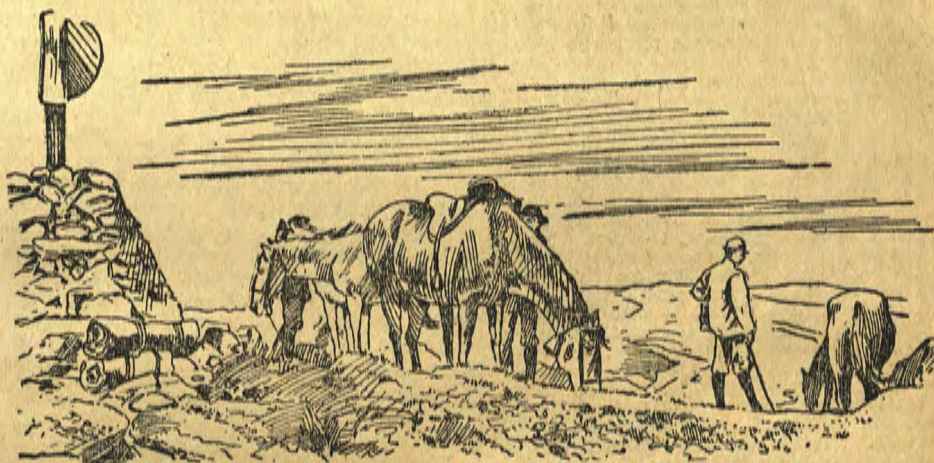


ONE OF THE PARTY IN MOUNTAIN DRESS.





ON THE WAY UP THE MOUNTAIN.



ON THE SUMMIT.—ARRIVAL AT THE CAIRN, SHOWING THE "TRIG" DISC.



ON THE SUMMIT, SHOWING THE TENT OF THE PARTY.

(SKETCHES FROM PHOTOGRAPHS BY OUR SPECIAL REPORTER.)

through dense timber and up slopes which hardly afforded foothold for goats. The delays on the road necessarily prolonged the work of putting up the observatory. Mr. Wragge and his party reached the top of Kosciusko several days in advance of the dray on which were placed many of the instruments to be used for observations. Twice or thrice the pack-horses had to go down to relieve the conveyance of portions of its load. All this might have been avoided had the leader of the expedition laid his plans differently, but, unfortunately, he had little knowledge of the nature of the country to be travelled. Many of the appliances, which were much too bulky for pack-horses, might have been constructed in separate parts, to be fitted together on arrival at their destination, and so on. This notwithstanding, there is room for congratulation at the result. Already Mr. Wragge has satisfied himself that his new high-level station will lead to unique discoveries in meteorological science.

It was with many regrets that we turned our backs on old Kosciusko. Our stay had been barely long enough to fully appreciate her infinite variety. She had a different mood for nearly every hour of the long and delightful day, from sunrise about 4 o'clock to the setting thereof about 7 p.m. she had always something fresh to offer, whilst at night there were lunar fog bows, earth shadows, and other phenomena altogether new to the city dweller. Altogether she was considerate to us in the matter of weather. We never had more than 10deg. or 15deg. of frost or much more than 60deg. of heat. Of course, no party on pleasure bent would dream of camping right on the pinnacle as we did, but from Mr. Wragge's point of view there was no other spot more suitable. You are at the tender mercy of every puff of wind, no matter from what quarter; you are miles above the limit at which firewood is obtainable; and if you don't care about melting snow for drinking water, it is a case of travelling some distance to the nearest mountain gully. Then if you wander away far you may have difficulty in getting back, especial-

night, when the wind was blowing great guns, several of us lay down booted and dressed, ready to scramble under the rocks the minute the tent collapsed. We expected it every second, and were agreeably surprised to find it standing when daybreak arrived. We are not likely to forget that night for some time.

The observatory, as finally fixed, includes all the instruments and fittings necessary to the most minute and reliable observations. The tent stands about 20yds. from the "Trig" cairn built by the surveyor. Just at its door Mr. Wragge's party has built another cairn to hold the mountain barometer, which has been specially procured for the purpose. The thermometers are fixed up in a Stevenson double-covered screen, raised 4ft. above the ground. Then there is one of Mr. Wragge's patent tropic rain gauges near by, and other instruments of which I will say more presently. Readings are to be taken every four hours, simultaneously with readings at the low-level stations to be established at Merimbula and Sale. Mr. Wragge says he has already seen enough, from the investigations made on the summit, to lead him to the conclusion that the results will be surprising. The position, he thinks, is perfectly satisfactory from every point of view. He has no intention of abandoning the station, even in winter, for, although the observers will not be able to see the cold winter through, arrangements will be made for leaving self-recording instruments on the summit for securing the extremes of temperature.

The next experimental station he hopes to establish will be on Bellinder Ker, on the North Queensland coast, about 6000ft. above sea level. He should reach Sydney from Kosciusko on Monday, and will go almost immediately to Merimbula to fix up the low-level station. Mr. Fowles, the second assistant at the Weather Bureau, Brisbane, who came back with us to-day, will go down to Sale to complete arrangements for an observation there.

Cricketing Material, largest assortment in N.S.W., at Mick Simmons', Haymarket and Branches.—Advs.

Sydney Daily Telegraph

DAY, DECEMBER 11, 1897.

partly visited Cape Sabine and procured relics of the ill-fated Greely expedition. The Esquimaux on board were six in number, and named as follows: Keshu and his son Mini; Knup-su and his wife Anrun gna and their children Weksak-suppa, a boy 10 years old, and Ahwewa, a girl 13 years old. These Esquimaux belong to a race of Arctic highlanders which have moved from the northward.

ROBERT E. PEARY, C.E. U.S.N.

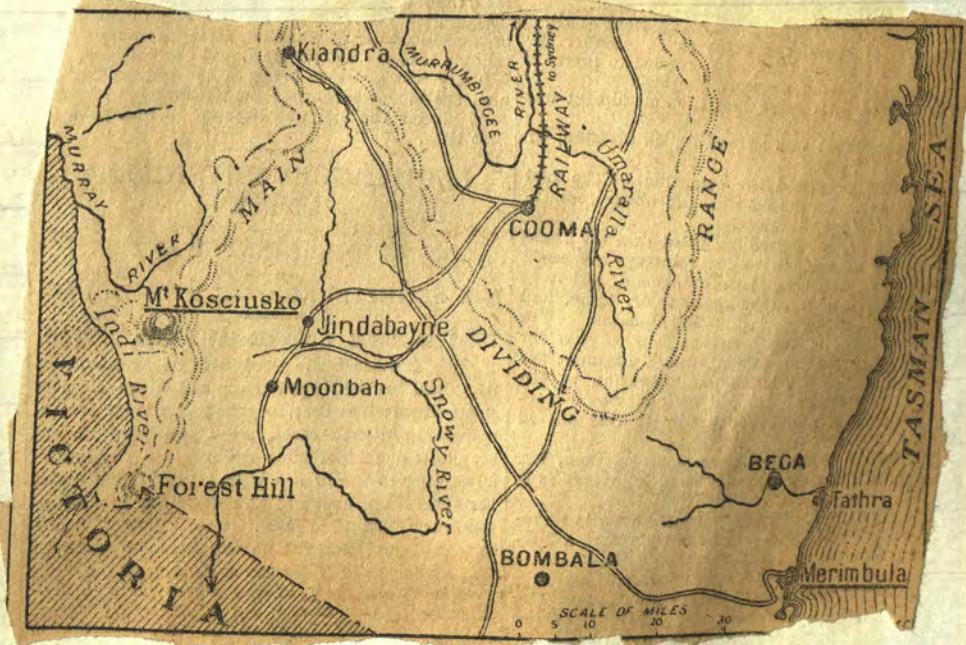


her bulwarks smashed. The vessel was nearly as deep in the water as when she left the port for the North, the great Cape York meteorite, the largest in the world, being in the hold embedded in tons of ballast. Important ethnological collections were made on the trip, and the

In many respects the Sydney Philharmonic, whose season closed on Thursday, has a record for the year of which it may well be proud. The season was inaugurated by the introduction to Australia of Berlioz' unique masterpiece, "Faust," of which two performances were given in one week. The picturesque creation of the French master was well presented, and occasioned much enthusiasm. In a wide and general spirit the society extended its support to Australian music by the production of Mr. Alfred Hill's "Hymns," an exceedingly clever and original work.

MUSIC.

Military in 1857 the Corps of Guides marched from Mardran, then, as now, their headquarters, to Delhi, a distance of 580 miles in 26 days. The time expended on actual marching was not 22 days, the infantry being allowed one camel to every two men to enable them to keep up with the cavalry. Thus the extraordinary average of nearly 30 miles a day was maintained. Before Delhi the corps found itself almost instantly in action, and continued so for three months, losing 560 in killed and wounded. In 1876 the Queen's Guides became the "Queen's Own," in commemoration of the Prince of Wales' visit to India his Royal Highness being appointed honorary colonel of the corps. In the Afghan war the Guides comported themselves with great distinction. Few will have forgotten how Sir Louis Cavagnart, British Envoy at Cabul, and his escort, under Lieutenant W. R. P. Hamilton, V.C., were massacred at the Cabul Residency by overwhelming odds. Three men of the Guides alone escaped. The corps won another laurel at Chitral. On the Panj Kora River in 1895 they gained a fresh tribute of praise by their wonderful discipline and steadiness under trying circumstances.



Mount Kosciusko. An Explorer in a Position

Mount Barker, 25th March 1898.

Dear Mr Ingleby,

Before posting it to you, Professor Watson sends on to me the letter which he has written to you, that I may forward it with my remarks. Please find it enclosed herewith.

I confess I do not like this change of names nor see any necessity for it.

There can be no harm, I think, in treating the whole plateau as Mt Kosciusko, if the rugged peak which has always hitherto bore that name is permitted to retain it. These two tops, Kosciusko and Townsend, may be taken as the two teats of the same mountain.

But to change the top, which is to have the dignity of the larger name, and to rebaptize old Kosciusko, with an altogether new name, because it happens to be 30 to 50 feet lower than another point, seems to me altogether inexpedient and confusing.

This very paltry difference in height has nothing to do with the names, and is more than balanced by the more noble and rugged outline of old Kosciusko, as compared with the flat table topped unimpressive Mount Townsend: which however you wisely chose for the site of an Observatory.

What do we find from Professor Watson's letter.

The highest point on Mt Kosciusko, was located (or suspected) by Mr Townsend, Surveyor General of N.S.Wales, so long ago as 1840 and in his honour it was named by his friends Mount Townsend.

In 1867, Mr Black, Surveyor General of Victoria (with Professor Watson) ascended the mountain and named my peak Kosciusko, building a cairn there. As Kosciusko it is and has always been recognized on the Victorian side and elsewhere in the districts of Snowy Ri

and Moraro, and not till the "nineties" did the N.S.Wales Government place the black tin ball on Mt Townsend in recognition of its slightly greater height (then guessed at 30 feet).

There are several injustices done by these unwarranted changes of names, which you announce: or propose.

Mr Townsend the premier explorer is deprived of the honour which he had worthily earned as discoverer of the true maximum height: and now Mr Townsend's name disappears finally from the map.

Mr Black is deprived of his honour, and some of the results of his work disappear.

All the "Pilgrims" as Professor Watson calls them, to this "Mecca" are left out in the cold, and are declared to have been worshipping at a false shrine.

Finally Old Kosciusko is damnified, by losing the name of a great Polish Hero, and instead has forced upon it, as peak Muller, the name of a man who only ascended it 6 years after the cairn was built by Mr Black and Professor Watson - and 30 years after it had been visited by Mr Surveyor Townsend of N.S.Wales.

And all for what ?

Because it is found to be possibly 50 feet lower than the smoother and more accessible Mt Townsend.

Further as a trigonometrical point there can be no comparison between the two places.

I cannot imagine that the N.S.Wales Government, or the N.S.Wales Survey Department are parties to these outrages on the past history of Mt Kosciusko.

I am, Dear Mr Ingleby,

Yours very truly,

R. Barr Smith

Kanakas in 1842. The No. of months Sept
Total in Newland 9362 2816 Westland

2846 B and Aborg
700 manyboon etc

in ~~the~~ ~~the~~ ~~the~~ } First scattered over Newland
in the ~~the~~ ~~the~~ ~~the~~ } the industry was worth in

logans to Newland besides proper collection £2,561,946

In same time paid to white laborers 995,460

~~over~~ £70000 a year

Of Kanaka labour stopped as no
white man can do their work 20 to 30,000 articles
would be necessary employment

July 26, 1902

AUSTRALIA WINS THE MACKINNON CUP.

The shooting for the Mackinnon Cup (volley-firing at 800 yards) at the annual meeting of the National Rifle Association at Bisley took place to-day, and resulted in a victory for the Australian team. The scores were:—

Australia	1,328
Canada	1,308
Rhodesia	1,267
England	1,265

In consequence of a misunderstanding with regard to the enforcement of the time conditions, the Scottish and New Zealand teams, after protesting, withdrew from the contest.

The Australian team, through their manager, Lieut.-Colonel Davies, offer to shoot the match over again, provided the time limit is enforced.

The following are the individual scores obtained by the members of the Australian team:—

A. Ferguson	124
P. Fargher	121
W. Sloane	117
W. Todd	117
G. Shaw	115
J. T. Lake	113
G. Williams	113
L. F. East	113
J. C. Hibberd	108
E. Whitehead	105
A. Carter	94
W. H. Galliford	88

Kolapore Cup

The Imperial Challenge Cup, better known as the "Kolapore" Cup, which was won this year by the Commonwealth team with a record score of 770, is regarded as the blue ribbon of international team shooting, and to compete for it was the main object of the Australians' visit to Bisley. The trophy was presented to the National Rifle Association of England in 1871 by H.H. the late Rajah of Kolapore for competition among teams of eight as follows:—

(a) One team of volunteers from the mother country; (b) one team from the militia or volunteers of each British colony, dependency, or federation; (c) one team from members home on leave of the Indian Staff Corps or volunteers. This year's competition was the thirty-second that has taken place. The mother country has won the cup 23 times, Canada six times, Victoria once, the little island of Guernsey once, and the Commonwealth of Australia once. As an inducement to colonials there is a prize of £80 awarded to the team, exclusive of the mother country's team, which makes the highest score, and special commemorative prizes are given to each member of the winning team. The ranges fired at are 200, 500, and 600 yards, seven shots at each, with a time limit of an hour at each distance. The prone position is allowed. The targets at 200 yards are 4 by 4 with 7 in. bullseye, and 500 and 600 yards 6 by 6 with 20 in. bullseye. The highest possible individual score is 35 points at each range, 105 in all, and the highest possible team aggregate 840 points. The record score up to this year was that made by the mother country's team in 1899 of 768 points. The home team won the Cup last year with an aggregate score of 759 points—260 at 200 yards, 254 at 500 yards, and 245 at 600 yards—and the team contained the highest individual scorer, who made 34, 33, 33—100. The Canadians were second with 733 points, and won the £80 colonial prize. The other teams competing were Guernsey 717 points, and Jersey 682 points. The Victorian team won the historic trophy in 1897—the first year in which the .303 magazine rifle was used—with a score of 751 points. Canada's last win was in 1896.

MATCHES.
A MELBOURNE WIN.

London, July 28.
Mr. Grummet, of Melbourne, on Saturday, at the Bisley Ranges, won the cup given by the National Rifle Association for the best score with the army service rifle at 200 yards and 600 yards, the money value of the prize being £20.

Mr. Grummet recorded 79 points out of a possible total of 80 points at the two distances.

BISLEY MEETING.

KOLAPORE CUP WON BY AUSTRALIA.

SPLENDID AND POPULAR VICTORY.

1902
London, July 23.

Mr. Ballinger, of the New Zealand rifle team, has secured the third prize of £6 in the contest for the Wimbledon Cup, (shot for over a range of 1,100 yards), with a score of 48.

The leading 300 competitors for the coveted King's prize include the following Australians:—A. Carter, P. Fargher, and R. M. S. Whitehead, 97 points each; W. Todd and W. Sloane, 96 each; Grummit and L. F. East, 95; D. Shaw and W. H. Galliford, 94. The following New Zealanders are also among the 300:—Wilson and Ballinger, 96 each. Pte. Cole, of the 1st Battalion of the Dorsetshire Regiment, won the bronze medal with a score of 103 (two points more than were made by last year's winner).

THE CONTEST FOR THE KOLAPORE CUP.

The Kolapore Cup was won yesterday by the Australians, after a magnificent struggle, with a score of 770, which constitutes a record. The members of teams entering the competition have to fire seven shots each at 200, 500, and 600 yards, and last year the mother country's representatives carried off the prize with 759 points, Canada, coming next with 733, Guernsey 717, Jersey 682, and others with smaller totals.

The aggregate scores yesterday ranged as follow:—Australia, 770; Rhodesia, 758; Canada, 757; the motherland, 755; Guernsey, 748; Natal, 746; New Zealand, 744; India, 708; and the West Indies, 602.

After completing the firing at the 200-yards range the motherland's team led with 262, New Zealand coming second with 262, and Canada third with 259.

At the close of the shooting at 500 yards Canada was first with 519, Australia next with 515, Rhodesia third with 511, and New Zealand fourth with 510.

In the struggle at the 600-yards range the Australians added the splendid total of 255 to their score. A. Carter and V. Todd, of Victoria, making all bull's eyes, and R. M. S. Whitehead, of Victoria, 34 one less than the possible. The individual aggregate scores were as follow:—Whitehead, Victoria, 99; Carter, Victoria, 99; head, Victoria, 101; Carter, Victoria, 99; J. T. Lake, South Australia, 98; P. Fargher, Victoria, 97; A. Ferguson, Queensland, 97; D. Shaw, Queensland, 95; W. Todd, Victoria, 94; W. Sloane, Victoria, 89.

The victory of the Australians was exceedingly popular. The winners were heartily cheered, and Gen. Sir Henry J. T. Hildyard warmly congratulated Lieut.-Col. Davies on the splendid victory his team had achieved.

BISLEY MATCHES.

ST. GEORGE'S CUP.

London, July 25.

Mr. H. Hawthorne, of New Zealand, was at the head of the first stage (500 yards and 600 yards) in the contest for the St. George's Cup at the National Rifle Association matches at Bisley on Friday. He secured 33 points at the 500 yards range and 35 points at the 600 yards. Mr. Gawith, another New Zealander, made 34 points at each range.

Mr. P. Fargher, of Victoria, Mr. W. H. Galliford, of South Australia, Mr. Turnbull and Mr. Ballinger, of New Zealand, scored 66 points each; Mr. King (New Zealand), 65 points; Corporal Hibbard (Tasmania), and Mr. Ferguson (Queensland) 64 points at the two ranges. They will, therefore, be eligible to compete in the second stage.

London, July 27.

In the final stage (800 yards) of the St. George's Cup contest Mr. Fargher scored 113 points, and wins £9. Mr. Ballinger, with 111 points, takes £8; Mr. King, with 110 points, £7; Mr. Gawith, with 110 points, £6; Messrs. Hawthorn and Hibbard, with 109 points, £5 each; Mr. Galliford, with 108 points, £4; Mr. Turnbull, with 102 points, £3.

The winner scored 116 points.

THE KING'S PRIZE.

UNLUCKY NEW ZEALANDERS.

London, July 26.

Private Kerr, of the Dumbarton Militia, won the silver medal in the second stage (600 yards) of the King's Prize on Friday, his aggregate with the points scored at 300 yards and 500 yards being 192 points.

Mr. W. Todd (Victoria) scored 187 points, Mr. W. Ballinger (New Zealand) 184 points, Mr. J. G. Wilson (New Zealand) 183 points, Mr. J. Mathison (New South Wales) 181 points. All these marksmen will shoot in the final stage (800 yards, 900 yards, and 1,000 yards), on Saturday.

The New Zealand team on Thursday won the Belgian Cup (600 yards), with £20 added money, with a score of 101 points against 97 points scored by the Highland Light Infantry, but they have been disqualified on the ground that they were improperly uniformed and equipped.

FINAL STAGE OF THE "KING'S."

EULOGIES FROM EARL ROBERTS.

London, July 27.

During the firing in the final stage of the King's Prize at Bisley on Saturday a heavy gale blew in gusts across the ranges, the wind ranging in velocity from 25 to 40 miles an hour, so that accurate shooting was extremely difficult.

Lieutenant Johnson, of the London Rifle Brigade carried off the first prize (£250, with a gold medal and badge), with a score of 307 points.

Mr. W. Todd (Victoria) scored 286 points and took the 42nd prize (£12); Mr. J. G. Wilson (New Zealand) was placed 49th, with 284 points, and received £10; Mr. W. Ballinger (New Zealand) was 72nd, with 7 points, and Mr. J. J. Mathison (New South Wales), 78th, with 276 points, each receiving £8.

Earl Roberts (the Commander-in-Chief of the British Army) visited the ranges during the afternoon, and inspected the Australian and New Zealand teams. His lordship congratulated the winners of the various cups and prizes, and expressed the hope that teams from Australia, New Zealand, and other portions of the Empire would compete at Bisley every year.

The prize-money at Bisley amounts to about £16,000. The King's Prize carries £2,420, divided into 600 prizes. In 1901 it was won by Lance-Corporal Ommundsen, of the Queen's Edinburgh Rifles, with a score of 310 points, the silver medal for the first and second stage being taken by Private Comber, of the Second East Surrey Volunteers, with 189 points.

old colonists
28th Dec 1897

old colonists
first vessels which
left for Adelaide

Appendix to the Old Colonists' Roll Call

Name	Ship	Date of Arrival
William Mitchell	1840	
E. W. Hill	Asia, 1839	
J. J. Breaker	Buffalo, 1836	
T. Wiggins	Coromandel, 1837	
W. Patching	Buckinghamshire, 1839	
W. Flavel	Prince George, 1838	
J. Cook, M.P.	Buffalo, 1836	
A. M. Goodall	Rajahstan, 1838	
J. Broadbent	Buffalo, 1836	
G. F. Ind	Lady Emma, 1837	
Drummond	Sir Charles Forbes, 1839	
Ficholls	Fairleigh, 1840	
an Passingham	Orleana, 1848	
	Porter, 1839	
	Buffalo, 1836	
	Dauntless, 1840	
	Royal Admiral, 1840	

It will be interesting in connection with the above sketch to give the names of the first five vessels which left Britain for St. Vincent's Gulf, together with their dates of departure and arrival. They are as follows:—
 Duke of York, barque, left England April 5, 1836; arrived July 27.
 Lady Mary Pelham, barque, left England April 7, 1836; arrived July 30.
 John Pirie, schooner, left England April 3, 1836; arrived August 16.
 Rapid, brig, left England May 1, 1836; arrived August 21.
 Cygnet, barque, left England March 24, 1836; arrived September 11.

Buffalo arrived 28 Dec 1836

THE ROLL CALL.

The following old colonists, who lived between the years of 1836 and 1846, attended the reception and signed their name in the "Old Colonists' Book":—

- 1836.
- J. G. Adams, Buffalo.
 - W. L. Beare, Duke of York.
 - John J. Brecker, Buffalo.
 - D. Brecker, Buffalo.
 - Hy. Broadbent, Buffalo.
 - J. Chittleborough, Buffalo.
 - H. Douglas, brig Emma.
 - E. Sandy, Rapid.
 - J. A. Hill, Africaine.
 - H. T. Morris, Buffalo.
 - G. Strangways, Buffalo.
- 1837.
- Mrs. M. A. Fisher, Navarino.
 - W. Gregg, Navarino.
 - J. Gates, Henry Porcher.
 - A. Hack, Isabella.
 - B. Hack, Isabella.
 - G. F. Ind, Lady Emma.
 - J. Mitchell, John Renwick.
 - A. Stow, Hartley.
 - T. Wiggins, Coromandel.
- 1838.
- J. B. Bull, Canton.
 - J. Battersby, Prince George.
 - R. Bull, Canton.
 - G. Bowden, Royal Admiral.
 - Mrs. S. Barnes, Winchester.
 - B. Chaston, Eden.
 - T. W. Chalk, Trustee.
 - W. Flavel, Prince George.
 - A. M. Goodall, Rajahstan.
 - J. Kentish, Canton.
 - Mrs. G. Mugg, Pestonjee Bomanjee.
 - D. McIntyre, Rajahstan.
 - J. Ottoway, Eden.
 - W. T. Oldham, Lord Godin.
 - W. Peder, Royal Admiral.
 - C. Pratt, d'Auvergne.
 - G. Fenley, Lloyds.
 - R. Tonkins, Eden.
 - W. T. Terrell, Royal Admiral.
 - C. White, Prince George.
- 1839.
- Thomas Atkinson, Singapore.
 - W. H. Brooks, Buckinghamshire.
 - E. Biggs, Resource.
 - Mrs. G. Bartlett, Somersetshire.
 - Mrs. M. A. Chapman, Lady Milford.
 - C. B. Canham, Planter.
 - M. Cam, Porter.
 - R. Drummond, Sir Charles Forbes.
 - H. Edwards, Delhi.
 - T. Frost, Asia.
 - G. W. Foreman, d'Auvergne.
 - C. L. Folland, Resource.
 - J. Ford, Asia.
 - W. T. Foster, Buckinghamshire.
 - H. Hill, Asia.
 - W. H. Hewitt, Duchess of Sutherland.
 - G. W. Hill, Asia.
 - A. Hardy, Platina.
 - G. Lewis, Moffat.
 - A. Latta, Platina.
 - G. Mills, Somersetshire.
 - S. Mills, Hooghly.
 - W. Ming, Planter.
 - J. Martin, Moffat.
 - B. McArthur, Recovery.
 - B. McCarty, Lady Milford.
 - Mrs. M. McCarthy, Java.
 - T. Neill, Recovery.
 - S. Newland, Sir Charles Forbes.
 - G. R. Perry, Asia.
 - B. Pratt, d'Auvergne.
 - N. Prettyjohn, Odessa.
 - W. Packham, Moffat.
 - J. Rowe, Recovery.
 - J. R. Smart, Ariadne.
 - W. Whitmore, Lysander.
 - J. Wisdom, Buckinghamshire.
- 1840.
- J. Beames, Fairlie.
 - Mrs. E. B. Carmichael, Indus.
 - T. Coward, Fairlie.
 - W. Cornish, The Brightona.
 - T. Day, Diadem.
 - J. Drayton, Diamond.
 - W. Edwards, Java.
 - G. R. Hughes, Diadem.
 - W. B. Hooper, Lallah Rookh.
 - E. Hould, Fama.
 - G. Knapp, John.
 - W. Latta, John.
 - J. Lambert, Diadem.
 - Mrs. Maclean, Royal Admiral.
 - H. Nichols, Fairlie.
 - T. O'Sullivan, Mary Dugdale.
 - C. Penfold, John.
 - W. Rodgers, Mary Dugdale.
 - A. Reeves, Lallah Rookh.
 - G. Smith, Lallah Rookh.
 - Mrs. M. J. Treagle, Java.
 - C. Warner, Eliza.

Blue g. Dec 30 1901

W. H. Hill - Dec. 1900

THE ROLL CALL.

Appended is a list of colonists who arrived between 1836 and 1840, who were present at the celebration on Friday, the names of the vessels in which they travelled being given:—

- John Broadbent, Buffalo 1836
- Henry Broadbent, Buffalo 1836
- John James Breaker, Buffalo 1836
- William Chittleborough, Buffalo 1836
- G. D. Burnstern, Buffalo 1836
- J. A. Hill, Africaine 1836
- Thomas Adams, Buffalo 1836
- W. L. Beare, Duke of York 1836
- G. F. Strangways, Buffalo 1836
- Thomas Wiggins, Coromandel 1837
- William Greig, Coromandel 1837
- Alfred Hack, Isabella 1837
- John Mitchell, John Renwick 1837
- B. Hack, Isabella 1837
- J. Abbott, John Renwick 1837
- G. F. Ind, Lady Emma 1837
- J. Rundell, Hartley 1837
- A. Stow, Hartley 1837
- Herbert Tonkins, Eden 1838
- Charles White, Prince George 1838
- John B. Bull, Canton 1838
- F. B. Oldham, Lord Godride 1838
- W. T. Terrell, Royal Admiral 1838
- A. Mason, Platina 1838
- James Kentish, Canton 1838
- Mrs. H. Cross, Royal Admiral 1838
- John Ottoway, Eden 1838
- A. M. Goodall, Rajahstan 1838
- William Peder, Royal Admiral 1838
- B. Chaston, Eden 1838
- C. Pratt, d'Auvergne 1838
- W. Flavel 1838
- G. Penley, Lloyds 1838
- H. Nash, native born 1838
- H. Laphroge, Pestonjee Bomanjee 1838
- Sarah Floggett, Buckinghamshire 1839
- G. W. Hill, Asia 1839
- William Biggs, Resource 1839
- Thomas Frost, Asia 1839
- William Wilmshurst, Somersetshire 1839
- George Marten, Moffatt 1839
- Nathaniel Prettyjohn, Comissa 1839
- William Hay, Rajahstan 1839
- Amelia Latta, Plattin 1839
- S. S. Brooks, born Glenelg 1839
- Thomas G. Haddrick, Resource 1839
- W. H. Brooks, Buckingham 1839
- B. Drummond, Sir Charles Forbes 1839
- John Main, Asia 1839
- George Foreman, d'Auvergne 1839
- Mary W. Kentish, Hooghly 1839
- J. J. Ford, Asia 1839
- S. Hills, Hooghly 1839
- B. McCarthy, Lady Gifford 1839
- Eddward Biggs, Duchess of Northumberland 1839
- Thomas Atkinson, Singapore 1839
- Joseph N. Perry, Asia 1839
- George R. Perry, Asia 1839
- G. Phillis, Duchess of Northumberland 1839
- F. G. Botting, Buckinghamshire 1839
- William Mugg, Planter 1839
- H. Edwards, Delhi 1839
- J. Battersby, Prince George 1839
- B. McArthur, Resource 1839
- J. Strong, Somersetshire 1839
- J. M. Can, Porter 1839
- R. Kelly, Delhi 1839
- R. Wood, Buckinghamshire 1839
- W. Newland, Sir Charles Forbes 1839
- G. Lewis, Moffatt 1839
- W. J. S. Stacy, Anna Robertson 1839
- R. Barnett, Hooghly 1839
- D. Packham, Moffatt 1839
- W. B. Brown, born in Sth. Australia 1839
- William Haines, William Mitchell 1840
- Charles Penfold, John 1840
- William Rodgers, Mary Dugdale 1840
- Alfred Reeves, Lallah Rookh 1840
- W. B. Hooper, Lallah Rookh 1840
- G. H. Knapp, John 1840
- Emma Brown, Sir Charles Kerr 1840
- Thomas O'Sullivan, Mary Dugdale 1840
- G. Marchant, Fairlie 1840
- James Betanc, Fairlie 1840
- W. Eldridge, Charles Kent 1840
- J. M. Litchfield 1840
- G. Smith, Lallah Rookh 1840
- James Groves, Royal Admiral 1840
- J. J. Earle, native born 1840
- J. R. Cook, Java 1840
- C. R. Huggins, Java 1840
- W. H. Hill, Asia 1840

General LUNCHEON.

Barrett Smith
London

overland Trunks

Colton's	X	1	✓
"	WX	1	✓
"	Y	1	✓
"	Z	1	✓
White who leather	JBS	1	✓
Blk over B. old	RBS	1	✓
Barrett Smith	B.S.	1	✓
"	J.S.	1	✓
"	J.O.	1	✓
"	B.S.	1	✓
"	F.	1	✓
"	J.B.S.	1	✓
Barrett Smith	B.S.F.	1	✓
"	C.F.F.	1	✓
Lizzo		1	
sleeve		1	
		<u>15</u>	

Saratoga Trunks

Colton's R.B.S.	✓	1
same Fuglo		
Lump Brown	✓	1
Large Black	✓	1
Colton's	✓	1
Black	✓	1
Light Brown	✓	1
Grey	✓	1
Colton's	✓	1
Striped	✓	1
Grey with Bk stripes	✓	1
Grey boy & top	✓	1
		<u>11</u>

Barrett Smith
London

JBS on top
 2 B.S. ends
 JBS top
 C.F.F.
 Barrett Smith
 London
 B.S.F.
 J.B.S.

Take all clothes bag
 Dish. Deed box Black bag
 32 in all besides children
 hand bag.

Consular case
my own

July 22. 1884 London & Westminster R.B.S. 3644. 16. 8
 Bk bill materials 18 Aug 129. 10. 5 JBS 25. 11. 7

Luggage on way out March 1885

- 5 Cases Laburno Soeuls.
 1 Case Van Roozems bulls
 3 Peas & bean tin biscuits
 6 cases from westbourne terrace
 1 (box) Paper by
 1 Cupboard
 10 boxes French from westbourne terrace
 1 Case Lively Smories (She Knobs)
 1 French box which we took to continent
 1 Box Ceylon Tea
-
- 29 cases & boxes
- 11 Postmanteaus from us: waiting at King
 4 Postmanteaus we took on continent
 15 Postmanteaus
- 1 Gladstone bag
 1 Thrupps bag
 1 Warden Case
 1 Dusty clothes bag
 Footwarmer - Handbags - Brooms
 Soap - Hatbox - Cheese
 Umbrellas & sticks - Baris Boat
- 10 Chairs - of which 2 left wicker 6 case 2 carpets

these were the 1st look at
 1 match box
 3 cases home to 2002
 in safe
 in all

one of these one
 (is my small
 white one)

Land & wharf of Adelaide Buchanan's land
 April 18. Queensland has not yet 10,000 spec
 and the Company 12,000 shales of 3 30¢ per doz.
 Land brings in nothing.
 In my name 307 + 155 = 460 of which Howard has
 1/2. Limit of liability is an addⁿ 30¢ a share
 but not a share would pay the debt.

77 Lloyd post on

9038 1/2 acres

Fowling Bar

& 5000 sheep
all counts
of them will
be this summer
Sept Oct 1885

1575 acres H. Dalrymple in name of Sir John Lloyd

844 - at Bost H. of Hunt po

189 - H. of Moanlunfa valued by Lloyd at £10 per acre

all mortgaged to the Queen's land by for 7500 £
plus (Queensland's claim now in £8000

Leases see Pastoral

Land partly sold at Himmochus Bundaleen
on April 22. 1886.

in Himmochus. land

original price Bundaleen

original price	acres	price	acres	price
65/-	539	£600	241	723
80/-	Birds eye 949	3374.17.3	80/-	Johnstone 523 - 939
77/60	Smith 252	476.10.-	80/-	McCray 458 - 476.15.3
40/- to 119/-	Rowland 588	600.-.-	100/-	Brogan 1193 - 4841.17.11
60/-	Butter 215	430.-.-		
60/-	Lindsay 622	1766.-.-		
		£9249.7.3		£6680.11.3

Lucan paddocks at Larvens park 5 ac. 1200 5/100

Land sold 40227. Produced to me. 26 Lloyd 1887.

Gen. Dowell of Land office
originally issued in name of Mr. Hubbert

has fall in value

Government assessment 134 acre with section 26 & 1P of D. laide

unimproved value 1884 £100 1887/70 1891-50 1894 £35

per acre

my father's life (Kempshire) Leeds



A
my father's
church

B
The Dissenting
Church
Rev. Mr
Stoolhead



The house in which I was born
4 7th 1824



The house in which my mother died
5th May
1881

UNDEVELOPED LANDS OF THE COLONY. 1896

The lands occupied in South Australia on fee-simple, on credit, on lease, or under grants on April 1 totalled 99,952,573 acres. The area held under fee-simple is 7,164,311 acres, the purchase-money for which amounted to £9,160,068. This includes 2,364,121 acres taken up on credit for £2,912,366, the purchase of which has been completed. An aggregate of 642,825 acres is held on credit, the amount of the purchase-money being £702,017. Of this £452,465 has been

paid] leaving £249,372 still due. The University and educational grants cover 469,121 acres, the forest reserves 229,320 acres, the Renmark irrigation scheme 30,000 acres (of which a grant has been issued for 13,348 acres), the Agricultural College endowed lands 50,000 acres, and the ostrich farm lease 5,000 acres. The lands held on lease extend over 91,362,000 acres, bearing an annual rental of £170,951. Pastoral leases lead the way with 75,303,631 acres at £62,803 10s. per annum; miscellaneous leases account for 4,197,620 acres at £27,780 per annum. Ordinary lands held on right of purchase leases cover 5,068,139 acres at £35,481, and on perpetual leases 4,431,470 acres at £24,431 per annum. The quantity of land held as working men's blocks is 47,443 acres—41,507 acres on right of purchase—with a total rental of £4,316.

Lockside

	Rental	Area
Lockside	65	1600
Stanhope	45	1100
At Hall's Mill	150	3700
Lockside & hands	163	7600

For Duty. 2.11.11
 House Policy garden
 Rental 423
 50
473
 Russell & Lowell

The genius of Selous
 old

Chart in England

The 12 largest landholders as regards area in England are the following:—
 Duke of Northumberland, Duke of Devonshire, Duke of Cleveland, Sir W. W. Wynn, Duke of Bedford, Earl of Carlisle, Duke of Rutland, Earl of Lonsdale, Lord Leconfield, Earl of Powis, Earl Brownlow, and the Earl of Derby.

Strong
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 see other
 side of the
 Clippings
 Could fusion of the "Old" is, in and g readi orato secon

Benedictine D.O.M. at 60/ per case of 12 bottles
 65/ " " 24 halves

Maraschino (Prioli) at 48/ per case of 12 bottles
 50/ " " 24 halves
 for 7/12 bottles
 see above page

Yellow Chartreuse. at 68/ per case of 12 bottles
 75/ " " 24 halves
 Green 92/ 24 halves bottles

The above prices are for export ship in

Adjustments of time
LEAPING LEAP YEAR.

Mr. W. S. Gilbert has made the subject of one of his most humorous verses the fact, that

Although for such a beastly month as February twenty-eight days as a general rule are plenty.

One year in every four his days shall be reckoned as nine and twenty.

The fact is a well-known one, and the present break in the long series of leap years is undoubtedly interesting. Such a break has not occurred for 100 years, and 200 more must pass before another is witnessed. Most people are aware that something like finality has been reached in the computation of the solar year, but few could rehearse the steps by which error has been reduced from one whole day in four years under the ancient Egyptians to one in 4,000 at present. It happens that the earth has two distinct motions, one causing the alternation of day and night, the other the alternation of the seasons. The one is known as a day, the other as a year, and it further happens that their mathematical relationship cannot be properly expressed without the aid of fractions. The solar year, in fact, is complete at the end of 365 1/4 days—or thereabouts, as will presently appear. Now, a fraction of a day seems a ridiculous and impracticable thing, outside of scientific calculations, and the Egyptians, though wise in many things, were content to accept the nearest whole number. Their calendar therefore went rapidly astray, after the manner of a clock that gains consistently, and although every 1,460 years it apparently came right again, as the clock eventually will if undisturbed, the intervening period saw the seasons confused beyond all reason. Just before the Christian era began violent hands were laid upon this old-fashioned arrangement by Julius Cæsar. The great warrior, in an interval of dividing all Gaul into three parts, despite his other occupations, found a leisure moment for the reconstruction of the calendar. By the advice of the astronomer Sosigenes he ordained that the error should be arrested every fourth year. By that time the calendar would be just a day wrong, and an extra day then allowed would summarily repair the mischief, and allow a fresh start on a correct basis. Thus came into existence the system of "leap years" which is still in force, though an important amendment of comparatively modern introduction was not then dreamed of.

The whole story teaches an instructive lesson as to the value of trifles, of which Julius Cæsar, like the law, took no heed. The true year does not as a matter of fact contain 365 1/4 days, being short of that by about eleven minutes. The clock was losing now, very slightly indeed, but surely. In something over a century the calendar was wrong by a day; by the sixteenth century the effect upon the seasons was distinctly to be observed. The Christian Church found a difficulty in calculating the falling of Easter, and Pope Gregory the Thirteenth, taking the matter in hand, caused ten days to be suppressed about the time of the equinox in March, 1582. This summary measure found a fairly general acceptance, though Russia till now has always held out against it. So far as England was concerned, it came at

in the old way, and so the error grew. Elizabeth was on the throne when Pope Gregory instituted his reform, but it was only under George the Second that the United Kingdom resolved to fall into line. It was then necessary to do on a large scale what was done in South Australia on a small one last year, and to make an apparent sacrifice of time. There was, however, an important difference in the principle involved. When it is noon in London it has always been, and will continue to be, 9.14 p.m. in Adelaide; it was only for convenience, and by an arbitrary decision, that Parliament resolved to call it 9 o'clock in 1895, and half-past 9 in 1899. But the day which the people of England called September 2, 1752, was by strict calculation September 13 in reality. They had followed Julius Cæsar too long and too faithfully; they had had too many leap years in the past, and now it was necessary to pay for them. It was, perhaps, hardly to be expected that the community in general should accept this as natural. Even in the present days of cheap newspapers and universal education it has been found difficult to persuade many that the hundredth year of a series is the last of a century, not the first of a new one. In 1752 the community was told that it would retire to rest on the night of September 2, and wake up to find it the 14th of that month. Many believed seriously that their lives were being in some mysterious way shortened, and they became almost riotous in demanding the return of the lost days. As a matter of fact, they had paid them to satisfy the overdraft of their forefathers.

It need hardly be said that Pope Gregory had added, to his forcible correction of existing error, a scheme for avoiding its repetition. There were too many leap years in existence under the Julian system. A simple calculation will show that the neglected eleven minutes mount up to three days in four centuries. Therefore it would be necessary to drop just so many in future, and the year ending each century was chosen for convenience as a peg upon which to hang the compensation-balance. In a word, 1900 is not a leap year, nor will 2100 be; but to prevent error in the other direction, 2000 will be one. There should be no need for any future Gregory. In about 4,000 years the fraction of time now unaccounted for will indeed have amounted to one whole day, but it really seems unnecessary to worry about that at present. Meanwhile, the recurring leap year, and more especially the date for which it is remarkable, has come to be associated with a curious superstition. It is supposed that the sex accustomed to receive offers of marriage may on this occasion lay aside its bashfulness without loss of becoming modesty, and itself make matrimonial advances to backward swains. It is difficult to see how this privilege would be of any benefit unless it carried with it power to enforce acceptance of an offer when made; but possibly, with the advance of women in the direction of law-making, such a power might eventually be obtained. As it happens, however, a somewhat silly tradition is apparently falling into disuse. More in-

teresting is the curious position in which the small but inevitable proportion of children must find themselves who first saw the light on the 29th day of February. Chief among them is to be reckoned Mr. Gilbert's hero, who, bound to the distasteful calling of piracy until his twenty-first birthday, found himself, when he thought he was free, adjudged by inexorable logic as only "five and a little bit over."

In 1940 I of age shall be;
 I'll then return and claim you, I declare it—
 he says to his intended bride; to which she not unnaturally replies that "it seems so long." The play was produced in 1880, and Mr. Gilbert evidently intended to be exact in his date, but it would seem that he left out of his calculations the result of the Gregorian innovation upon the present year. To a child born in 1896 it must seem hard to have to wait eight years for a "real birthday." Good-natured friends, however, will probably arrange for the appropriate presents, like a promissory note under similar conditions, to "fall due on the succeeding business day."

Rigours

Dec 1897

Bendichue

- Cases 2 wv Balke*
- 3 Torking park*
- Munwellman*
- 2 wv Balke*
- 3 Torking park*
- Chertreuse*
- 1 wv Balke*
- 1 Torking park*
- 2 wv Chertreuse*
- Curacon and others*
- Cases 2 wv Balke*
- Cases 2 T.A*
- For Prices see other side*

LARGE LANDHOLDERS.

AN INTERESTING RETURN.

The following return, moved for by Mr. Price, has been printed by order of the Assembly. It shows "the names of land taxpayers owning more than £5,000 worth of land, either freehold or Government leasehold, the area of same, and the total value owned by each taxpayer, but excluding all lands situated in corporations or townships."

Table with columns for Name, Area, and Value. Includes entries like Allen, James (4,837 area, £5,536 value), Angus, Charles Howard (8,105 area, 31,782 value), and many others.

Table with columns for Name, Area, and Value. Includes entries like Downer, Alexander George (2,403 area, 0,710 value), Drew, Thomas (45,480 area, 7,596 value), and many others.

Table with columns for Name, Area, and Value. Includes entries like Lawrence, Charles V., for self and Wm. Goode (1,510 area, 6,612 value), Lawson, Allen Bell (18,028 area, 6,368 value), and many others.

Lawson
SL

Scott, Andrew	36,234	7,700
Scott Henry	4,107	7,316
Scott, Thomas	17,842	28,644
Scott, William Barr, for self and Thomas W. Scott	5,277	11,866
Seymour, Mrs. Mary Jane, for self, Henry C. Seymour, and Mary J. D. Seymour	16,072	25,872
Shannon, Abraham Duck Ponds	2,140	5,086
Shannon, Abraham (Yatara)	3,920	5,630
Shannon, David Hopkins	5,300	6,226
Shannon, James Kelly	9,626	18,268
Shannon, Robert	4,221	6,520
Shannon, Thomas	3,183	6,260
Shannon, William Moore	3,026	6,120
Shiels, William (executor of late Wm. Robertson)	20,780	45,506
Shillabeer, Andrew William	330	6,748
Simson, Charles, for self and Harry B. Simson	7,584	15,860
Skewes, Samuel	3,533	5,798
Skewes, Henry	2,757	5,460
Smith, Adam, for self, Andrew Smith, J. Smith, and Wm. Smith	38,065	76,070
Smith John	4,234	7,688
Barr Smith, Robert	7,874	23,744
Barr Smith, Robert, jun.	9,292	17,426
Barr Smith, Tom Elder	26,482	62,760
Smith, Mrs. Flora	2,795	5,596
Spehr, August Carl	1,433	5,982
Stirling, Edward Charles	9,363	16,896
Stirling, Sir J. L.	8,525	17,338
Stuckey, Mortimer, for self, J. J. Stuckey, and W. McD. Campbell (for estate late Robt Stuckey)	6,045	5,706
Sudholz, Johann F., for self and J. W. A. Sudholz (for estate of late Carston Luhrs)	111	5,573
Sutherland, Peter	10,202	7,636
Sutherland, William, for self and Michael White	4,566	5,088
Sutton, Anthony Francis	12,367	21,364
Sutton, John C.	4,246	7,102
Sutton, William	3,294	7,792
Syron, Sir Josiah, as executor of late E. W. Pitt	2,589	8,416
Tait, Thomas	6,257	6,006
Tarley, John	4,612	8,692
Telfer, Adam Francis	7,439	5,888
Telfer, James, jun.	29,374	6,468
Tenant, Andrew	14,705	20,528
Tenant, Frederick Augustus	7,912	12,430
Tennent, John	19,000	28,600
Thiele, Johann Wilhelm	6,943	5,098
Thomson, David	5,236	9,834
Thring, John, for self, Francis J. Thring, and Percival P. Thring	2,100	8,244
Torr, William George, for self, Sidney Torr, and J. N. Tickle (executors of late James Torr)	4,722	5,656
University of Adelaide	53,228	36,408
Vansittart, Spencer C. P.	709	11,506
Vause, Mrs. Mary A. S., for self and Harry F. Vause	9,718	10,758
Wainhouse, Miss Frances, for self, Rev. C. E. Danby, P. S. Danby, and R. L. Parker	133	9,880
Walt, William Henry	4,517	5,854
Wake, Laban Buss	3,759	5,622
Walter, Gottlieb Eohr	1,628	5,320
Walter, Johannes P.	2,319	5,360
Warnes, Charles Beck	50,244	9,606
Warnes, Isaac James	36,803	5,102
Watson, Joan, for self, Jas. Aitken, and Robert Whiting (for estate late Col. Riddoch)	34,052	52,770
Watson, John, for self, Rachael Skene, and Charles Riddoch (as trustees estate late Thomas Skene)	7,012	12,834
Way, Right Hon. Sir S. J.	7,918	17,716
Welch, Hamilton	2,461	5,042
Wheaton, Phillip Henry	6,974	8,750
White, George	320	12,844
White, Mrs. Martha E., for self and Samuel A. White (trustees estate of late S. White)	333	8,358
Williams, Lewellyn	3,480	5,906
Williams, Thomas Henry	443	5,782
Winzer, John (late)	1,684	8,948
Woithe, Johann F. W.	6,613	5,024
Woodcock, Henry	1,255	5,476
Young, Aretas (attorney for Augusta Sophia Young)	3,376	5,216
Young, Robert John, for self and Walter James Young	21,843	22,268

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PRICE

May 28. 1881 This is the list of things which Bruster
 gave me as having been taken away by Martin

- 1 Dining Room front window (a window centre & two side windows) empty
 leaving nothing but stone.
- 2 Dining Room side windows do so everything
- 1 Small drawing room window - Same as front window Dining Room
- 3 windows from roof with Bed Room & Dressing Room
- 1 window from Corridor
- 1 " without frames, merely sashes - all the other windows were

9 windows everything
 9 doors
 The folding doors from passage

and ^{latter} lined wagon loaded with hirtels sashes & old timber
 in addition to the above Bruster stopped a lot of
 doors & shutters blinds which he claims
 Granger says he will buy 9 windows at 60¢
 each vide a letter about this date to ranch & Woodley

Mr. Loft. names of Gardiner men same who wrote
 me about place - Curtis a man near my place
 Mich of another man close to me
 in Das Grines Crabbles the better man
 who went home with an airplane

Washins family 1885

Catherine	Jane Washin married	Scott	31	
Charles B	Washin		29	Hill
John Harry	Washin	Frank	27	&
George Edward	Washin	Frank	23	Chapman
Alfred William	Washin	Frank	21	
Rose ^{Blackmore} Washin			17	
Fredrick ^{James} Washin			14	

2
 Butcher
 that is when
 the Washin job 2700
 the Washin " 2100
 the Washin " 2100
 the Washin " 2100
 the Washin " 2100

moved & at Carlton secured by Crozier
 That this meeting is of opinion that a
 nations annual distribution act is necessary
 for Australia called by 19 against 8 votes
 moved by H. Stumey seconded by Crozier

That a committee of 15 be appointed to prepare
 a scheme in connection with the above bill to
 submit to Government and to report to an
 adjourned meeting of Squatters. Committee to be
 Hon. Stumey, Gooch, White, ^{Warren} Abney, Morris, Rischbeitt
 of Doulet & Lowell & Davenport John Lee Smith

2500 non adms
 6500 4th May

"Mabel" white mare foaled to Arab horse 2nd August 1882
 Previous foal is 2 years old in Sept or Oct 1882

Mulling by see Adelaide Mulling by

Ft Thomas Olders names season 1883.

<u>Langford</u>	<u>Neckisgat</u>	<u>Darwinell</u>
Orapade	Aylma	Ada
Adeliza	Althe	Concist
Black-Sips	Other	Cy chone
Fatima	P-Fantipul	Hardee
Helen	Darto	Palmyra
Miss Green	La Name	Romula
Jessica	Miss Matilces	Syphion
Josephine	Promae	Wholw
Queen of Naples	Jacobin	Lulu
	Gracie	
	Belona	

wt. of Momba sheep & cattle 1882

Bleeding hies fall 41.739

6 tooth 22.328

4 - 20.131

2 - 26.062 110.260

Wethers 6 tooth 6530

4 - 18070

2 - 25.404

Rams 2.290

mixed weans 41.147 93.444

205.704

number of
bales

3334 in 1882

of which 135

were sorted locks

wt. of Cattle

Male

300 apt

710 of 1889

816 1880

556 1881

202 1882

2584

Female

1803 apt

712 of 1889

816 1880

556 1881

202 1882

4089

no on station

1882

Melbourne for overland only
see under T

June 18. 1883 wt. to Boga VOL Received 70 tons to receive 70
Total sale 110 after payment of 2070 and 170

Mount Murchison Momba clip 1883

Sheep shown at Momba 116.000 Bales 1805

at Mount 715.846 a 1670

229.846

3475 Bales

Bales

Stragles to shear and
wool from wash

200

3675

Nov^r. 18. 1883

Men Torrens Pastur

men and their wages during my absence
p Bruster's list

Bruster 60/- Evans 50/- Stokes 40/- Dan 36/-
Boulton 36/- Figg 36/- = 12.18/- week

U.C.F. 40.000	Nov 1882	2068.7/
Nov 1883	160.7.2	
Nov 1884	246.7.1	
	211.11.-	
	<u>2686.14.2</u>	

U.C.F. 40,000 was paid to the 30th of Nov 1883
Balance of 20,000
Nov 1883
Nov 1884
Nov 1885
Nov 1886
Nov 1887
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Nov 2028
Nov 2029
Nov 2030

2380 sq. miles on River Hugh & Fyne
 50 miles N. of Alice Springs
 7000 sheep 650 cattle 7 horses
 2 huts, Smith's cart sheds stock sheep
 3 teams working bullocks wagons trap carts sheeps
 for £2000

M. Morgan's Currie N. Property
 was offered August 1884
 82 ft frontage Lease running since 1890 to 1893
 Right of purchase at £2700 Rent 168/-
 passed in at £270 p foot
 & hereby Reserve 15000 no bid

Adelaide millinery Co's Balance check 09/31/1883	750.000
Capital 750.000	750.000
Share not in and 248.888	248.888
4 not called on	221.200
55.500	469.200
Summary credit 208.753.14.11	280.800
<u>to 496.553.14.11</u>	
Properties 242.946.15.8	
Plant 31.489.0.3	
Willow 16.000.-	
Wheat flour 79.239.8.5	
De band Property 9.878.5.2	
Refuge 3.167.1.0	
Debtors 279.8.10	
Pat 50.253.14.7	
Pat 764.-3	
Pat 4-18.7	
Pat 468.7.6	
Pat 49.082.9	
<u>486.553.14.11</u>	
Profit on 30818.12.8	
Cost of 7684.16.2	
Balance 49.082.9	
87.585.17.10	

Milo Sheffield Downes juncture ^{under Pepler} all under G (for Govt)

Mombasa Mt. Unvelison owned 23rd August 1886 as
 under
 R. Bl $\frac{64}{192}$ Mc. S. Ho $\frac{61}{192}$ J. W. F. $\frac{17}{192}$ W. A. $\frac{17}{192}$
 P. Waite $\frac{17}{192}$ Fisher $\frac{16}{192}$ = $\frac{192}{192}$

24 August 1886

The history of Mt. Unvelison & Mombasa from the
 beginning of my connection with either. Bought from Hugh Jamieson
 Mt. Unvelison alone was originally owned by the South 1/2 West 1/2
 2nd Smith 1/2 3rd Smith 1/2 Deane's Langston's Foster's Fisher's
 4th 5th 6th 7th 8th 9th 10th 11th 12th 13th 14th 15th 16th 17th 18th 19th 20th 21st 22nd 23rd 24th 25th 26th 27th 28th 29th 30th

During the currency of some of these Proprietorships
 I had become individually a 1/3 partner in Mombasa & Boney
 The Mt. Unvelison Proprietors sold to E. Boney
 (for sale of my 5th share see my journal page 89)

of the combined properties I by readjustment
 of interests had nominally $\frac{70}{192}$ (really $\frac{58}{192}$ R. Bl $\frac{61}{192}$ Fisher $\frac{17}{192}$ Fisher
 McCulloch seller $\frac{61}{192}$ Boney $\frac{61}{192}$ = $\frac{192}{192}$ of Mombasa & Mt. Unvelison
 E. Boney becoming in care his share was sold to E. Elder
 I Elder took $\frac{16}{192}$ and I passed on $\frac{45}{192}$ to the following
 men T. Elder $\frac{17}{192}$ & Fisher $\frac{10}{192}$ P. Waite $\frac{17}{192}$ W. A. $\frac{17}{192}$ Foster
 I bought, see my old check book page 147, Foster
 $\frac{6}{192}$ and the Proprietorship now stands
 R. Bl. $\frac{64}{192}$ McCulloch Seller $\frac{61}{192}$ T. Elder $\frac{17}{192}$
 W. A. $\frac{17}{192}$ & Fisher $\frac{16}{192}$ P. Waite $\frac{17}{192}$ = $\frac{192}{192}$

	amount	expires	Ground Rent
J.C. Sanders	6000	Jan 1890	From Jan 1883. 10 years 350 10 years 450 10 years
C. Fair	7000	Dec 1887	Freehold
Johnson	13000	Dec 1887	£7450
Duffield	10000	June 1887	
Ymea	15000	March 1888	

mosty
 1888

18 Board

18th Nov

Board of Mutual

- 1st Board
- 2nd Board
- 3rd Board
- 4th Board
- 5th Board
- 6th Board
- 7th Board
- 8th Board
- 9th Board
- 10th Board
- 11th Board
- 12th Board
- 13th Board
- 14th Board
- 15th Board
- 16th Board
- 17th Board
- 18th Board

Merchandise at hand

At end of year	Prin	Yearly Int	Total	Divid.	Balance at hand
1st year	100	+	110	25	85
2nd "	85	+	93.10	25	68.10
3rd "	68.10	+	75.10	25	50.10
4th "	50.10	+	55.70	25	30.10
5th "	30.10	+	33.10	25	8.10
6th "	8.10	+	9.10	25	overplus 15.10.0

So that by the end of 6th year the Capital had been repaid, and interest at 10% during the time. ~~Something over~~

In the 4th year subsequent ~~the~~ a sum has been paid equal to $3\frac{3}{4}$ times the original Capital

such in 6 years
 $3\frac{3}{4}$ in subsequent 15
 $\frac{1}{4}$ or 15/100
 5 times

So that the Capital has been repaid 5 times with int at 10% during the time the C^y had it

18th Nov

18. Board

12 After
14 Ark
a day
in Selam

infused
Hest died

2nd Board
The above sum money
of the Haynes

3rd Board
Ston died
Morgan took his place

4th Board
Gore died
Mishell took his place

5th Board
Morgan died
W. Key took his place

6th Board
Salom & W. Key
Baird with took his place

7th Board
Key died
took his place

8th Board
no change
from the Board of

took his place

Board of Mutual

Mercantile statement

Adelaide -
19 Oct 1891.

Dear Mr Smith.

You asked what
we had paid to the
shareholders from the
beginning - it has been
as follows:

Dividends & Donations for
21 years worth £200,000
and the repayments
from Reserve fund 65,000
<hr/>
Total £265,000

= £250 more than 25 p.c
of dividend on £1 per share
paid up - Yours faithfully

R. D. Smith, Exr. Board

in stralain but later
in cuts coming due to
of during last 3 years

Wheat cut 50 acres less
- 20

fenced 6 Dam containing
below pipes run along the
ecture. Total cost

of 18 p.p.m.

400 acres in all 3637 acres Except 250 the whole is good
N.B. There is some error in his statement The Bank cannot agree
to pay for the 3237 acres to go & sell at £1000!

18 Board

Board of Mutual

- 12 After 11th day
- 14 After 11th day
- 16 After 11th day
- 18 After 11th day
- 20 After 11th day
- 22 After 11th day
- 24 After 11th day
- 26 After 11th day
- 28 After 11th day
- 30 After 11th day
- 32 After 11th day
- 34 After 11th day
- 36 After 11th day
- 38 After 11th day
- 40 After 11th day
- 42 After 11th day
- 44 After 11th day
- 46 After 11th day
- 48 After 11th day
- 50 After 11th day

[Faint, mostly illegible handwritten text on a piece of aged paper pasted onto the page.]

and

Small colony 13 Dec 87

Bought from Com Paul & his wife in balance for £1800. They passing instruments coming due to 8th. Interest also to be paid of during first 3 years after that principal gradually

It has 1150 acres 1886 in wheat cut 50 acres per hay and expects 27 bolls to the acre

It has 1500 acres cleared 17 miles fenced 6 Dams containing 800000 gallons water Below pipes run along the land for 6 sections & 20 a section. Total 800

acres ^{at 401 an acre} 3237 acres under lease of 18 persons 400 acres in all 3637 acres Except 250 the whole is good

N.B. There is some error in his statement The Banker cannot agree to pay for the 3237 acres to G^{ts} & sell at £1800!

Milo Shelford Downes junction ^{under Pepler} ~~see~~ under G (for 1902)

Mouba Mt W. unvelison owned 23rd August 1886 as
 under
 R. Bl $\frac{64}{192}$ W. S. Co $\frac{61}{192}$ J. F. $\frac{17}{192}$ W. M. $\frac{17}{192}$
 P. White $\frac{17}{192}$ Fisher $\frac{16}{192}$ = $\frac{192}{192}$

24 August 1886

The history of Mt W. unvelison & Mouba from the
 Bo ^{March 1886}

	Prin	years with int ^{at} 10%	Total	Divid.	Balance after original 100
at end of first year	100	+ 10	110	25	85
2 nd	85	+ 8.10	93.10	25	68.10
3 rd	68.10	+ 7	75.10	25	50.10
4 th	50.10	+ 5	55.70	25	30.10
5 th	30.10	+ 3	33.10	25	8.10
6 th	8.10	+ 1	9.10	25	overplus 15.10.0

So that by the end of 6th year the capital had
 been repaid and interest at 10% during the
 time & something over

In the 4th years subsequent ~~the capital~~
 has a sum been
 paid equal to 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ times the original
 capital

once in 6 years
 $\frac{3\frac{3}{4}}{1\frac{1}{4}}$ in subsequent 15
 or 15/107 =
 5 times

So that the capital has been repaid
 5 times with int at 10% during the time the
 Co had it

Johnson	1000	Dec 1887	1000
Johnson	13000	Dec 1887	£2450
Duffield	10000	June 1887	
Yulea	15000	March 1888	

mostly
 1887

March 1887. For previous tools see "Tools" in this book
 up Ale. Princess, Blind dome of Beda to Darnwell
 in Sep. Oct. Lady to Darnwell in 9 annuity

Sht are to Gay Sept 1887. For exact dates see
 Charles in 1884 Halma had fully to Bushman in 1885. a to Bushman in

Mortgage of Sparks 5 Halma + 20000 Sep Oct 1885 were put in light of thing
 shop 2000 on this Register 3000 on Delia 200 Sparks
 all of which are now paid up to 1/10 per share

Washington Soup - Christie was at Skely - George at Muntaro -
 John at Welplua - Alfred at Fred at Bun Daley
 This was the father's account of them Aug 1886

Maurice Price His ledger balance in Adelaide was
 something like 157,000 odds His Executors passed the
 at 199,000 odds -
 in London the Executors passed the English
 estate at 120,000 Total 199,000 some odds.

above time SA Colonial Surgeon

SUDDEN DEATH AT PYRMONT.
 At about 3 o'clock in the afternoon of Thursday, Dr. James Mann, 37 years of age, was found lying dead on his bed at his residence, 172 Harris-street, Pyrmont, by Mrs. Adam Boyd. According to the statements of Mr. and Mrs. Adam Boyd, who resided at the same house as Dr. Mann, the deceased was at times of very intemperate habits, and for some time past, extending over a period of some two or three months, he had been almost continually intoxicated. On Thursday morning Dr. Mann had had some drink, and went to his bed, expressing his intention of having a sleep. He was not seen again until 3 o'clock in the afternoon, when Mrs. Boyd went into the room occupied by the deceased, and saw the doctor lying on his bed, as she thought, asleep. Seeing an unusual colour in his face, however, she called her husband, who went into the room and found that Mann was dead. Dr. Dixon was called in, and pronounced life extinct. A report was sent to the Coroner, but an inquest has been dispensed with.

Mountains

up Barker 1681 ft
 up Rofly 2334 ft

Victoria
 Anderson 7000 Mary Barker 1800
 40000 / Clarke 8000 / Rofly 6500 Stewart 6000

M. S. Walls 16000 Muller 3000 Tubbo 139,000
 Malouga 11000
 I think the wind bank 30,000

Adelaide
12 April 1898

R. Barr Smith Esq
Mount Barker

Dear Sir

The Welford lease expires 1st July 1914 - 15 years hence.

The Tintinchilla lease including the 7 years extension for wire netting expires 18 months later that is on 1st Jan'y 1915.

According to the books the profits from the cattle have been

1 Nov 1886 to 31 March 1887	6342.16.5	Cattle run reliance at bot-
Year " " " 1888	5755.3.6	
do " " " 1889	5819.9.4	
do " " " 1890	3807.7.3	
do " " " 1891	9478.17.7	
do " " " 1892	14483.4.11	do at 307.
year to 10 months " " March 1895	5727.3.5	
10 months " " Jan'y 1896	<u>3485.18.5</u>	
	53711.0.11	
	<u>3486.18.6</u>	

and the losses have been

year to 31 March 1893	14481.16.5	58224.2.5	do at
do " " " 1894	24584.18.1		do "
do " 31 Jan 1897	<u>1025.19.4</u>		do

The loss of £14481/16/6 in the year to 31/3/43
 etc being reckoned at the beginning and end
 it has arose from the number of cattle
 being diminished by over 5000 head to
 even what Pegler maintained had been
 a deficiency in the book muster of the
 herd when Elder Pegler bought from
 Cuckmore Swan & Co. — 5184 is the figure.

But any way the figures are
 looked at, the result compared most
 unfavorably with that obtained from
 the Sheep.

In the 10 years 1/11/86 to 31/1/97 the
 ewe, after deducting all its special charges
 including shearing etc yielded £372,124.
 while the net profit on the
 sheep was

£93,947.14.
 £465,872.13

The flock had increased in numbers from
 222,586 at 1/11/86 valued at 6/ £667,750 to
 392,221 " 31/1/97 do " 5/ 990,055
 174,585 Increase in no. value £322,527.90

This increase in value is included in the
 £93,947/14/3 shown above.

Nevertheless it is clear wherever the

SOME OLD MELBOURNE CUPS.

By TERLINGA.

Mr. Hasall, the breeder and owner of Archer, has often declared (so I am told) that the big bay son of William Tell would hold his own with the best horses since-up to a mile. Archer could not win a Champion, but he won the All-aged Stakes, doing the mile in 1min. 50sec., which was fast in those days of rough courses. Archer is said to have stood 16.3. There was a bad accident in the first Cup. Medora, Despatch and Twilight fell. Joe Morrison, one of the jockeys, broke his arm. After this the starting point was altered from just round the turn to where it is now. Mr. William Pearson's Prince, who ran third in 1861, was ridden by Bishop. This is the dapper little "Starchy" Bishop, who may be seen almost every day reading "The Argus" in the front office of this paper. Bishop rode for close on 25 years, and about 20 years ago he was training Mr. C. H. T. Hart's horses in Adelaide. For many years he was constant attendant on the tracks, but he has given that up. Another jockey still to the fore who rode in the first Cup is Harry Yeend. He looks very prosperous. The well-known Sydney trainer, "Jimmy" Monaghan, was another rider in the first Cup.

Horses lasted a long time in the early days, although they carried bigger weights than they do now. Mormon, who ran second to Archer in each of his Cups, did a tremendous amount of racing and travelling, and he was a stallion. Toryboy ran in 1861, 1862, 1865, 1866, and 1867. Flying Buck, who won the Champion in 1859, appeared in the Cup of 1864. Muisdora, the foundation stone of the famous St. Albans stud, and the ancestress of Newhaven and so many other good horses, ran in five successive Cups.

In 1862 Archer won again, and again Mormon was second. J. Monaghan and S. Grimwood were among the jockeys. Next year owners were so frightened of the mighty bay that there were only 25 entries and seven starters. Archer had 11st. 4lb. (3lb. less than The Barb in 1869 and 6lb. more than Carbine in 1891), and even then Mr. De Mestre thought he might win, but the horse's acceptance arrived too late, and Banker, a three-year-old carrying 5st. 9lb., and ridden by H. Chifney, scored from Musidora (D. Fountain) and Rose of Denmark (H. Tothill). The winner was the outsider of the party.

When Lantern won for Mr. Hurtle Fisher in 1864 it was very wet, and the chronicle of the day says:—"The want of railway conveniences was sadly felt, and the journey, as undertaken by the public, was a thing not to be enjoyed." Falcon, Ebor, and Musidora, standing dishes for the Melbourne Cup, were starters, and others to run were the famous Chrysolite and Gwendoline, afterwards known as the dam of The Diver. Among the jockeys were D. Fountain, S. Grimwood, P. Parslow, and H. Chifney. A jockey who rode a mare in three successive Cups rejoiced in the suggestive name of Puller. Mr. George Watson did not always start the Melbourne Cup, as Mr. Keighran started in 1865, and next year Mr. Keighran was assisted by Mr. W. Pearson with what is known in England as the "advance flag."

Sir John Madden, in his delightful speech on racing at the dinner to Mr. S. Miller, told us that he made a book on the Cup in 1865 and lost over Toryboy. Sir John saw Toryboy beaten in a small race at Kilmore, and "took liberties," as they say in the ring. And, as he put it himself, "a reversal of form" on the part of the little grey brought the future Chief Justice and Lieutenant-Governor to grief, and he gave up amateur bookmaking. A Tasmanian correspondent has forwarded me a print of the finish between Toryboy and Panic, published by a Melbourne weekly at the time of the race. It is a funny picture. Toryboy is depicted as a very neat little horse, and his small rider is looking round "gigging" at Joe Morrison on Panic. Panic is shown as a big black horse with an immense crest, and apparently he is doing his best to eat his small opponent. The print is a reproduction of the original painting by the artist, and is a very good one.

drought." The writer shared Sir John Madden's recently-expressed views concerning Toryboy, for he speaks of him as having been "long known as very unequal in his performances." Mr. W. C. Yuille owned Toryboy before he won this Cup, and when he got in at 7st. he gave his then owner some advice as to the training of him, and won £2,000 on the race. He then bought Toryboy back, and lost the £2,000 in backing him at Castlemaine and Bendigo. As he put it to the writer not long before his death, "Handicappers would give me no chance with him." W. Yeomans rode Riverina, who ran third in Toryboy's Cup, and John Hill, the South Australian trainer of to-day, had a mount. Angler was one of the starters.

The Barb won after a tremendous race with Exile, who next year fell dead after winning the Ballarat Cup. It is supposed that Exile was poisoned, but all the owner's efforts to get at the poisoner proved as futile as in the case of Fishhook. Mr. W. Filgate told the writer that he learnt the whole details of the Fishhook mystery from a dying man, who bound him over to say nothing about it until a certain contingency occurred, and now Mr. Filgate is dead, so the story will never be known. The principal incident to look back upon in connection with The Barb's Cup was the row over the judge (Mr. J. Dougharty) not placing Falcon, another of Mr. John Tait's horses. The stewards, in the instance of "Honest John," took upon themselves to place Falcon third. The matter was referred to Admiral Rous, who told the stewards they were wrong in doing this.

Tim Whiffler (Sydney), Fireworks, Glencoe, and Smuggler were the best of the starters in 1867, although Nimblefoot won a Cup three years later. Tim Whiffler, starting a slightly better favourite than Fireworks (who got off badly), won easily. Next year Tim, with 10st. 4lb. on his back, was favourite again, but Glencoe scored from Strop and Shenandoah. Among the starters were Sylvia (afterwards the dam of Martini-Henry, Goldsbrough, &c.), Gulnare (killed later in the meeting), Nimblefoot, Ragpieker, and Lady Manners Sutton, but it was a poor field. The 1864 Derby and Cup winner, Lantern, ran as a gelding, and carried 6st. 11lb., including 11lb. overweight. He must have deteriorated! Overweights were numerous in this race. Cupbearer put up an extra 18lb., so that H. Tothill might ride him. Glencoe won five races at this meeting, and Mr. Hurtle Fisher and Mr. L. L. Smith, who are still with us, had a great set-to on Blondin and Palmerston in the Corinthian Cup.

Austin Saqui, known for his piano-playing talent in the early days, and afterwards equally well known as a bookmaker, was the owner of Warrior, who won in 1869. "The Australasian," in its report of the race, said:—"The result was a great surprise, for although Warrior ran well on Saturday, it was never imagined that he had recovered his sea trip from Sydney." Monk, who ran second, started at 200 to 1 offered, while Circassian, who had won the "Metrop.," was a hot favourite at 2 to 1. Eighteen-seventy is always looked back to as "dream year."

Mr. Walter Craig, of Ballarat, the owner of Nimblefoot, dreamt that his old gelding won, and that his jockey carried a black arm band. This dream did come off. Mr. Craig died, young Day wore a crape band, and Nimblefoot won—or, at least, the judge said he did. It was a very near thing between Nimblefoot and Lapdog, and many thought "the dog" had prevailed. I once asked J. Wilson, jun., who rode Lapdog, whether he thought he had won, and his reply was, "I don't think, I know I won by half a length." And "young Jim" had been laid a very handsome stake to nothing about Lapdog by the late Mr. Charles Mann, of South Australia, who leased the gelding from Mr. Joseph Gilbert for the purpose of running him to

The Pearl, against whom £900 to £1,000 was laid before the race, won from Romula, a very hot favourite, in 1871. The mare belonged to Mr. Joe Thompson, who at that time was associated with the St. Albans stable. John Tait owned two in the and Pyrrhus was his choice, but he ran badly. There was a protest against the rider of The Pearl for striking Romula over the head when passing, but it was missed. For years after she went to stud Romula (whose grandson, Tarquand, fancied for this Cup) showed the mark of punishment on her sides. She was said to have received this punishment the day The Pearl beat her, but this may have been a fairy tale. Dagworth was a paper cert for 1872. Inclusive of penalties for winning the "Hawkesbury Grand" and "trop." Mr. De Mestre's horse had only 12lb., but he went off before the race and was beaten by The Quack and The Ace—two good horses, but neither of them equal to Dagworth over two mles. This was the year Mr. W. J. Hammersley, then sporting editor of "The Australasian," indicated in an editorial tip, and gave The Quack war type. Mr. Hammersley evidently all was not well with Dagworth, and for the next best.

In 1873 Don Juan brought the Albans stable some revenge for the defeats of Lapdog and Romula, owing to the horse going wrong on the Saturday night many of the backers got out of their money, and the big winner was Mr. Joe Thompson, who stood to his wagers. Don Juan was all right on the day, and, starting at 3 to 1, he beat the Terrara pair, Dagworth and Horatio, by three lengths. At the end of the week Don Juan had, in addition to the Cup, won the sendon Stakes, the Royal-park Stakes, and the Flemington Stakes, was sold by Mr. O. Inglis for 2,000 guineas, the buyer being Mr. Joe Thompson, who had previously leased the horse. Don Juan ran through the meeting in the name of Mr. W. J. Stone. Many people think there was "no such person," but there was, and he is still to the fore. It was the custom in those days to enter St. Albans horses in names of people practically unknown in the racing world. It served the double purpose of allaying the handicappers' fears of a coup, and also kept bettors from coming too soon. Mr. Thompson only got more race out of Don Juan. He beat Go-brough and Lapidist in the Canterbury Plate on New Year's Day, but died suddenly about a month afterwards. Haricot win in 1874 has always been regarded as a "steal." He was allowed to get a tremendous lead, and when The Diver was after him it was too late. Still, Haricot cannot have been a bad horse. He and The Diver met at a stone in the Wagga Cup (two miles), and although the Diver was it was a good race. Later on, Haricot was only beaten a short head by Melbourne in the Geelong Cup, and his victory does not disprove the axiom that the Melbourne Cup is never won by a bad horse. Mr. Joe Cleland, of the Albion (he is still alive and well), was the real owner of Mr. Sharp's Wollamai, who beat Richmond at Goldsbrough in 1875. Most people think Richmond would have won easily, if little Williams had been able to ride him out. The Wollamai was a good handicap horse. The rest of the Cups have been dealt with in "The Australasian" since 1887. I give it this week:—

THE MELBOURNE CUP.

1861.

- E. De Mestre's b h Archer, by William Tell—Maid of the Oaks, 5 yrs, 9.7 (J. Cutts) ... 1
- P. J. Keighran's b h Mormon, by The Premier—Delaware Girl, 6 yrs, 10.1 (W. Simpson) 2
- W. Pearson's bl g Prince, aged, 8.0 (Bishop) 3
- Won in a canter by half-a-dozen lengths. Time, 3min. 52sec. Favourite, Norman, 8 to 1; winner, 100 to 8.

Continued next page

1862.

E. De Mestre's b h Archer, by William Tell—Maid of the Oaks, 6 yrs, 10.2 (J. Cutts) ... 1
P. J. Keighran's b h Mormon, by The Premier—Delaware Girl, aged, 9.12 (Simpson) ... 2
J. Henderson's b h Camden, by Warhawk—Cal-Hope, 4 yrs, 8.7 (Morrison) ... 3
Won in a canter by 10 lengths. Time, 3min. 47sec. Favourite, Archer, 2 to 1.

1863.

J. Harper's b c Banker, by Boiaro—Jeanette, 3 yrs, 5.4 (Chifney) ... 1
J. Wilson's b m Musidora, by The Premier—Dinah, 4 yrs, 8.3 (D. Fountain) ... 2
H. Fisher's ch f Rose of Denmark, by Stockwell—Marchioness, 3 yrs, 5.9 (Tothill) ... 0
Rose of Denmark was third, but as her jockey did not weigh in she was not placed. Won by a length and a half. Time, 3min. 44sec. Favourite, Musidora, 5 to 2; winner, 8 to 1.

1864.

H. Fisher's br c Lantern, by Muscovado—Night-light, 3 yrs, 6.3 (Davis) ... 1
I. Pear's c h Poet, by Boiaro—Ellen Tree, 4 yrs, 8.0, carried 8.2 (Perkins) ... 2
H. Fisher's ch m Rose of Denmark, by Stockwell—Marchioness, 4 yrs, 8.3 (Howard) ... 3
Won after a fine struggle by three-quarters of a length. Time, 3min. 52sec. Favourite, Roebuck, 4 to 1; winner 100 to 6.

1865.

B. C. Marshall's gr g Toryboy, by Wollaton, aged, 7.0 (Kavanagh) ... 1
P. Dowling's br h Panic, by Alarm—Queen of Beauty, aged, 10.0 (Morrison) ... 2
W. Hutton's br m Riverina, by Reubens, 5 yrs, 7.7 (Yeomans) ... 3
Won easily by four lengths. Time, 3min. 44sec. Favourites, Rose of Denmark, Panic, 5 to 1; winner, 25 to 1.

1866.

J. Tait's bl c The Barb, by Sir Hercules—Young Giltare, 3 yrs, 6.11 (W. Davis) ... 1
P. J. Keighran's b g Exile, by Zauberfote, aged, 7.10 (Kavanagh) ... 2
J. Tait's ch g Falcon, by Cossack, 5 yrs, 8.2 (Stanley) ... 0
Falcon was third, though not placed by the judge. Won by a short head, after a great set-to the last 100 yards. Time, 3min. 43sec. Favourite, The Barb, 6 to 1.

1867.

E. De Mestre's b h Tim Whiffler, by New Warrior—Cinderella, 5 yrs, 8.11 (Driscoll) ... 1
S. Walcock's br f Queen of Hearts, by The Premier, 3 yrs, 5.10, carried 5.12 (Bennett) ... 2
D. Melhado's b g Exile, by Zauberfote, aged, 7.10 (Waterman) ... 3
Won very easily by a couple of lengths. Time, 3min. 39sec. Favourite, Tim Whiffler, 5 to 2.

1868.

J. Tait's ch c Glencoe, by Lord of the Hills—Queen of Clubs, 4 yrs, 9.1, including 3lb. penalty (Stanley) ... 1
W. Field's Strop, by Panic, aged, 7.10 (Walsh) ... 2
J. Clelland's gr m Shenandoah, by The High Sheriff, aged, 7.5 (Pullar) ... 3
E. De Mestre's b h Tim Whiffler, by New Warrior—Cinderella, 6 yrs, 10.4 (J. Kean) ... 4
Won cleverly by a length. Time, 3min. 42sec. Favourite, Tim Whiffler, 5 to 2; winner, 10 to 1.

1869.

A. Saqui's br g Warrior, by New Warrior, 6 yrs, 8.10 (Morrison) ... 1
J. Henderson's br h The Monk, by The Hermit, 5 yrs, 7.0 (W. Enderson) ... 2
E. Lee's ch m Phoebe, by Sir Hercules, 6 yrs, 7.10 (S. Davis) ... 3
Won cleverly by a couple of lengths. Time, 3min. 40sec. Favourite, Circassian, 2 to 1; winner, 10 to 1.

1870.

W. Craig's b g Nimblefoot, by Panic—Quickstep, aged, 6.3, including 3lb. penalty (Day) ... 1
J. Gilbert's b g Lapdog, by Muscovado, 6 yrs, 7.0 (Wilson, jun.) ... 2
H. Bowler's b g Valentine, by Snowden, 5 yrs, 6.4 (H. Howard) ... 3
Won by a short half-head. Time, 3min. 37sec. Favourites, Trump Card, Lapdog, Warrior, 5 to 1; winner, 12 to 1.

1871.

J. Tait's b h The Pearl, by New Warrior—Ida, 5 yrs, 7.3, including 3lb. penalty (Cavanagh) ... 1
J. Thompson's br m Romula, by New Warrior—Agitation, 4 yrs, 7.10 (Wilson, jun.) ... 2
J. J. Miller's ch c Irish King, by Ace of Clubs—Conceit, 3 yrs, 6.0 (Haughey) ... 3
Won by two lengths. Time, 3min. 39sec. Favourite, Romula, 3 to 1; winner, 100 to 1.

1872.

J. Tait's b h The Quack, by Peter Wilkins—Quickstep, 6 yrs, 7.10, including 3lb. penalty (W. Enderson) ... 1
T. J. Ryan's b h Tim Ace, by Ace of Clubs—Gwendoline, 4 yrs, 8.4 (Hales) ... 2
R. Bloomfield's b h Dagworth, by Yattendon—Nutcut, 4 yrs, 7.12, including 3lb. penalty (G. Donnelly) ... 3
Won easily at the finish by over two lengths. Time, 3min. 39sec. Favourite, Contessa, 4 to 1; winner, 6 to 1.

1873.

W. Johnstone's b c Don Juan, by Lucifer—Levity, 4 yrs, 6.12 (W. Wilson) ... 1
R. Bloomfield's b h Dagworth, by Yattendon—Nutcut, 5 yrs, 9.9, including 5lb. penalty (G. Donnelly) ... 2
E. De Mestre's b h Horatio, by Maribyrnong—Rose of Denmark, 4 yrs, 7.13, including 5lb. penalty (W. Thompson) ... 3
Won easily by three or four lengths. Time, 3min. 36sec. Favourite, Don Juan, 3 to 1.

1874.

A. Chirnside's b g Haricot, by Ladykirk—Saucepan, 4 yrs, 6.7, including 5lb. penalty (Pigott) ... 1
J. Wilson's b g Protos, by The Premier—Miss Crockett, aged, 8.9 (G. Arthur) ... 2
C. Dublin's br c The Diver, by Maribyrnong—Gwendoline, 4 yrs, 6.10 (Greville) ... 3
Won by four lengths. Time, 3min. 37sec. Favourite, Goldsborough, 2 to 1; winner, 16 to 1.

1875.

H. Sharp's b h Wollomat, by Ace of Clubs—Fleur de Lis, 6 yrs, 7.8 (Batty) ... 1
E. Jellett's br c Richmond, by Maribyrnong—The Fawn, 3 yrs, 6.3 (G. Williams) ... 2
J. Tait's b h Goldsborough, by Fireworks—Sylvia, 5 yrs, 9.9, including 5lb. penalty (Ashworth) ... 3
Won easily by two lengths. Time, 3min. 38sec. Favourite, Imperial, 100 to 33; winner, 100 to 6.

1876.

J. Wilson's b f Briseis, by Tim Whiffler (imp.)—Musidora, 3 yrs, 6.4 (St. Albans) ... 1
R. Scriver's br f Sybil, by Tim Whiffler (imp.)—Jessica, 3 yrs, 6.0 (Phelps) ... 2
E. De Mestre's b h Timothy, by Tim Whiffler (S.)—Lady, 4 yrs, 7.0 (Nicholson) ... 3
Won easily by two lengths. Time, 3min. 36sec. Favourite, Fen d'Artifice, 100 to 30; winner, 100 to 15.

1877.

J. White's b c Chester, by Yattendon—Lady Chester, 3 yrs, 6.12 (Pigott) ... 1
—Power's gr c Savanaka, by Kingston—Suppho, 3 yrs, 6.2 (St. Albans) ... 2
G. W. Petty's ch h The Vagabond, by Fireworks—Skittlesharper, 4 yrs, 7.0, including 5lb. penalty (Vemy) ... 3
Won cleverly by half a head. Time, 3min. 32sec. Favourite, Savanaka, 4 to 1; winner, 5 to 1.

1878.

E. De Mestre's b h Calamia, by Maribyrnong—Luna, 5 yrs, 8.2 (T. Brown) ... 1
C. James's br h Tom Kirk, by Lady Kirk—Spa, aged, 7.8 (W. Murphy) ... 2
J. L. Purves's br g Waxy, by Croagh Patrick—Leila, 6 yrs, 6.11 (Braithwaite) ... 3
Won easily by two lengths and a half. Time, 3min. 35sec. Favourite, Melita, 4 to 1; winner, 10 to 1.

1879.

W. Rawlinson's br h Darrivell, by Tim Whiffler (imp.)—Norna, 5 yrs, 7.4 (S. Cracknell) ... 1
T. Ivory's b h Sweetmeat, by Yattendon—Sultana, 4 yrs, 7.1, including 5lb. penalty (Nicholson) ... 2
R. Howie's g c Suwarrow, by Snowden—Phizgig, 3 yrs, 6.3, including 3lb. penalty and 2lb. over (G. Williams) ... 3
Won cleverly by half a length. Time, 3min. 30sec. Favourite, Suwarrow, 100 to 30; winner, 100 to 3.

1880.

W. A. Long's b c Grand Fleaneur, by Yattendon—First Lady, 3 yrs, 6.10 (Hales) ... 1
W. Branch's b c Progress, by Angler—Coquette, 3 yrs, 8.10, including 3lb. penalty (St. Albans) ... 2
F. R. L. Rossi's br h Lord Burghley, by Yattendon—Lady Constance, 5 yrs, 7.5 (Pigott) ... 3
Won very easily by a length; a splendid race with Lord Burghley and Progress for second

honours, ending in favour of the colt by a head. Time, 3min. 34sec. Favourite, Progress, 3 to 1; winner, 4 to 1.

1881.

C. McDonnell's bl c Zulu, by Barbarian—Maiden's Blush, 4 yrs, 5.10, including 3lb. penalty (Gough) ... 1
J. Morrison's br h The czar, by The Marquis—Dagmar, 5 yrs, 6.9 (Trahan) ... 2
T. Ivory's b h Sweetmeat, by Yattendon—Sultana, 6 yrs, 9.0 (Pigott) ... 3
Won by three-quarters of a length. Time, 3min. 32sec. Favourite, Darebin, 100 to 33; winner, 50 to 1.

1882.

J. E. Savill's br h The Assyrian, by Countryman—Tinfunder, 5 yrs, 7.13, including 3lb. penalty (Hutchins) ... 1
T. Ribey's ch c Stockwell, by St. Albans—Edella, 4 yrs, 7.5 (Riley) ... 2
E. De Mestre's br c Gudarz, by Yattendon—Luna, 4 yrs, 7.5 (Gainsforth) ... 3
Won by a short length; half a length between second and third. Time, 3min. 40sec. Race run during a westerly gale and downpour of rain. Favourite, Sweet William, 4 to 1; winner, 33 to 1.

1883.

J. White's b c Martini-Henry, by Musket—Sylvia, 3 yrs, 7.5 (J. Williamson) ... 1
T. Barnfield's ch h First Water, by Fireworks—The Gen, aged, 8.0 (M'Grade) ... 2
W. Pearson's b h Commotion, by Panic—Evening Star, 5 yrs, 10.1 (Trahan) ... 3
Won easily by a length and a half; a head between second and third. Time, 3min. 30sec. Favourite, Martini-Henry, 5 to 1.

1884.

J. O. Inglis's b h Malva, by St. Albans—Edella, 5 yrs, 9.9 (A. Robertson) ... 1
W. Pearson's b h Commotion, by Panic—Evening Star, 6 yrs, 9.12 (E. Power) ... 2
W. Pearson's b g Plausible, by Vagabond—Plaudit, 5 yrs, 6.13 (Murphy) ... 3
Won by half a length; two and a half lengths between second and third. Time, 3min. 31sec. Favourite, Hastings, 5 to 1; winner, 6 to 1.

1885.

M. Loughlin's br h Sheet Anchor, by St. Albans—Queen Mary, aged, 7.11 (M. O'Brien) ... 1
J. C. Reid's ch m Grace Darling, by The Diver—Zoe, 6 yrs, 7.12, including 7lb. penalty (J. Williams) ... 2
D. O'Brien's b c Trenton, by Musket—Fralty, 4 yrs, 7.13 (Robertson) ... 3
Won by a head; half a head between second and third. Time, 3min. 29sec. Favourite, Nordenfeldt, 5 to 1; winner, 20 to 1.

1886.

W. Gannon's br c Arsenal, by Goldsborough—Powder, 4 yrs, 7.4, carried 7.5 (English) ... 1
W. Cooper's b h Trenton, by Musket—Fralty, 5 yrs, 9.5 (Robertson) ... 2
H. R. Falkner's bl h Silvermine, by Napoleon—Silverhair, 5 yrs, 7.10 (M'Grade) ... 3
Won by a long neck, a length second and third. Time, 3min. 31sec. Favourite, Trident, 5 to 1; winner, 20 to 1.

R. Donovon's b or g h ... 1
get—Etta, 5 yrs, 8.3, including 5lb. penalty (T. Sanders) ... 2
W. Cooper's bl or g h Silvermine, 6 yrs, 8.3 (A. Robertson) ... 3
W. Gannon's b or br c The Australian Peer, 3 yrs, 7.5 (E. Gorry) ... 3
Won cleverly by a length, a length second and third. Time, 3min. 28sec. Favourite, Meteor, 5 to 1; winner, 20 to 1.

1888.

D. S. Wallace's b c Mentor, by Swiveller—Nightmare, 4 yrs, 8.3 (M. O'Brien) ... 1
S. L. West's br c Tradition, 6.11, carried 6.13 (T. Aspinall) ... 2
S. G. Cook's ch g The Yeoman, 5 yrs, 7.8 (R. Ranage) ... 3
Won length and a half, a length second and third. Time, 3min. 30sec. Favourite, Chicago, 4 to 1; winner, 7 to 1.

1889.

W. T. Jones's b h Bravo, by Grand Fleaneur—The Orphan, 6 yrs, 8.7 (J. Anwin) ... 1
D. S. Wallace's b c Carbine, 4 yrs, 10.0 (M. O'Brien) ... 2
W. Gannon's br c Melos, 4 yrs, 8.12 (J. Norton) ... 3
Won easily by a length, half a neck second and third. Time, 3min. 32sec. Favourite, Melos, 4 to 1; winner, 8 to 1.

1890.

D. S. Wallace's b h Carbine, by Musket—Mersey, 5 yrs, 10.5 (R. Ranage) ... 1
E. E. A. Oatley's bl g Highborn, 5 yrs, 6.8 (J. Egan) ... 2
J. M'Laughlan's ch c Correz, 3 yrs, 7.3 (H. Moran) ... 3
Won two lengths and a half, half a length second and third. Time, 3min. 29sec. Favourite, Carbine, 4 to 1.

1891.

J. Redearn's b c Malvolvo, by Malua—Madcap, 4 yrs, 8.4 (G. Redearn) ... 1
E. Keys's br h Sir William, 5 yrs, 8.7 (J. Fielder) ... 2
W. R. Wilson's b c Strathmore, 3 yrs, 7.6 (H. Cusdin) ... 3
Won three quarters of a length, neck second and third. Time, 3min. 29sec. Favourite, Pigeon-toe, 4 to 1; winner, 16 to 1.

1892.

M. Carmody ns br h Glenloth, by Glenmarkie—The Gem, 5 yrs, 7.13 (G. Robson) ... 1
W. Forrester ns b c Ronda, 3 yrs, 6.8 (R. Gough) ... 2
W. T. Jones's b c Pezance, 4 yrs, 7.7 (J. Hatch) ... 3
Won easily by three lengths, a length and a half second and third. Time, 3min. 38sec. Favourite, Malvolvo, 6 to 1; winner, 50 to 1.

1893.

J. D. Lewis ns b h Tarcoola, by Newminster—Imogene, aged, 8.4 (H. Cripps) ... 1
W. R. Wilson's ch c Carnage, 3 yrs, 7.7 (H. Moran) ... 2
L. Earnshaw ns br c Jeweller, late Limerick, 4 yrs, 7.7 (W. Delaney) ... 3
Won by half a length, a head second and third. Time, 3min. 30sec. Favourite, Sainfoin, 8 to 1; winner, 40 to 1.

1894.

F. W. Purches's ch c Patron, by Grand Fleaneur—Olga, 4 yrs, 9.3 (H. G. Dawes) ... 1
J. paterson's br h Devon, 7.12, including 7lb. penalty (G. Robson) ... 2
W. R. Wilson's b f Nada, 4 yrs, 7.0 (H. J. Morrison) ... 3
Won three quarters of a length, neck second and third. Time, 3min. 31sec. Favourite, Rue-nalf, 3 to 1; winner, 33 to 1.

1895.

D. James's br f Auraria, by Trenton—Aura, 8 yrs, 7.4 (J. Stevenson) ... 1
A. Davis's b h Hova, 5 yrs, 8.10 (Jas. Hayes) ... 2
J. Redearn's b g Burrabari, 4 yrs, 7.8 (S. Thomas) ... 3
Won neck, length and a half second and third. Time, 3min. 29sec. Favourite, Hova, 5 to 1; winner, 33 to 1.

1896.

W. T. Jones's ch c Newhaven, by Newminster—Oceana, 3 yrs, 7.13 (H. J. Gardiner) ... 1
A. Harvey's b c Bloodshot, 4 yrs, 8.12 (E. Power) ... 2
S. Horden's b g The Skipper, 4 yrs, 8.10, including 10lb. penalty (W. Delaney) ... 3
Won six lengths, two and a half lengths second and third. Time, 3min. 28sec. Favourite, Newhaven, 4 to 1.

1897.

W. Forrester's ch h Gaulus, by Gozo—Industry, 6 yrs, 7.8 (S. Callinan) ... 1
W. Forrester's br g The Grafter, 4 yrs, 7.7, including 7lb. penalty (W. Redearn) ... 2
W. R. Wilson's br c Aurum, 3 yrs, 8.6 (H. J. Morrison) ... 3
Won half a head, four lengths second and third. Time, 3min. 31sec. Favourite, Positano, 6 to 1; winner, 14 to 1.

1898.

W. Forrester's br g The Grafter, by Gozo—Industry, 5 yrs, 9.2 (John Gough) ... 1
W. and C. Wilson's b c Wait-a-Bit, 5 yrs, 8.0 (F. Fielder) ... 2
W. Bailey's ch c Cocos, 3 yrs, 7.10 (W. Delaney) ... 3
Won half neck, three quarters of a length second and third. Time, 3min. 29sec. Favourite, Clarion, 5 to 1; winner, 8 to 1.

1899.

H. Power's br or bl c Merriwee, by Bill or Portland—Eira-Weenie, 3 yrs, 8.0 (V. Turner) ... 1
F. Foy's br h Vouou, 6 yrs, 8.0 (F. Kuhn) ... 2
T. Payten's ch c Dewey, 3 yrs, 7.4, including 10lb. penalty (L. Kuhn) ... 3
Won by a length, same second and third. Time, 3min. 36sec. Favourites, Merriwee and Wait-a-Bit, 7 to 1 each.

1900
clean sweep
malpas
elips.

STUDIES IN MILLIONAIRES.

By James Burnley (in "Chambers's Journal.")



Millionaires



The Emperor Tiberius left at his death above £23,500,000, it is supposed; but Li Hung Chang of to-day is reported to be three or four times as rich as the imperial Roman, while Mr. Beit could have bought him up several times over. Nor is it likely that the fortunes of any of the living millionaires named will vanish as the fortunes of the ancients occasionally did. Tiberius's millions were squandered in less than a year by his dissipated successor Caligula, which is not to be wondered at when as much as £80,000 was spent on a single dinner; but it is 'easy come, easy go,' with the riches of the Roman rulers. Caesar was not given to parsimony; yet even before he attained supreme power he had feathered his nest to the tune of nearly £3,000,000, and in his later years had all the affluence he could desire; but riches did not mean stability even for Caesar. Cleopatra, at the height of her power, had command of an enormous revenue, and was lavish in her giving as in her spending. Did she not on one memorable occasion make the favoured and infatuated Antony a present of a diamond valued at £800,000? Lucullus was another exponent of the art of extravagance. The fishes in that famous pond of his were estimated to be worth £35,000, and his dinner-bill frequently ran up to £20,000. Turning to the Orient, what wondrous stories of extraordinary riches we find! The profuse opulence of the Mogul emperors was not surpassed by that of the Roman monarchs. Shah Jehan, the fifth of the Great Moguls, touched the climax of the splendour of his line, and then the 'amour faded.

It would be an interesting and instructive study to trace the history of the great fortunes of the present day. The following is a rough list of a hundred of the richest millionaires now or recently living. It is an attempt to group together these men in the order of their supposed wealth; though, of course, the fortunes credited to them are in many cases little more than guess-work—

J. Beit, Kimberley, South Africa	£100,000,000
Li Hung Chang, China	100,000,000
J. B. Robinson, South Africa	80,000,000
J. D. Rockefeller, New York	50,000,000
W. Waldorf Astor, England	40,000,000
Prince Demidoff, Russia	40,000,000
Andrew Carnegie, Pittsburg	25,000,000
W. K. Vanderbilt, New York	20,000,000
W. Rockefeller, New York	20,000,000
J. Jacob Astor, New York	15,000,000
Lord Rothschild, England	15,000,000
Duke of Westminster	15,000,000
W. C. Whitney, New York	15,000,000
J. Pierpont Morgan, New York	15,000,000
Lord Iveagh	14,000,000
Senora Isidora Cousino, Chili	14,000,000
M. Heine, France	14,000,000
A. Rothschild, Paris	14,000,000
Beron A. Rothschild, Vienna	14,000,000
Archduke Frederick, Austria	14,000,000
George J. Gould, New York	14,000,000
James J. Hill, St. Paul	14,000,000
Herr Mendelssohn, Berlin	12,000,000
Prince Lichtenstein, Austria	12,000,000
Mrs. Hetty H. R. Green, New York	11,000,000
J. H. Flagler, New York	10,000,000
A. Dreher, Austria	10,000,000
James Henry Smith, New York	10,000,000
Duke of Devonshire	10,000,000
Duke of Bedford	10,000,000
Duke of Buccleuch	10,000,000
Earl of Derby	10,000,000
Marquis of Bute	10,000,000
John Smith, Mexico	9,000,000
Earl Cadogan	9,000,000
A. Krupp, Berlin	9,000,000
Prince Pless, Germany	9,000,000
Count Henckel-Donnersmarck, Ger.	9,000,000
A. G. Vanderbilt, New York	9,000,000
E. Rothschild, Paris	8,000,000
Claus Spreckels, San Francisco	8,000,000
Archbishop Cohn, Austria	8,000,000
Prince Schwarzenberg, Austria	8,000,000
Prince Esterhazy, Austria	8,000,000
J. B. A. Haggin, New York	8,000,000
W. A. Clark, Montana	8,000,000
H. O. Havemeyer, New York	8,000,000
John W. Mackay, New York	8,000,000
P. D. Armour, Chicago	8,000,000
H. C. Frick, Pittsburgh	8,000,000
H. M. Flagler, New York	8,000,000
A. Rothschild, London	7,000,000
John James Magee, Guatemala	7,000,000
Duc d'Arenberg, Belgium	6,000,000
Duke of Medina-Celi, Spain	6,000,000
Duke of Northumberland	6,000,000
Count Woronzoff, Russia	6,000,000
Angelo Quintieri, Italy	5,000,000
Baron Leitenberger, Austria	5,000,000
Prince Montenuovo, Austria	5,000,000
John D. Archbold, New York	5,000,000
A. Nobel, Balu	5,000,000
Nobel, Baku	5,000,000
J. R. de Lamar, New York	5,000,000
Miss Helen Gould, New York	5,000,000
Marshall Field, Chicago	5,000,000
Levi Z. Leiter, Chicago	5,000,000
Prince Yousouppoff, Russia	5,000,000
W. L. Elkins, Philadelphia	5,000,000
Russell, Sage, New York	5,000,000
Lord Armstrong	5,000,000
Potter Palmer, Chicago	5,000,000
Lord Masham	5,000,000
David H. Moffat, Denver	5,000,000
Duke of Portland	5,000,000

Cecil Rhodes	5,000,000
Guzman Blanco, Paris	5,000,000
Baroness Burdett-Coutts	5,000,000
Lord Brassey	5,000,000
Sir John Ramsden	5,000,000
Charles T. Yerkes, Chicago	5,000,000
Austin Corbin, New York	5,000,000
Sir Savile Crossley, Bart.	5,000,000
Louis Hammersley, New York	5,000,000
A. Iselin, New York	5,000,000
W. S. Stratton, Cripple Creek	5,000,000
D. Ogden Mills, New York	5,000,000
W. Seward Webb, New York	5,000,000
Sir Thomas Lipton	5,000,000
Duke of Norfolk	5,000,000
H. McK. Twombly, New York	5,000,000
T. Loftis Johnson, Cleveland	5,000,000
James Doyle, Victor, Colorado	5,000,000
Frederick Pabst, Milwaukee	5,000,000
John Wannamaker, Philadelphia	5,000,000
John W. Gates, Chicago	5,000,000
J. R. Keene, New York	5,000,000
Julius Werber	5,000,000
Frank Rockefeller, Cleveland	5,000,000
Sir Francis Cook, Bart.	5,000,000

litical: It is only in recent years that industrial eminence has been assured of recognition as national service worthy of ranking with statesmanship, generalship, or the favour of princes; its achievements have been too solid and too far-spreading in their influence to be passed by.

Another class of millionaires stands out very prominently in these days—the class of great landowners who have become such through the purchasing power of money acquired by success in trade, industrial endeavour, or financial speculation. In this category one of the most noted examples is that of the Astors. The immense fortune owned by the Astors of to-day was founded by the energetic, plodding, and shrewd trading of John Jacob Astor, who as fast as he made those dollars of his by buying furs from the Indians at ridiculously low prices, and afterwards selling them at high figures in New York, invested the money in real estate in that city. After that it was sufficient to leave the properties to grow in value year by year to ensure one of the biggest fortunes the world has known. Each succeeding generation of Astors has held fast to the property, which has doubled in value again and again since old John Jacob died in 1848. For three generations no Astor has been connected with trade. There is no instance in Great Britain that can at all compare with that of the Astors in America in a swift enrichment by simple process of natural improvement in land values. Many of our industrial princes lay out large portions of their wealth in acquiring landed possessions, however, and some of their descendants may one day come in to 'unearned increment' of this kind that may tell a parallel tale to that of the Astors' houses and lands. A score of names might be mentioned of Englishmen, made rich by trade within the last two or three decades, who have joined the ranks of the great landowners, and put their families in the way of realizing what it is to be wealthy without the effort of making wealth.

Of the strictly industrial order of modern millionaires, Mr. Andrew Carnegie is one of the most forceful examples. Possessed of a genius for administration, a keen insight into industrial possibilities, a quick judgment, and decision of character enough for a commander of armies, he has led his famous organization on from success to success, through many trials and sometimes great opposition, until to-day it is probably the mightiest industrial combination of which the world possesses any record. No era-marking invention stands in Mr. Carnegie's name, nor has he been specially aided by State concessions or monopolistic privileges; his realizations have been the legitimate outcome of a business energy and aptitude that was able to discern and eager to take advantage of every opportunity of advancement that might arise. These opportunities have been many and of enormous magnitude, it is true, but it requires a man of alertness and capacity to grapple with and shape such immense forces.

Mr. H. C. Frick, who was a 'coke king' before joining the Carnegie enterprise, had, of course, made his wealth chiefly on the same lines. Lord Masham was identified with some of the most celebrated and most profitable of inventions connected with first, the wool-combing, and, later, the silk waste, plush, and velvet industries. The late Sir Isaac Holden, who was also a prominent millionaire, affords another instance of a man made rich by wool-combing inventions, in the working of which the present representative of the title, Sir Angus Holden, was for many years associated. Sir Savile Crossley owes his wealth to the successes of his father, Sir Francis Crossley, and his grandfather, in the handling the carpet-weaving machines by which the carpet manufacture was changed from a hand to a steam power industry. The flour industry gave the late Mr. Charles A. P. Thomas the means of millionaireship; and Thomas Lipton has won his fortune by becoming a

Industrial development is even responsible for the bulk of the wealth of the great landed proprietors; it has been the means of cities being built on their lands, enormously swelling their rent-rolls of tapping the mineral treasures within their possessions, and of utilizing in a thousand ways property and products that formerly yielded but meagre revenues. Industrial development has not only taken riches out of the ground, but put riches into it. Where trade has been stagnant, where industry has failed to establish itself, the value of land has decreased; but wherever an industrial colony has been started it has been largely to the benefit of the landlord. The late Marquis of Bute's wealth was in a great degree the outcome of the industrial growth of Cardiff on his ancestral lands; the Duke of Devonshire owes much of his riches to the expansion of towns on or near his estates in Yorkshire, Lancashire, and Sussex; the Duke of Norfolk has been lifted into great wealth by the steel industries of Sheffield; the Earl of Derby's ground proprietorship in the neighbourhood of Liverpool has immensely augmented the family wealth; Sir John Ramsden's practical ownership of the land on which the manufacturing town of Huddersfield stands yields him the best part of his wealth; and so through the ranks of the richest of the aristocracy may be traced the direct influence of modern industrial development in the augmentation of fortunes. The new industrial men have made the lords of the old hereditary acres what they are. Still, it is not alone the nobles of ancient lineage and inherited lands who are the wealthiest to-day, great as their advantages have been.

In our list of millionaires the names of Prince Demidoff; the Dukes of Westminster, Devonshire, Bedford, Buccleuch, Portland, Norfolk, and Northumberland; Archduke Frederick of Austria, Prince Schwarzenberg, Prince Lichtenstein, Prince Yousouppoff, the Duc d'Arenberg, the Duke of Medina-Celi, Count Woronzoff, Prince Esterhazy, Baron Leitenberger, Prince Montenuovo, Prince Pless, the Earl of Derby, Earl Cadogan, the Marquis of Bute, and Count Henckel-Donnersmarck may be taken to represent territorial ownership in its strictest and most exclusive form. In nearly all these instances the present possession is very remote from the original source of the wealth enjoyed, and any paid of proprietorship that may exist to-day has little connection with the efforts that first placed their families in the running.

Brewers

Brewers as a class have long been renowned for their riches, and have given up many millionaires besides those who are living at the present day. Peerages have been bestowed upon two of the Burton or Trent brewing families; and Lord Iveagh, who stands well up on our list, represents the wealth of the great Guinness brewers in Dublin. Dreher, the Austrian brewer, is another magnate of this jovial order; while amongst the American brewer millionaires there is Mr. Frederick Pabst, whose Milwaukee lager beer concerns are the largest of their kind in existence. There are scores of other brewers up and down the world whose fortunes run well up into the millions, if not passing the £5,000,000 mark; all of which goes to prove that man is a drinking animal, and that the brewing of drink is a highly profitable business.

Sugar men

Sugar combinations have made two very rich men in America—one, Mr. H. O. Havemeyer, of New York, the 'sugar king' of the east; the other Mr. Claus Spreckels, of San Francisco, called the 'sugar king' of the west. The late Mr. P. D. Armour, the meat millionaire of Chicago, attained his position by his energetic work in pioneering the packing trade, which has done so much towards the building up of Chicago's prosperity.

1032-0000

MONOPOLY'S CURSES.

When Rome went down, 1,800 men owned all the Roman world.

When Babylon went down, 1 per cent. of her population owned all the wealth.

When Egypt went down, 2 per cent. of her population owned 97 per cent. of her wealth.

Out of some 40,000,000 people in England, Scotland, Ireland, and Wales, 100,000 individuals and corporations practically own all the United Kingdom.

In the United States three-fifths of the entire wealth of the country is owned by 31,000 people—less than one-twelfth of 1 per cent.

In 1860 there were but two millionaires in the United States and no tramps. To-day there are 38,000 millionaires and 3,000,000 tramps.—Queensland, "Critic."

Amongst the other Chicago millionaires the names of Potter Palmer, Marshall Field, and Levi Z. Leiter form a rather notable trinity. There was a time when these three men were associated together in a drapery undertaking—Mr. Palmer as the head of the firm, Mr. Field and Mr. Leiter as his assistants. Later on Mr. Palmer, prompted by other ambitions, relinquished the drapery business to the other two; and later still Mr. Leiter ventured into more exciting fields of speculation, leaving Mr. Field, as he still remains, at the head of the old "dry goods" enterprise, which under his control has assumed a magnitude never dreamed of by its original founder. Mr. Palmer, besides building a great hotel, found his fortune rapidly advanced by the reconstruction of Chicago after the great fire of 1870—an ill wind that blew good-fortune to many by creating new and sudden opportunities. Many turned builders in those days whose main equipment for the business was a strong desire to build a fortune. Mr. Leiter's success as a financial speculator is well known. He still occasionally indulges in a "corner" in some commodity or other, and is an important enough personage to be father-in-law to the present Viceroy of India, Lord Curzon. As for Mr. Palmer, he now takes life as becomes a man of affluence, with a wife who is a society queen and a favourite in many capitals.

Herr Krupp and the late Lord Armstrong made their fortunes literally at the cannon's mouth, their contributions to the science of modern artillery having made their names as familiar on the world's battlefields as those of the generals who direct the guns. Lord Brassey's millions were realized in building railways and carrying out other great works of construction which have assisted so notably in creating the national wealth, the founder of the fortune being the Thomas Brassey who, both in conjunction with the late Sir Morton Peto and alone, had entrusted to him some of the largest contracting operations of his time. Sir Morton Peto, by the way, who built for himself the "lordly pleasure house" of Sandringham (now the property of our King), was a prominent millionaire in his time; but misfortune clouded his later years, and he fell from his high position into comparative obscurity. Mr. John Wanamaker, of Philadelphia and New York, once Postmaster-General, is a department store millionaire. Amongst his investments are life insurance policies for nearly half a million.

Bankers of the multi-millionaire eminence are indeed numerous, and pretty evenly spread amongst the nations. The Rothschilds are the most distinguished of the banker families of the world. For the best part of a century they have been concerned in mighty financial transactions, a history of which would to a great extent be a record of dealings with rulers and governments at critical periods. At least five bearers of this famous name—two in London, two in Paris, and one in Vienna—possess huge fortunes, estimated at from £7,000,000 to £15,000,000. A good deal of romance pervades the story of the millions which devolved upon the Baroness Burdett-Coutts, which were originally amassed by Thomas Coutts, the banker, and at his death passed to his widow, who when he married her was Miss Mellon, the noted actress. This clever and large-hearted woman subsequently became Duchess of St. Albans; but she kept intact the Coutts millions, and when at length she herself passed away her will gave them back to the Coutts family, then represented by the lady who now bears the title of the Baroness Burdett-Coutts.

In America millionaire bankers are a numerous class; but many of them owe their wealth to general speculation more than to strict banking business. Take the case of Mr. John Pierpont Morgan as an example. He is of the class that Mr. Millock would call the captors not the producers of wealth. He is a financier pure and simple, a manipulator of money that others have created, and an organizer of money-making schemes, extending from the piloting of great railway combines to the reconstruction of book-publishing firms. Partly in the same category fall the operations of the Vanderbilts, the Goulds, and many other American financial houses which are at the back of great organizations. Railways are the special hunting ground of the Vanderbilts and the Goulds; and such men as Austin Corbin, W. C. Whitney, C. P. Huntington, J. J. Hill, and W. S. Webb have been lifted into wealth largely by means of their interests in railways. The possession of street-railway franchises has enabled several men to grasp great riches, Mr. Charles T. Yerkes, of Chicago, and Mr. T. Loftus Johnson, of Cleveland, being the two best known examples of this order of magnate. Of the American bankers who have confined themselves to legitimate banking operations for the making of fortune, the names of A. J. C. Mills, and W. L. Elkins

who have searched for and found them. The El Dorados of America, Australia, and Africa have during the nineteenth century put into the shade the older homes of the precious minerals, throwing into comparative insignificance the traditional stories of the wondrous discoveries and captures made by the Spanish treasure-bunters in South America in the picturesque days when they swooped down upon the lands of the Incas and the Montezumas. Even the marvellous tales of the magnificent discoveries and confiscations of the jewels of India ere the Great Mogul had ceased to be a figure of history, and before the daring British adventurers who established the rule of "John Company" in Hindustan had cast covetous eyes upon the priceless gems—these, too, fade before the greater glories of later revelations. South Africa, with its unparalleled underground wealth of diamonds and gold, has made Mr. Beit the richest private individual in the world, the Kimberley and Transvaal gold and diamond mines having, it is asserted, yielded him the dazzling fortune of £100,000,000. Mr. J. B. Robinson and Mr. Cecil Rhodes have also forced the South African earth to disgorge its precious stones for their enrichment; and the late Barney Barnato was another of the lucky diamond men of that region, his sudden rush to millionaireship and tragic end forming one of the strangest chapters in the romance of modern wealth.

The mines of Western America have been making millionaires off and on for the last fifty years. John W. Mackay, who, with his partners Fair, Flood, and O'Brien, made the famous Bonanza mine "strike" in 1872, on a ledge of rock in the Sierra Nevada at Virginia City, is one of the best known of the recent mining men of colossal fortunes. From one mine alone gold and silver to the value of over £40,000,000 were taken. W. A. Clark, of Montana, J. B. A. Haggin, J. R. de Lamar, W. S. Stratton, and James Doyle have all been made rich by lucky finds of gold or other precious minerals in the West.

In our own country coal has been an important force in the building up of fortunes since its utilization for manufacturing purposes; and, among others, the Marquis of Londonderry and Earl Fitzwilliam derive princely revenues from these sources at the present time. Throughout all the coal regions men have acquired wealth; but the fortunes realized by the users of coal have been far in excess of those made by its production, while the by-products of coal have, in numerous instances, put wealth in the way of their handlers. The money made out of petroleum in Great Britain would amount to a goodly figure, but it has been reserved for the oil industries of the United States to eclipse all other oil records in the magnitude of their operations and the profit they have earned. The Standard Oil magnates of America are amongst the richest men of the world—Mr. J. D. Rockefeller, the president, being credited with a fortune of £50,000,000; while the directorate include the names of W. Rockefeller, said to be worth £20,000,000; J. H. Flagler, £10,000,000; H. M. Flagler, £7,000,000; and J. D. Archbold, £5,000,000. The Nobel Brothers, the energetic Swedes, who are in control of the famous oil regions of Baku, are also immensely wealthy.

Among the many millionaires of the broker class, company promoters, handlers of shares, and stocks, and so forth, England has had many from Baron Grant to Mr. Hooley, who have flashed into prominence by mere financial daring, fascinated public attention for a time, and then suddenly dropped into obscurity; but we have also had amongst us, and have still, men of the money-capturing order, who have contrived to turn capital—monogering to an enormously profitable account without particularly besmirching their reputations. The money manipulators of New York, however, outstrip us altogether in their finan-

cial flights, and the millionaire-adventurers of Wall street daily perform feats of money-juggling which members of the other money centres of the world would not have the courage to attempt even if they had similar opportunities. Thus, every year adds its new millionaire to the ranks of the Wall street magicians, for the stakes played for are high, fluctuations (natural or forced) are sudden, and audacity often wins where caution deliberates. Mr. James Henry Smith, nephew of "Chicago Smith," is one of the latest specimens of the new multi-millionaire of Wall street, though not a plunger. He is a bachelor, leads a quiet life, and is not given to parading his successes. They call him "The Silent Man of Wall street." The money he inherited from his uncle augmented his fortune considerably; still, for a year or two back the "Silent Man" has been ranked amongst the millionaires. Mr. Russell Sage may have served Mr. Smith as a pattern of unostentatiousness. One of the ruling powers of Wall street for many years has been Mr. James R. Keene, an Englishman, who has more than kept pace with the native stock manipulators. He has figured in some of the greatest deals of the last twenty years, and has won for himself the title of the "King of the Bears."

Amongst the very few women who find a place on our list, Mrs. Hetty H. R. Green, of New York, is a unique figure, her enormous wealth being mainly amassed by her own shrewdness and capacity for affairs. Inheriting some millions of dollars from her father, Edward Mott Robinson, who died in 1865, she retained the management of the large estate left to her in her own hands, and year by year has augmented her wealth by wise investments and successful speculation in Wall street and elsewhere, until to-day her fortune represents a value of £11,000,000.

Total list 477 million

America	456
Africa	3 = 185
England	21 = 165
Russia	1 = 100
Australia	9 = 85
Russia	3 = 50
Germany	4 = 39
France	4 = 41
Italy	1 = 17
Guatemala	1 = 7
Mexico	1 = 9
Belgium	1 = 6
Spain	1 = 6
Italy	1 = 3
Bahia	2 = 6
Sumatra	
Rockefeller	3 75
Rothschild	5 50
Morgan	2 29

"The Big Six" is the name given by the Americans to the sextette which controls the meat markets and prices. These men are multi-millionaires, and are self-made. Philip Armour, who died last year, left his son £8,000,000. Nelson Morris, worth half as much, was a Jewish immigrant, whose first week's wages as an adult in Chicago were 30/. The brothers Cudahy are "Kilkenny boys," who emigrated in childhood with their parents, and began as laborers in a packing-house. G. F. Swift saw the beginning of life through the open front of a New England butcher's shop. G. H. Hammond, last of the great packers, was the only one who did not gain his daily bread in youth by the work of his hands. He inherited some money, and in thirty-three years has built up his gigantic business. All these men are said to be simple in their tastes, caring nothing save for business, and knowing no pleasure outside their offices. This statement is perhaps too sweeping. Of late the Cudahys have been seen on the golf links.

BRITAIN'S MEAT SUPPLY.

The London market for Australian frozen mutton has fallen 1-16d. during the week, and the quotation is now 3 3-16d. River Plate mutton is unchanged, and New Zealand mutton has risen 1-16d. In New Zealand beef, fores are 1d. lower, and hinds are 1d. higher.

The imports of frozen mutton into the U.K. for the first five months of the year compare with those for the corresponding period of last year as follows:—

From—	1901. Cwt.	1902. Cwt.
Australia	420,163	225,860
New Zealand	633,866	647,502
Argentina	528,981	550,522

Total 1,582,960 1,424,193

The total for the five months shows a decrease of 158,767 cwt., Australia showing a decrease of 194,294 cwt., New Zealand an increase of 13,936 cwt., and Argentine an increase of 21,591 cwt.

The imports of frozen and chilled beef for the five months compare as follows:—

From—	1901. Cwt.	1902. Cwt.
Australia	35,031	8,500
New Zealand	107,083	84,444
United States	1,334,473	1,010,255
Other countries	319,206	488,419

Total 1,796,339 1,591,717

*Including 382,723cwt. from the Argentine Republic.

The imports of beef from America show a decrease of 324,218cwt., and Australia and New Zealand supplies also show a decrease, but more beef has been shipped from Argentina, and the net decrease is only 204,676cwt.

The imports of live cattle for food during the five months compare as follows:—

From—	1901. No.	1902. No.
United States	177,927	141,730
Other	16,716	18,036

Total 194,643 159,776

The number of sheep and lambs imported from the United States and Canada for the five months was 143,222, against 175,819 for the first five months of 1901.

Altogether, it will be seen that the supply of imported meat and live stock in the U.K. has been substantially reduced this year; and out of the three sources of supply, Australasia, the Argentine Republic, and the United States, the only one that continues to make progress is the Argentine Republic.

Sir Richard Baker

The will of the late Sir Richard Chaffey Baker, who died on March 18, has been sworn for probate purposes not to exceed £64,000. For her long and faithful service the sum of £200 is bequeathed to Mary Lawler. To his son John Richard Baker is left all share and interest in the partnership of Baker & Barlow, solicitors, also the insignia of the Order of St. Michael and St. George, the two Delhi Durbar medals presented by the Governor-General of India, the pedigree from the Heralds College, the coat of arms, and the oil portraits of the late knight's father, mother, and wife, also one of himself, which are at present at Moriata. The furniture and silverware, including the racing cups, are bequeathed to his son and daughter, Robert Colley Baker and Adelaide Edith Baker. The residuary estate is to be divided between the three children, John Richard Baker and Robert Colley Baker are the trustees and executors.

WILL OF HON. DAVID MURRAY.

£12,000 Left to Adelaide Churches and Public Institutions.

The Hon. David Murray, of 28, Finsbury-street, E.C., of 30, Pembroke-square, Bayswater, and of Adelaide, South Australia, chairman of Messrs. D. and W. Murray, Limited, of London and Adelaide, who died on January 6 last, aged 77 years, left estate of the gross value of £203,669 15s. 2d., of which the net personalty has been sworn at £200,579 4s. 1d. Probate of his will, dated July 10, 1905, with a codicil of February 7, 1906, has been granted to his nephews, Mr. James Murray Pittendrigh, merchant, of 28, Finsbury-street, E.C., and Lt.-Col. Arthur Bowdich Cottell, of Yeolmbridge, 27, Victoria-road, Kensington, W., power being reserved to grant probate also to his widow, Mrs. Rebecca Murray, his brother, Mr. Wm. Macintosh Murray, and his cousin, Mr. John Gordon. The testator bequeathed £500 each to his nephews James Murray Pittendrigh and Lt.-Col. Arthur Bowdich Cottell; £1,500 to his cousin Thomas Gordon, of Adelaide; £1,000 to his cousin, Miss Christina Gordon, of London; £1,000 to his cousin Elizabeth, wife of Mr. Robert Bruce Archibald; £2,000 to Elizabeth, wife of Mr. James Lyall, jun., and only daughter of his late brother-in-law Thomas Godfrey; £2,000 to Rebecca, wife of the Rev. Ernest Shuter, of Camperdown, Victoria; and £500 to his cousin Isabella, widow of the Rev. Fredk. Searle. He left to his wife £1,000, all his household and personal effects, and the proceeds of the policies on his life, with the Australian Mutual Provident Society and the Mutual Life Association of Australia absolutely, the use for life of his residence, 30, Pembroke-square, Bayswater, with remainder as she may appoint, and the income for life from £20,000 on deposit with Messrs. D. and W. Murray, Limited, and of his shares in the Adelaide Steamship Company, Limited, and of his property in Currie-street, Adelaide, known as the "White Horse Estate," with remainder to his residuary estate. He made the following bequests for charitable purposes:—

£4,000 to be applied towards the establishment of a library and reading-room "in my native town, the Royal Borough of Anstruther, Fifeshire."

£3,000 to the Public Libraries Museum and Art Gallery of South Australia at Adelaide, to be applied towards the establishment of a print-room in connection with the picture gallery of that institution. All his prints and engravings in portfolios to the said institution, to form the nucleus of such print-room.

£3,000 to the Presbyterian Church of South Australia, to be applied towards the endowment or sustenance fund of that church.

£2,000 to the Presbyterian Church at Hinders-street, Adelaide.

£2,000 to the University of South Australia towards the scholarship fund of that University.

£1,000 for the library fund of the South Australian School of Mines.

£1,000 (reduced from £2,000 by codicil, as he had given £1,000 since the date of his will) to the Young Men's Christian Association at Adelaide, conditional upon his estate being released from any liability in respect of his being one of the lessees of the premises of that institution.

He left all his ordinary shares in D. and W. Murray, Limited, in trust as to one-fourth to his brother William Macintosh Murray for life, with remainder to his wife Helen for her life, and ultimate remainder to their children Helen, William, and Louisa Murray; as to one-fourth to the said Helen, William, and Louisa Murray; as to one-fourth to his sister, Mrs. Helen Pittendrigh for life, with remainder to her children Helen Jane Pittendrigh, James Murray Pittendrigh, and Rebecca Pittendrigh; and as to one-fourth to the said Helen Jane Pittendrigh, James Murray Pittendrigh, and Rebecca Pittendrigh; but as regards the shares held by Mrs. Pittendrigh and her issue, her son James Murray Pittendrigh is to exercise the voting power in respect of such shares, and is to have the option of purchasing the shares of his sisters.

The residue of his property he directed should be held in trust, first, to pay off any mortgage subsisting at his death on the shares of D. and W. Murray, Limited, and subject thereto, and to his wife's interest as defined above; he left one-quarter of his residuary estate to his brother William; one-fourth to Helen, William, and Louisa, the three children of his brother William; as to one-fourth upon like trusts for his sister Mrs. Helen Pittendrigh and her issue, as defined above for the shares in D. and W. Murray, Limited; and one-fourth for the three children of his said sister, Helen Jane, James Murray, and Rebecca Pittendrigh.

1881

14 April Called Mr Alex McCulloch senior instructed me to sell Barrattas absolutely appraised a limit but some limit of 15/- c ry/6⁰ but if that only not be got at auction instructed his willingness to take less and said he left the matter in our hands

26 May Called Mr Alex McCulloch senior discussed with me the position of his son Alexander & McCulloch's farm is about 1260 acres
Cost 5956.2.6 + 528.3/- = 6484.5.6
mortgage of £ 3500. Has built house upon it £ 900
Has stock & implements
McCulloch senior agreed to guarantee the balance of an account about £ 4000 and to allow Alex his son say £ 500 a year to live upon

McCulloch formally resides Wellington
Has 10 children - 4 of them good on Statute
wife good woman - Present salary £ 150
8 shillings de commando

McCulloch (Mercantile Magazine) The man who photographed him so well was Fall 9 + 10 Bakers of Parkman Square

McCulloch's Sections of Guacales fields
4479 80 acres
4466 84
4471 77 $\frac{32}{40}$ -
8.2.26
allocments 186 + 187
(1500 on u:477 + 488 it of Caroline 158 acres
200 on deposit of Mr Smith
owes build later 508, 2. 2⁰

Mortgage of Southans Hall

14th Feb 1896 Chapman Says

The Board estimate gross in Total 31,270 The Reserve stands at 38150

The accounts ~~and~~ figures loss estimated

	Loan	Probable loss
Bourman	54.140	15000
Albion to property	9.700	3475
2 nd Cadmore	15850	1500
2 Feb	2465	1500
She Force	5925	1500
Ga Thornton	2250	1250
Other & Other	4875	1000
		<u>25,225</u>

Report July 27-1898

MESMERISM AND TEETH.

On Tuesday afternoon, at the Y.M.C.A. parlour, Mr. A. W. Dobbie gave a practical illustration of the value of hypnotism in connection with surgical operations. A large number of ladies and gentlemen, among whom were several clergymen and doctors, indicated their interest in the matter by their attendance. Mr. Dobbie's patient was a young lady who wished to have some teeth extracted. She was hypnotised on Monday, and the idea was suggested to her that she should go to the Y.M.C.A. Parlour on the following day and have the teeth drawn without any pain or inconvenience to herself. Mr. Dobbie explained that the hypnotic influence would last sometimes as long as six months, and he could not say if longer. The operation of extracting seven teeth was performed by Mr. J. Hutchins, and the patient did not flinch from the forceps or show any sign of pain. When questioned after the operation she said that she had had no experience of any sensation whatever, and the only indication to a spectator that she had undergone a somewhat severe operation was a slight pallor. The operation occupied only ten minutes. At its close Mr. Dobbie was made the subject of a cordial vote of thanks at the instance of the Rev. I. T. Burgess and Mr. W. J. Sowden, who spoke especially of the great benefit which Mr. Dobbie had conferred upon suffering humanity by the free exercise of his enviable and exceptional mesmeric powers.

PASTORAL OCCUPATION.

Public attention being just now directed to matters connected with pastoral occupation of waste lands, it may be interesting to know the result, in one case of an attempt to develop and occupy a block of 3,641 square miles in the north-west, from the years 1875 to 1898 inclusive. Economy has been rigidly maintained throughout, and all the improvements have been effected in a substantial manner, and no needless expenditure incurred.

To the country referred to sheep were first sent up in 1878, and from time to time thereafter; altogether 66,565. From 18 lambings there have been 120,671 lambs; 47,136 sheep have been sold, 20,336 sheep consumed for rations; deaths and losses from droughts and other causes have amounted to 95,511; and at the end of the year 1898 there remained 24,253 sheep. The total quantity of wool sent off the run during the period was 3,737,197 lb., which realised £86,632 6/. The Government has received as rent £13,263 16/11; the Railway Department has received for the railage of wool £4,663 2/3; for the railage of stores and materials, £1,881 12/1; for the railage of wire £334 0/2; contractors have been paid £2,741 14/3 for carting wire before the railway was formed; and contractors were paid £7,816 13/11 for carting stores and wool, until 1888, after which time station teams did the work. Sums amounting to £62,862 12/8 have been paid for wages to men and for shearing; and a total additional sum of £10,632 8/1 was paid for labor in fencing the run. More fully to explain the position, tabulated schedules are at foot showing cost and nature of the improvements (apart from the ordinary working expenses), and Government has paid £14,350 18/1 and £13,333 18/3 as compensation on valuation, as shown in schedule B, for what actually cost £44,371 2/11, or a loss to the lessee on this head of £16,686 6/7, besides which there is another loss of £4,893 14/3 for dry or salt wells not recoverable.

The total loss on the attempted development, as shown in schedule A, amounts to £43,056 14/8, without taking into account the sheep sent up, or any difference in the quantity remaining. Nor has any note been taken of interest on the outlay for improvements, which, at 3 per cent. would amount to £19,207 7/, nor for the interest on expenditure above receipts, which, calculated year by year, would amount to £16,840 4/1, both reckoned at simple, not compound interest. Nor has any charge here been entered for the financial management.

SCHEDULE A.—3,641 Square Miles. EXPENDITURE—1875 to 1898.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Government rent	13,263	16	11			
Railage, wool	4,663	2	3			
Railage, stores (not wire)	1,881	12	1			
Cartage stores, wool, &c.				19,808	11	3
Wages and shearing				7,816	13	11
Flour, tea, sugar				62,862	12	8
Stores, iron, timber, drays, harness, woolpacks, freights, repairs to wells, &c., vermin tax, travelling stock parties, &c., and charges at ports				6,594	7	5
				£20,399	12	5
				£117,481	17	8
Amounts spent on improvements, schedule B.				49,264	17	2
				£166,746	14	10

RECEIPTS.

	£	s.	d.
Wool, 3,737,197 lb.	86,632	6	0
Sheep, 47,136	8,666	6	4
Skins	708	11	6
	96,005	3	10
Government, for improvements	43,056	14	8
Loss, 1875 to 1898	£168,746	14	10

July 7, 1899.

SCHEDULE B.—2,641 Square Miles.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Actual cost improvements 1875 to 1898.	419,833	3	0	10,396	1	1
Compensation paid by Government '93 and '90.	8,446	13	11			
Fences and yards—						
Wire	6,005	0	6			
Cartage, wire	2,721	14	3			
Railage, wire	384	0	2			
Labor erecting	10,632	8	1			
	£19,833	3	0	8,251	18	6
Engines, windmills, well gear	9,423	7	10	2,197	1	1
Woolshed, store, kitchen, cottage, engine-houses, and men's huts	5,197	14	4	3,000	13	3
Excavations, surface tanks, troughs	3,873	1	2	3,135	13	6
	6,043	16	7	2,360	2	4
	£44,371	2	11	27,634	16	4
dry or salt wells	4,893	14	3	4,893	14	3
	£49,264	17	2	£21,580	0	10

July 7, 1899.

THE BEST

Sheep sent up 66,565 5/11
 Loss of schedule B 43,056 14 8
 Int. on exp. on imp. on the 3/10
 " on better balance 3/10
 16,641 5/11
 43,056 14 8
 16,207 14 1
 95,745 6 9

Melbourne Cup.

PLACED HORSES IN THE MELBOURNE CUP.

Year.	FIRST.	Handicap	Rider.	Betting.	SECOND.	Handicap	Rider.	Betting.	THIRD.	Handicap	Rider.	Betting.	How Won.	Time.
1884	Archer ..	9 7	J. Quits	6 to 1	Mormon	10 1	W. Simpson.	7 to 1	Prince ..	10 1	Bishop ..	19 to 1	In a canter, by six lengths; poor third ..	3 52
1882	Archer ..	10 2	J. Quits	10 to 1	Mormon	10 1	W. Simpson.	4 to 1	Cumlan ..	8 7	J. Morrison ..	4 to 1	In a canter, by ten lengths; a bad third ..	3 47
1883	Banker ..	5 4	H. Chifney	10 to 1	Musidora	8 5	D. Fountain.	3 to 1	Base of Denmark ..	6 6	H. Morrill ..	2 to 1	By a length and a half, a length second and third ..	3 44
1884	Lantern ..	6 3	S. Davis	10 to 1	Post ..	8 2	Fekks ..	30 to 1	Base of Denmark ..	7 7	W. Howard ..	2 to 1	By three-quarters of a length, length second and third ..	3 52
1885	Toryboy ..	7 0	Kavanagh	25 to 1	Fanic ..	10 0	J. Morrison ..	5 to 1	Breviana ..	7 7	W. Icomans ..	25 to 1	Easily, by two lengths, three lengths second and third ..	3 44
1886	The Barb ..	6 11	W. Davis	5 to 2	Exile ..	7 10	Kavanagh ..	30 to 1	Bacon ..	8 9	Stanley ..	25 to 1	By a head, with three lengths second and third ..	3 35
1887	Tin Whiffler ..	8 11	Driscoll	5 to 2	Queen of Hearts	5 12	Bennet ..	30 to 1	Exile ..	7 10	Stanley ..	25 to 1	Easily, by two lengths, length second and third ..	3 39
1888	Glencoe ..	9 1	Stanley	10 to 1	Strop ..	7 10	Walsh ..	20 to 1	Shenandoah ..	7 5	Puller ..	18 to 1	Easily, by a length, three lengths second and third ..	3 40
1889	Warrior ..	8 10	J. Morrison	10 to 1	The Monk ..	7 0	W. Anderson	25 to 1	Phoebe ..	7 10	S. Davis ..	35 to 1	Easily, by two lengths, length second and third ..	3 37
1870	Nimblefoot ..	6 3	J. Day	12 to 1	Lapdog ..	7 0	W. Wilson	5 to 1	Valentine ..	6 4	W. Howard ..	35 to 1	By a nose, four lengths, two lengths second and third ..	3 57
1871	The Pearl ..	7 3	Cavenagh	100 to 1	Romula ..	8 4	T. Hales	3 to 1	Irish King ..	6 0	W. Haughey ..	33 to 1	By two lengths, two lengths second and third ..	3 39
1872	The Quack ..	6 12	W. Wilson	5 to 1	The Ace ..	9 9	G. Donnelly	5 to 1	Dayworth ..	7 13	C. Donnelly ..	7 to 1	By two lengths, neck second and third ..	3 39
1873	Don Juan ..	5 7	P. Pigott	16 to 1	Protos ..	9 9	G. Arthur	20 to 1	Horatio ..	7 13	S. Thompson ..	8 to 1	Easily, by four lengths, half a length second and third ..	3 35
1874	Haricot ..	6 7	R. Bakly	13 to 1	Richmond ..	6 3	G. Williams	13 to 1	The Diver ..	9 9	Greenville ..	10 to 1	Easily, by four lengths, half a length second and third ..	3 35
1875	Wollamal ..	7 8	St. Albans	7 to 1	Sybil ..	6 0	H. Phelps	32 to 1	Goldbrough ..	9 9	J. Ashworth ..	10 to 1	By four lengths, neck second and third ..	3 35
1876	Brisels ..	6 4	St. Albans	5 to 1	Savanna ..	6 2	St. Albans	4 to 1	Timothy ..	7 0	C. Iviny ..	12 to 1	Easily, by two lengths, four lengths second and third ..	3 34
1877	Chester ..	8 2	P. Pigott	10 to 1	Tom Kirk ..	7 8	W. Murphy	33 to 1	The Vagabond ..	7 0	C. Iviny ..	12 to 1	By two lengths, half a length second and third ..	3 34
1878	Calamia ..	7 4	S. Cracknell	33 to 1	Sweetmeat ..	7 1	D. Nicholson	7 to 1	Waxy ..	6 11	Erathwaite ..	15 to 1	By half a length and a half, a length and a quarter 2nd and 3rd ..	3 34
1879	Dardwell ..	7 4	S. Cracknell	33 to 1	Sweetmeat ..	7 1	D. Nicholson	7 to 1	Suwarow ..	6 3	G. Williams ..	15 to 1	By half a length, head second and third ..	3 34
1880	Grand Fleuret ..	6 10	T. Hales	4 to 1	Progress ..	5 10	St. Albans	3 to 1	Lord Burghley ..	7 5	P. Pigott ..	4 to 1	Easily, by a length, half a length second and third ..	3 34
1881	Zulu ..	5 10	J. Gough	100 to 2	The Ozar ..	6 9	M. Trahan	20 to 1	Sweetmeat ..	9 0	P. Pigott ..	14 to 1	By three lengths, length second and third ..	3 34
1882	The Assyrian ..	7 13	C. Hatchens	33 to 1	Stockwell ..	7 5	J. Reilly	15 to 1	Gudatz ..	7 7	J. Gainsforth ..	33 to 1	By three lengths, half a length second and third ..	3 49
1882	Martini ..	7 5	J. Williamson	5 to 1	First Water ..	8 0	E. McGrade	25 to 1	Commotion ..	10 1	M. Trahan ..	20 to 1	Easily, by a length, half a length second and third ..	3 34
1884	Malba ..	9 9	A. Robertson	7 to 1	Commotion ..	9 12	E. Power	25 to 1	Plausible ..	6 13	W. Murphy ..	10 to 1	By half a length, two lengths, and half second and third ..	3 34
1886	Sheet Anchor ..	7 11	M. O'Brien	20 to 1	Grace Dartling ..	7 12	J. Williams	20 to 1	Treant ..	7 10	E. McGrade ..	14 to 1	By a long neck, a length second and third ..	3 34
1886	Arsenal ..	7 5	W. English	20 to 1	Treaton ..	9 5	A. Robertson	12 to 1	Silvermine ..	7 10	E. McGrade ..	14 to 1	By a long neck, a length second and third ..	3 34
1887	Dunlop ..	8 3	T. Sanders	20 to 1	Silvermine ..	8 3	A. Robertson	14 to 1	The Xocman ..	7 8	E. Gorry ..	6 to 1	By a length, same between second and third ..	3 34
1888	Mentor ..	8 3	M. O'Brien	7 to 1	Tradition ..	6 12	T. Aspinall	8 to 1	Carraze ..	7 8	E. Ramage ..	15 to 1	By a length, half a length second and third ..	3 34
1889	Bravo ..	8 7	J. Anwin	8 to 1	Carbine ..	10 0	M. O'Brien	7 to 1	Melos ..	8 12	H. Moran ..	4 to 1	Easily, by a length, half a length second and third ..	3 34
1890	Carbine ..	10 5	E. Ramage	4 to 1	Highborn ..	8 8	J. Egan	63 to 1	Carraze ..	8 12	H. Moran ..	4 to 1	By two lengths and a half, half a length second and third ..	3 34
1891	Malvoglio ..	8 4	G. Bedeart	16 to 1	Sir William ..	8 7	J. Fielder	20 to 1	Srathmore ..	7 6	H. Cusdin ..	7 to 1	By three parts of a length, a neck second and third ..	3 29

§ Flight be set and ran once round before being pulled up. At the home turn Twilight, Medora, and Despatch fell. The latter broke her back, and along with Medora, was destroyed on the following day.

J. Morrison, Despatch's rider, had his left arm broken in two places.

** Rees of Denmark finished third, but, as her jockey did not weigh in, she was not placed.

† Falcon finished third, but was not placed by the judge (Mr. J. G. Doughtarty). The stewards, however, took upon themselves to rectify the mistake, and placed Falcon third.

‡ The Duke of Edinburgh was present at the meeting.

§ A protest for stalling Romula over the head with his whip was entered against Cavenagh, but it was dismissed.

¶ Waxy fell near the sheds, and interfered with Savanaka.

|| Chester ran against a post, and J. Morrison, his rider, had his right thigh smashed, an accident, he never thoroughly recovered from, and which, eleven years after, cost him his life.

§§ Wheeler fell over a dog in the straight, and Suwarow also came down, Doid, the latter's rider, being severely injured, from the effects of which he subsequently died.

* The race was run during a heavy gale and rain.

† Spade Guinea broke her shoulder and Ensign broke his off hind fetlock.

‡ Cobham fell and broke both fore legs, and G'Narco, Megaphone, and Prelude of were run over him.

AN INTERESTING RESUME.

Captain H. R. Hancock, who has been in his position as Superintendent of the Wallaroo and Moonta Copper Mines, in responding to the toast of his health at a banquet tendered to him at Moonta on October 14 made an interesting speech about the copper-mining industry on Yorke's Peninsula.

Captain Hancock said:—It is over thirty-four years since the charge of the Moonta Mines was conferred on me, then a young man twenty-eight years of age. I had the advantage of having surveyed all the underground workings, and of having served as a Company's assayer a period altogether of twelve months, so that at the time I was perfectly familiar with all the arrangements and modes of operations. The ores then had been exceedingly rich. The John Knox had left for England with ore which assayed 60 per cent. of copper. This was the average of the whole cargo, and as the ore was taken from underground at Young and McDouall's Shafts. I was aware that this high value could not be maintained, and that the mine would have to depend on ore of less percentage; but I realized that it was practicable to work the mines more vigorously, and that it was indeed the only course to be pursued in order to obtain permanency of operations and the best possible results. The details of this scheme embraced expediting the works of development, such as sinking the shafts, driving levels, &c. By this means I expected to something like double the output of ore. But this involved the necessity of about doubling the number of miners employed. As there were no such men out of work this created a difficulty. I then thought of sending an agent to the Victorian gold-fields to try to secure the miners required. I laid my whole programme before the Board of Directors, who, after being satisfied with the different points of it, heartily approved. An agent, who afterwards rose to distinction in Adelaide, the late Mr. S. R. Wakefield, was dispatched by the Board to engage miners. He was successful, and it was arranged that a steamer should be chartered for the purpose. This created another difficulty. Intimation reached this district that an agent was employed in another colony to secure men for Moonta Mines. This was signalled to the miners while working underground. The tools were dropped, and the men came to the surface in great haste and marauded to the front of the office in a body, wearing their underground clothes, and in a state of excitement. I do not object to refer to this, because I think there is not one person in the whole district who was prominent then. In appearing before them I deemed it best to explain as much of my policy as was prudent, and to show that extra men did not mean that they would be displaced; that the miners would be employed on works of development; that this would make room for more men; that more ore would be obtained; that there was no thought in connection with this to reduce wages; and that, indeed, the position of the mine would be improved, and there would be no need or thought of reducing wages. This explanation seemed to be satisfactory. All seemed content, and the crowd dispersed quietly and resumed their work. It was many long years before we had any further trouble of this kind. The advent of a great number of men with their families caused an impetus to the trade of the town of Moonta, and not only in business affairs but in the expansion of the place. Very satisfactory dividends were paid to the shareholders. The Board gave me a free hand. The employees were pleased. The town of Moonta was very prosperous, and for some years everything went on right merrily. Probably nothing tends more to develop the resources of a district, to increase population, to add to its business relations and proportionally to its population.

This, however, was a critical time at the Kadina end of the district, as the employees of the mines had to be chiefly dismissed during the time that the mine was being reopened. The class of residences at both mines is such that they need to be occupied or they quickly become dilapidated. This was the case at the Wallaroo Mines at that time, and as soon as we were ready to resume operations on a large scale it became necessary to spend £9,000 in building miners' cottages in order to make provision for the men required. The operations have gone on in full swing from that time to the present day, notwithstanding that we have had to carry them on when copper has receded to the low figures of £38 or £39 per ton. The gradual deterioration in value of the veinstones raised from both mines, and especially during the last twenty-five years, has been a matter of very great regret. This was perhaps no more than might have been expected, as greater depths have been attained, and has involved much more expense in connection with deep workings. In the early days the ground was soft and could be worked with a pick; now it is exceedingly hard, requiring much labour and strong explosives. As the vein stuff year after year became poorer and poorer special mechanical appliances became necessary at both the Wallaroo and Moonta in order to keep up the output required, and this system has gone on in stages. Certain veinstone, at first thought to be too poor to pay, was by this means utilized, and later on still poorer veinstone was made remunerative. Again and again the same process was repeated, till stuff containing only 2 to 3 per cent. of copper has been made payable even when raised from great depths. Another matter which may be of some interest in helping to turn very poor ore into profitable account has been the sinking of deep lifts. The old Cornish system was to work the copper and tin mines by driving levels at every 10 fathoms. At these mines, as soon as I took charge, we adopted the plan of having 15 fathoms between the levels, which tended greatly to economy in the conduct of operations. When I went through Cornwall about three years ago I found that the system had been altered to 15-fathom levels, and was then in accord with what we had adopted over thirty years before. For a considerable number of years the system adopted at Moonta and Wallaroo Mines has been to sink the shafts 20 fathoms from level to level. The difficulty of accomplishing this has always been in connection with sinking winzes. Men have been unable to sink so much as 20 fathoms by means of a windlass in very hard rock. This difficulty has been surmounted by a small and handy rock-drill worked by compressed air. The levels are sunk part way from the level and rises are extended from the lower level by means of these machine rock-drills. I have worked at various times earnestly in trying to accomplish the kind of rock-drill required during the period of twenty-five years, and it is satisfactory to know that a machine has been produced that is economical in connection with these mines, and bids fair to be of great use in all mining countries throughout the world. Referring to another subject, it is satisfactory that the relations between the mines and the towns are and have been for some time very cordial. Indeed the interests are identical, and it would be just as reasonable for members of one family to have disputes and quarrels as that such should occur between the mine and the towns, and I am glad to know the unanimity and good-feeling, as far as I am aware, prevails on all quarters; and on my leaving the district it is a matter of much pleasure to me personally. Of all the Directors who constituted the Moonta Board when the superintendence of the mines was conferred on me thirty-four years ago last July, all have gone. Only one honoured person is now alive. He has retired, and his son fills his place. In several instances the second generation of Directors have also come over to the district, and have been accompanied by a wife and children of the same age.

I wish to leave with my warm expressions of hearty goodwill towards all the men employed on the mines. Should I ever be able to do any of all of them or any other person in the district wherein I have so long resided a good turn it would give me very great pleasure indeed. In my personal contact with the employees I have been treated with all the respect that I could possibly wish. I believe I can say that there is not a man at either of the mines who was ever impertinent to me. Indeed, throughout the thirty-four years of my superintendency I can only call to mind one case in which such conduct occurred, and that man left the district more than twenty years ago. Turning our attention to another aspect, and just to show the difference of old times and the present, I may now say that people who have just come into the colony can scarcely realize the inconvenience and hardships of those persons who came into these mining districts in the very early days, when miners and others had to build their own houses, and when water was so scarce that it was sometimes difficult for people to secure enough to quench their thirst. Almost the first thing a man did was to excavate a tank in order that water from the first showers might be conveyed along the surface of the ground into it. Then he usually proceeded with his house. On many occasions the people could not have existed had it not been for condensing operations conducted on the mines. The amount of money paid in wages at the Moonta and Wallaroo mines during the term of my superintendency is over 5½ millions sterling; this is irrespective and not including a very large amount paid for materials, stores, firewood, hay, &c. The total amount of wages paid at both mines may be estimated at about 7 millions, and the total profit at about 1½ millions. Therefore the dividends in relation to wages paid are equal to about 25 per cent. The estimated average number of persons employed at the mines is 1,600. The large amounts paid in wages have no doubt been chiefly circulated in the mining towns of Moonta and Kadina, and would naturally give them an important position in relation to the colony of South Australia. Before I close I wish to pay a deserved tribute of praise to the staff of officers at both the Wallaroo and Moonta Mines, and also the various sub-officers. At first I had to select nearly all my officers from the ranks; but that was thirty-four years ago, and, as I have already shown, most of them have gone to their long home. The present officers and sub-officers are well trained, and they with those who served before are good men and true. I am glad of this opportunity of testifying to their ability, faithfulness, and loyalty in the discharge of their various duties. There is some consolation in knowing that whilst I am unable to continue the work, my eldest son has had training, both technical and practical, having had experience at the various departments at the mines, so that he is now able to succeed me, and I trust will worthily discharge the duties that may devolve on him.

Federal Ministry 1916

NEW MILITARY CADETS.

ROYAL MILITARY ACADEMY, WOOLWICH.

The following are declared by the Civil Service Commissioners to be the successful candidates at the competitive examination held in June and July 1899, for admission to the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich; but their admission is conditional on their passing a medical examination, which will be held in London in the course of a few days:—

Name.	Marks.	Name.	Marks.
Dochman, Harold John	13,829	Williams, Michael	10,066
Broke, Smith, Philip	13,102	Nelson, Francis	9,980
Burton, William Arthur	15,445	Holt-White, Francis	9,959
Leah, Frank Bertram	12,316	Razleigh, George	9,938
O'Brien, Anthony Ulrich	11,833	Carte, Edward George	9,898
Marshall, John	11,776	Yule, George Gary	9,836
Booth, Greville Herbert	11,643	Pye, Kellow William	9,786
Hodich, Godfrey William	11,575	Lindsay, William Dampier	9,747
Young, Edward de Lovelace	11,525	Mead, Anthony	9,740
Tremblay, Henry	11,473	Robinson, Leonard	9,680
France, Paul Ernest	11,444	Harvey, Percy Robert	9,653
Young, Hugh Greville	11,359	Gardner, Waterman	9,585
Batove, Basil Condon	11,275	De Bourbel de Montpignon, Bayard Alexis	9,572
Stephens, Henry	11,204	Stanford, Daniel Arthur	9,556
Evans, Charles Edward	11,200	Wilder, Eric Randal Gordon	9,525
Rogers, Edward	11,115	Hawley, Henry Courtenay	9,500
Lee, Harry George	11,054	Rusley, Crescent Godhard	9,364
Burton, Cyril Walmsley	10,976	Cameron, Arthur Hilliard	9,359
Chambers, William	10,925	Rich, Christopher	9,333
Crofton, Malby Richard	10,811	Skyles, Charles	9,330
Lynch, Cecil St John	10,767	Mackem, Charles	9,310
Dawkins, Enoch Caswall	10,766	Dunsterville, Herbert	9,299
Goskel, Herbert Stuart	10,716	Edgcombe, Athelstan	9,150
Vivian, Oland Desmond	10,696	Dermot St George	9,150
Francis, William	10,696	Stace, Ralph Edward	9,062
Hale, Douglas de Haza	10,629	Cosper, Clifton Graham	8,981
Cotter, Vere Roserson	10,629	Asley, Charles	8,929
Wynter, Henry Walter	10,501	Berry, Charles Eustace	8,901
Willocks, Alexander	10,475	Sheppard, Robert Osborne	8,833
Kelly, William Hyde	10,436	Boyd, Stuart	8,829
Huntingford, Walter	10,424	Dreyer, George	8,829
Leah, John Robert	10,394	Wares, Sidney Lawrence	8,800
Stokes, William Noel	10,282	Bourne, Alan George	8,800
Birney, Martin Rogers	10,227	Barrows	8,800
Bald, Philip Robert	10,208		

The date on which the successful candidates will be required to join the Royal Military Academy has been postponed to August 17 next, by direction of the Secretary of State for War.

ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE, SANDHURST.

The following are declared by the Civil Service Commissioners to be the successful candidates at the competitive examination held in June and July 1899 for admission to the Royal Military College, Sandhurst; but their admission is conditional on their passing a medical examination, which will be held in London in the course of a few days:—

L—FOR CAVALRY AND FOOT GUARDS.*

Name.	Marks.	Name.	Marks.
Hayton, James Torriff	6,869	Bruce, Robert William Vesey	6,122
Craun, Thomas Leslie	6,053	Stephen, Charles John	6,038
Trison, Alan George	7,568	Siracy, Reginald George	5,919
Clark, Gunning Campbell	7,222	Knowles, Malcolm	5,872
Goddard, Gordon	6,684	Redcliffe, James Leonard Percival	5,699
Henry, Sinclair	6,684	Barbours, Euston Francis	5,551
Byron, Lawrence St Patrick	6,410	Frederick	5,551
Wilkin, Charles Edward	6,350	Page, Geoffrey Moore	5,554
Possaby (Hon.), Cyril	6,165		

*The Cavalry and Foot Guards candidates are on one list, and no candidate can be accepted for the Foot Guards unless he is among the first sixteen on the combined Cavalry and Foot Guards list.

L—FOR INFANTRY.

Name.	Marks.	Name.	Marks.
Young, Maurice James	11,503	Sandford, Victor Valentine Vincent	7,676
Carter, Raymond Philip	10,484	Robertson, Robert	7,673
Baird, Geoffrey Leigh	10,375	Green-Armistage, Paul	7,659
Tyrrell, Cecil Herbert	10,284	Dayrell	7,659
Norris, Arthur Kenneth	9,388	Grieve, Charles Christopher	7,653
Frail, Thomas Balfour	9,225	Wood, George Benson	7,651
Morgan, Mounford	8,955	Young, Robert Gordon	7,586
Hickman, Lewis John	8,743	Wavel, Arthur John	7,586
Brown, Alan Murray	8,595	Byng	7,586
Law, Maurice George	8,595	Northland (Viscount)	7,529
Waller, Wathen Arthur	8,554	Tennard, Luke	7,503
Hodson, Francis Faith	8,530	Jennett-Brown, Anthony	7,483
Edden, Francis Thomas	8,332	Lovring, William Reginald	7,470
Powers	8,332	Lee, Seymour Hanning	7,416
Cranford, Archibald	8,335	Dyer, George Nowers	7,416
Horn, Vera	8,331	Morgan, Godfrey	7,410
Currey, Vero Pottery	8,316	Howard, Godfrey	7,410
Aulderson, Hugh Caledon	8,306	Davis, Harold James	7,408
Cooper, George Chamberlain	8,500	Norman	7,407
Maclean, Lachlan John	8,340	Toulmin, Arthur Mervyn	7,400
Alan	8,340	Phillips, Shafte	7,400
Hart, Edward Claude	8,135	Lawson, John Low	7,319
Byrington, Guy	8,135	Smith, James Macnair	7,289
Ribbald, Walker Hayes	8,133	Waller, Alfred	7,289
Petering	8,133	Byrne, Edward Gavin	7,267
Anson, George Frank	8,117	Johnston, Robert	7,264
Wemyss	8,117	Harrison, Guy	7,215
Boeler, Arthur Charles	8,107	Wynne-Finch, Griffith	7,197
Gordon	8,107	Airy, George	7,130
Macpherson, Harry	8,095	Wilson, James Herbert	7,126
Wood, Brewster	8,063	Gray	7,126
McClulloch, Rupert	8,063	Wellesley, Frederic Henry	7,148
Lesford	8,051	Burton	7,139
Lawyer, Alexander Forrest	8,051	Druidas, Bernard	7,139
Wright, Cecil Edward	8,011	Kinsman, Fendall	7,131
Sykes	8,011	Frederick Ivor	7,075
Patrickson, Joseph	8,010	McClevery, Patrick Hope	7,069
Spencer, John Almeric	7,988	Lawson, Charles Edward	7,062
Walter, Lister Henry	7,915	Shannon, Charles Cyril	7,049
Albon	7,915	Smith, Ashward	7,049
Kershaw, Sidney Harold	7,915	Murray, Henry Francis	7,041
Richardson, James	7,893	Macpherson	7,030
Marshall, William Worth	7,889	Buller, Herbert Cecil	7,030
Ede, George Burnett	7,865	Thurlow, Edward Guy	7,032
Abercrombie	7,761	Leshbridge	7,006
Panton, Henry Bryan	7,747	Blewitt, George Temple	7,006
Wilson, Richard Durand	7,738	Dean, Frederic Wood	7,006
Wilson, John Hall	7,730	Brace, Reginald Wynne	7,006
Macdonald, Roderick	7,726	Greenstreet, Frederick	6,991
William	7,726	Orton, Sidney Bernard	6,985

Name.	Marks.	Name.	Marks.
Carter, John Willie Carré	6,983	Buller, Norman Montagu	5,550
Brind, Ralph Montague	7,435	Pearse, Godfrey	5,111
Doake, Robert Sulton	6,944		

The following are declared by the Civil Service Commissioners to be the successful competitors in the Literary Examination of University candidates subject to their passing a medical examination, which will be held in the course of a few days:—

Name.	Marks.	Name.	Marks.
Furling, Bryan James	10,397	Grinley, Henry Cyril	6,768
Craik, John Gordon	9,602	Wilson, Robert Callwell	6,405
Edgeworth	9,602	Chawner, Laurence	6,367
Brooks, Neville Pastallo	8,801	Chaloner	6,367
Supple, William Hamilton	8,300	Macara-Finzie, Charles	6,255
Maxwell, Eustace Lockhart	7,755	John Stockley	6,190
Kirk, John William	7,711	Harman, Frank de Winton	6,174
Carnegie	7,693	Harland, Percy Sawdon	6,174
Wilson, Don's Daly	7,663	Strong, George Leonard	6,141
Grigg, Edward Wilcocke	7,443	Davis, Arthur Lionel	6,112
Jubb, Cyril Oswald	7,407	Oldham, Wilfrid Francis	6,040
Belville, George Ernest	7,238	Hooker, Joseph Symonds	6,024
MacKenzie, John	7,236	French, Edward Noel	6,021
Ward, Arthur Edward	7,212	Bennett, John Humphrey	5,936
Murray	7,212	Nicholson, Walter Norris	5,934
Swainson, Joseph Leonard	6,986	Drace, Vere Powys	6,898
Kennedy, Archibald	6,866	Tomlinson, Francis	6,851
Edward	6,866	Wentworth	6,851
Garlow, Ernest	6,804		

* Provisionally admitted.

MILLIONAIRES AND THEIR MONEY.

The problem of money has always been a vexed one, and doubtless it will continue to be so until the end of time; for not only does it trouble those who lack it, but also those who have it in abundance. The Rev. Anson Stokes is six-and-twenty years old, an American, and a millionaire; but he is not happy, for he is racking his young brain to find out "What can a millionaire do?" Apparently he hopes to be most useful to his fellow creatures by working for the Church, an opinion, curiously enough, which "none" of his wealthy countrymen seem to share with him. Colonel John Jacob Astor thus expresses himself on the subject:—"As to charity, I believe in prevention rather than cure." That is, begin with children. Do all that is possible for them. There is more to be accomplished there than in working for incurables. For instance, the best way to benefit the poor is to increase nature's production of the necessities of life." Mr. John D. Rockefeller, the Oil King, says:—"God gave me my money, and I give it to the university. I believe in the work. It is the best investment I ever made in my life. I am profoundly thankful that I have had anything to do with it." Mr. Chauncey M. Depew says:—"Rich men are expected to manage their wealth as to develop the country, distribute money, and give employment. They are held to be trustees, and are measured according to their administration of the trust. The Church and charity, education, and art have claims upon them which they must meet." Mr. Russell Sage says:—"Any man who has a level head, who treats his fellow-men in a civil and courteous manner, and spends his money for laudable purposes, cannot have too much money. As for me, I am constantly turning over my wealth in a way that will help others. If a man does not do that he will not be a good citizen." Mr. Andrew Carnegie, who hails from our isles, says:—"Surplus wealth should be considered as a sacred trust to be administered by those into whose hands it falls during their lives for the good of the community. The day is at hand when he who dies possessed of enormous sums will die disgraced. The aim of the millionaire should be to die poor." Mr. D. O. Mills says:—"There seems to be a general impression that I devote much time and money to so-called charitable relief. I don't. All my efforts are directed to teach the poor the value of saving. I believe in helping those who help themselves. Then the recipient of a favor, however small, maintains his self-respect." Mr. Henry Clews says:—"Every man of wealth has endless demands made upon him, and by far the larger part of them may be satisfied without the public ever hearing of it. Another thing a rich man can do is to bequeath his fortune to charity. The world knows little of the charities of the rich." Mr. William C. Whitney says:—"One important duty of the man of means is to take an active interest in politics. Rich men are waking up to a realization of their duty in this regard. It is of the country's welfare, present and future. Not half the rich men of America have yet awakened to the service they owe their country."

MILLIONAIRE ON MONEY

It is always interesting to read what a millionaire has to say about money. With Mr. Andrew Carnegie money is a common theme. To the November number of the "People's Journal" he contributes an article on "Thrift as a duty," in which he says:—"As a rule you will find that the saving man is a temperate man, a good husband and father, a peaceful and law-abiding citizen. Nor need the savings be great. It is surprising how little it takes to provide for the real necessities of life. A little home paid for, and a few hundred pounds—a very few—make all the difference. These are more easily acquired by frugal people than you may suppose. Great wealth is quite another and a far less desirable matter. It is not the aim of thrift or the duty of men to acquire millions. It is in no respect a virtue to set this before us as an end. Duty to save ends when just enough money has been put aside to provide comfortably for those dependent upon us." But that (remarks the "Westminster Gazette") is just the point which many men are struggling in vain to reach. The accumulation of millions, Mr. Carnegie tells us, is "usually the result of enterprise and judgment, and some exceptional ability or organization." It does not come from savings in the ordinary sense of the word:—"Men who in old age strive only to increase their already too great hoards are usually slaves to the habit of hoarding formed in their youth. At first they own the money they have made and saved. Later in life the money owns them, and they cannot help themselves, so overpowering is the force of habit, either for good or evil. It is the abuse of the civilised saving instinct, and not its use, that produces this class of men. No one need be afraid of falling a victim to this abuse of the habit, if he always bears in mind that whatever surplus wealth may come to him is to be regarded as a sacred trust, which he is bound to administer for the good of his fellows." A man's first duty, Mr. Carnegie holds, is to make a competence, and be independent. But his whole duty does not end here. It is his duty, we are further told, to do some thing for his needy neighbors, who are less favored than himself:—"It is his duty to contribute to the general good of the community in which he lives. He has been protected by its laws; because he has been protected in his various enterprises he has been enabled to make money sufficient for his needs and those of his family. All beyond this belongs in justice to the protecting power that has fostered him and enabled him to win pecuniary success. To try to make the world in some way better than you found it is to have a noble motive in life. Your surplus wealth should contribute to the development of your own character, and place you in the ranks of nature's noblemen."

10 May 1901

Dear Sir
 In accordance with your letter of the 29th April I have sent 5 Cases of Madeira to East Terrace 14 Cross per Booking to Torrens Park & 20 cases per Clifflitt to Auchendarroch Mount Barker & advised Mr Evans & Mr Theyell. Thirty nine cases in all.
 Yours very truly
 James Dearby
 Norman E. Dearby

19 June 1901

Dear Sir
 There are 5 Cases of Madeira still in bond containing 19 doz
 Yours very truly
 James E. Dearby

HERE

Name	Birth Day	Place of Birth	Country
Arthur Fisher	1863	Scotland	NSW
J. Thomas	1863	Canada	NSW
Wm. Hughes	1864	Wales	NSW
Ed. Botcher	1865	S.A.	SA
J. Turner	1866	Vic	VIC
Peacey		S.A.	VIC
McGregor	1864	Scotland	SA
King or Kelly	1868	Canada	VIC
C. Fraser	1880	Vic	VIC
Mudbury		Vic	VIC
Edward Smith	1861	Vic	VIC

see notes for

W. J. W. or Spencey Sink

Soil pipe a continuation of gully in the cut below see Jan 20 letter of 20th April

From the sink a ventilator runs to the cement house then runs along to the corner where it ascends along side of

The soil pipe ascends to roof, and but does not join it

The above has been considerably modified a plan with the drains and a memo of the mode of gradation have been placed

water tanks & supply for a full account of this as date Dec 1881. see a paper in my table drawer of (front room) desk in G. S. H. office in my room 2nd Sticks

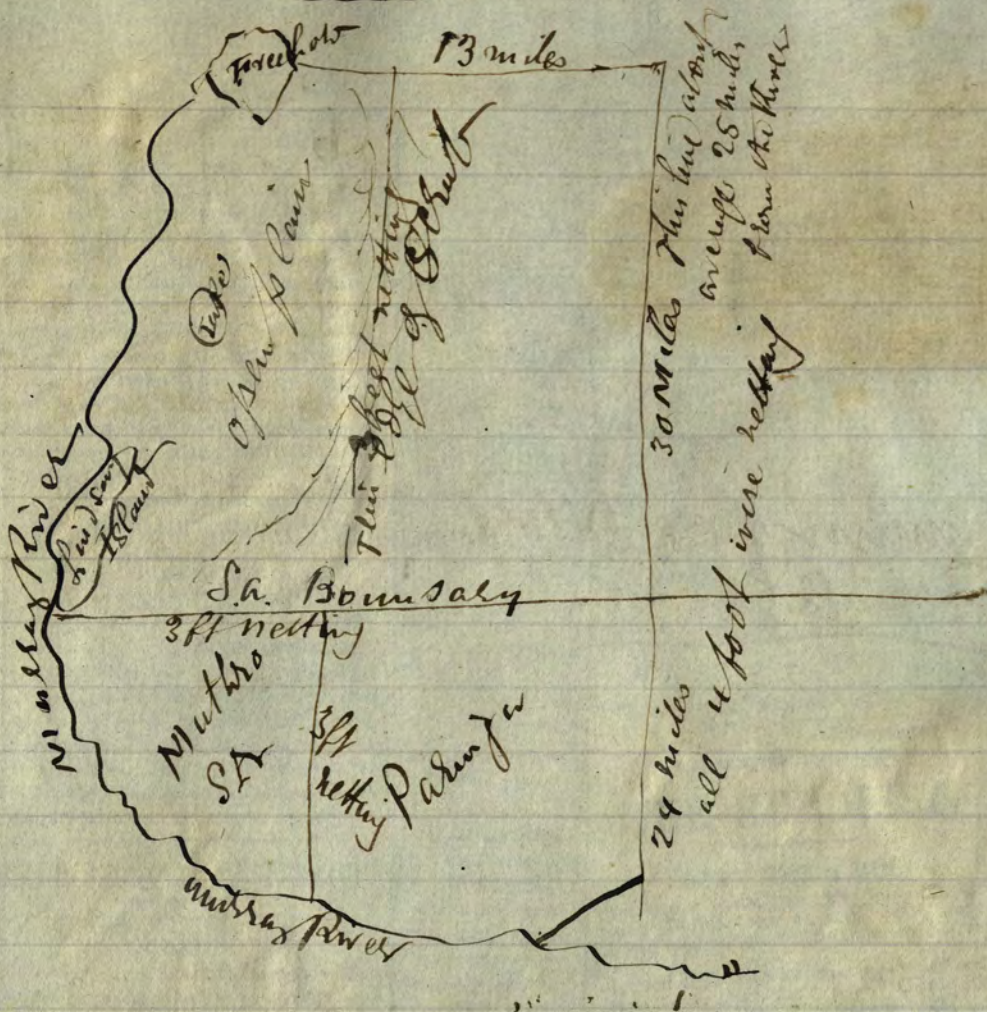
Delta ~~Delta~~ "Main Bridge" see Delta under 2 entry apparently omitted not inserted

trial of Bridge I made an arrangement see D as to advances to them and to the station Bank rate terminable for 3 months notice on either side

Neoffke paid his home rent to 14 April
" " " " " " 14 July
" " " " " " 27 Oct. '81-

Missen Arnold for list of dies see D

Needs corner Fencing with wire net



Henry Thomas dit Henry

1896 Evans handed me 20 June 22 as it Henry owes £30 net debt (1896) on 1st day 1897 for small field

N.S. Wales Bonds March 1897. see next page

July 1898

Newey Thomas & Co's now in hands of T. C. Bally with a/c. as correct, the following statements

May 25. 1897 He writes

I owed you on Dec 1896	30	—
May 1897 Rent small paddock	5	—
Dec 1897 Rent large paddock	20	—
	55	
Paid Dec 1897	20	—
	35	
May 18 1898 Small paddock	5	—
Dec 1898 Large paddock	20	—
	60	

Due Dec 1898.
To which date I have agreed to wait

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Mrs. Nansen, who will accompany her husband to this country for his lecturing tour, has received an invitation to sing before the Queen some time while she is here. The wife of the famous Norwegian explorer is the daughter of the late Professor Sars, of Christiania University, and studied music under the celebrated composer Greig. As a vocalist she is well known in Norway and Sweden, and also in Germany; and she appeared at several concerts while Dr. Nansen was away on his adventurous expedition.

THE NECROLOGY OF THE YEAR 1897 SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

During the year 1897 deaths of old colonists were numerous. *The Register's* obituary columns included the names of 93 persons who died between the ages of 80 and 103. Among these were Mr. Patrick Jordan (103, the only centenarian of the year), Mrs. Thomasine Crowle (96), Mr. Henry Goss (95), Mr. Charles Carlin (92), Mrs. Grace Tralaggan (92), Mr. Joseph Partridge (92), Mrs. Eliza Hunt (92), Mr. John McEwen (91), Mr. W. L. Morris (90), Mr. William Holden (89), Mrs. Margaret Campbell (89), Mrs. Sarah Ann Webster (89), Mrs. Ellen Wightman (89), Mr. John Banks Shepherdson, S.M. (88), Mr. Alexander Wishart (88), Mrs. Hannah Crackle (87), Mr. Charles Cooper (87), Mrs. Elison Armour (87), Mr. H. Lillia (87), Rev. John MacBean (86), Mr. Andrew Biggs (86), Mrs. S. Shillabeer (85), Mrs. Hannah Maria Beckman (86), Mr. John Sutton (86), Mrs. Harriet Brown (85), Mrs. Eliza Cowan (85), Mr. William Giddings (85), Mr. Robert Stuckey (85), Mr. Joseph Mercer (85), Mrs. Margaret Geddes (84), Mrs. Margaret Heddl (84), Mrs. Mary Gardner (84), Mrs. Margaret Hayward (84), Mrs. D. Lane (84), Mr. William Finlayson (84), Mrs. Ann Hanlin (84), Mr. John Lithgow (84), Mrs. K. M. Hayward (84), Mrs. Martha Needham (83), Mr. John Tippett (83), Mr. Richard Sampson (83), Mrs. R. D. Denford (83), Mr. William Cook (83), Mr. William Lewis (83), Mr. Charles G. Gormain (83), Mr. R. Langford (82), Mr. Edward Phillips (82), Mr. William Witherick (82), Captain John Bickers (82), Mrs. Sarah Chesson (82), Mrs. Mary Williams (82), Mr. John Byers (81), Mr. James Lewis (81), Mr. George Robert Debney (81), Mr. Thomas Fisher (81), Mr. James Whiting (81), Mrs. Martha Louman (81), Mr. James Bowley (81), Mr. John Warn (80), Mrs. M. A. Millyard (80), Mrs. Margaret Lawrie (80), Mr. J. W. Angall (80).

Amongst the death notices for the year appear the names of Sir Thomas Elder, who left large bequests to public and philanthropic institutions, and Sir Henry Ayers, whilst two former Governors of South Australia—Sir William Jervois and Sir William Robinson—died in England. Mr. Anthony Forster, at one time a proprietor of *The Register*, also died in England, and Dr. Gardner, the well-known surgeon, formerly of Adelaide, died at Naples, whilst Mr. George Elder, a brother of Sir Thomas Elder, and once a resident in Adelaide, died in Scotland.

Prominent amongst well-known ladies who

Manning on Newman newspaper 1898

CARDINAL MANNING.
Of Cardinal Manning, Mr. Russell gives a very appreciative portrait. Manning's dislike of Newman is not softened. When Newman died there appeared in a monthly magazine a series of very unflattering sketches by one who had known him well. I ventured to ask Cardinal Manning if he had seen these sketches. He replied that he had, and thought them very shocking; the writer must have a very unenviable mind, &c., and then, having thus sacrificed to propriety, after a moment's pause, he added—"But if you ask me if they are like poor Newman, I am bound to say—a photograph."

Woods Corner
Shepherdson 1897 39,954
including 974 pounds
1898 37,209
including 5700 pounds
Chas Shepherdson 629 Bales

Ownership of Woods' Corner
3/8 Bought by the Bank 10227183
2/8 A.B.S.
1/8 T.S.
1/8 274
1/8 Pegler
8/8th

See also No 0

1800 my
2879 acres freehold
1357 sq miles leasehold

The land say I stand lease was
renewed to 19 January 1904
by the Victorian Dept of Agriculture

N.S.W. Bonds April 24, 1897				Bonds
3 1/2 per cent	1924	£111. 44 50	11	4000
4 per cent	1933	£118 1/2	5952. 11	5000
3 1/2 per cent	1924	£105 1/2	6038. 11	5500
4 per cent	1933	£121 1/2	16842. 12/7	13833. 14
4 per cent	1933	£118 1/2	10957. 12	9000. -
3 1/2	1924	£108 1/4	2712. 11	2500
3 1/2	1924	£108 3/8	10862. 11	10000
3 1/2	1924	£108 7/8	9821. 6	9000
4	1933	£122 1/2	6137. 11	5000

As follows

Purchase from the Cash Bank of London 3/8 per cent
 Principal of £11000

Interest to date 1905 951. 3. 7
11951. 3. 7

Dividends 1902-3000
 1903-2250
 1904-1950
 1905-4800
12000. - - -

As follows paid the purchase price of ^{48. 16. 5} ~~3100~~ 3100 on July 1905

Dividend in 1906 was £4500 and the assets in London bank
 between July 1905 & July 1906 increased £2324. 16. 5

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BOOKS OF THE DAY.

THE SAGE AND THE SPIDER.

Reviewed by Sir Herbert Maxwell

"The Life of the Spider." By J. Henri Fabre. Translated by A. Teixeira de Mattos, with a Preface by Maurice Maeterlinck. (London: Hodder and Stoughton.) 6s. net.

To any one and every one who has made a study, however partial and intermittent, of the insect world, the name of J. H. Fabre must be as familiar as that of Lyall or Geikie to the geologist. It has been so long the custom to cite him as an authority beyond question upon passages in the life-histories of creeping things that many people have come to think of him as a contemporary of Swammerdam or Réaumur; but Swammerdam died in 1680 and Réaumur in 1757, whereas Fabre is still alive, and adding indefatigably to the storehouse of knowledge. The result of his long labours is recorded in a series of "Souvenirs Entomologiques," from which selections have been translated into English by M. Teixeira de Mattos, Mr. Bernard Miall, and others. The latest of these translations, "The Life of the Spider," has nothing to do with insects or entomology, save about insects as the natural prey of spiders. Nobody, of course, knows better than Fabre the distinction between insects and araneids, but he delights in flouting the classifiers and deriding their polysyllabic terminology.

A spider, says he, is not an insect, according to the rules of classification; and, as such, the Epeira seems out of place here. A fig for systems! It is immaterial to the student of instinct whether the animal have eight legs instead of six, or pulmonary sacs instead of air-tubes. Besides, the Araneida belong to the group of segmented animals, organized in sections placed end to end, a structure to which the terms "insect" and "entomology" both apply. Formerly to describe this group people said "articulate animals." This is out of date. Nowadays they use the euphonious term "Arthropoda." And to think that there are men who question the existence of progress! Infidels! Say "articulate" first; then roll out "Arthropoda," and you shall see whether zoological science is not progressing!

This is a characteristic passage: spoken by a man of humbler standing in science, it would be deemed rank blasphemy. But nobody knows better than Fabre the need for precise classification, and it is scarcely necessary to remind his readers of the unvarying distinction between insects and spiders—namely, that insects only increase in size during the larval stage—the perfect butterfly, wasp, or house-fly never growing after the chrysalis or cocoon is formed—whereas spiders continue growing till they attain the standard bulk.

In these chapters it is difficult to say which feeling is most deeply stirred—admiration for the engineering skill and geometrical precision of this class of creature, or horror at the ruthless ferocity of their mode of life. In closing the volume, probably the latter feeling will be uppermost. And why? Spiders are creatures of prey: they are so constructed as to be unable to live except by rapine. We fear the lion and tiger; but there is nothing revolting in their frank assault. Why should the spider's habits fill one with disgust? Not because it stabs its victim with a pair of poisoned daggers; that is probably a more merciful death than can be inflicted by the teeth and claws of a carnivorous mammal. Fabre has proved by repeated experiment that the deadly *Lycosa*—the black-bellied tarantula—never bites a victim until it can plant its fangs in the

spiders sicken us. It is the sordid tragedy of the nuptial chamber that one cannot contemplate without horror. Spiders are divided, roughly, into two groups, corresponding to the Retiarii and Samnites of the Roman arena. The web-spinners, like the Retiarii, trust to entangling their adversary in a net before they can deliver the mortal thrust; the hunting spiders spin no web, but trust, like the Samnites, to their agility and keen weapons. But in both of these groups the female exhibits an abominable trait. She is polyandrous—that is, there is no limit to the number of mates which she admits to her embrace. One after another they are lured to her den, miserably inferior to her in strength and bulk. Upon each one, after he has satisfied his passion, this brutal Messalina of the Meshes turns her deadly fangs. A single snap, and



J. HENRI FABRE.

From a portrait which appears in Fabre's "Social Life in the Insect World" (Fisher Unwin).

the quondam bridegroom is no more; the horrible bride devours the corpse, and prepares straightway for the next comer, who will be received with the customary blandishments, and, after he has served his turn, will be disposed of in like manner to his predecessor.

All this, and much more, is told in the fascinating manner whereof M. Fabre is such a finished master. Open the volume at random, and you will find finished literature on every page. I have so opened it upon a description of the Crab Spider (*Thomisus onustus*).

The spider with the crab-like figure does not know how to manufacture nets for catching game. Without springs or snares she lies in ambush among the flowers and awaits the arrival of her quarry. *Thomisus*, in particular, is passionately addicted to the pursuit of the domestic bee. The bee appears, seeking no quarrel, intent upon plunder. She tests the flowers with her tongue . . . soon she is wrapped up in her harvesting. While she is filling her baskets and distending her crop, *Thomisus*, that bandit lurking under cover of the flowers, issues from her hiding-place, creeps round behind the bustling insect, steals up close, and, with a sudden rush, nabs her in the nape of the neck. In vain the bee protests and darts her sting at random; the assailant does not let go; the bite in the neck is paralyzing, because the cervical nerve-centres are affected. The poor thing's legs stiffen: all is over in a second. The murderer now sucks the victim's blood at her ease, and when she has done scornfully flings the drained corpse aside. She hides herself once more, ready to bleed a second gleaner. This slaughter of the bee engaged in the hallowed delights of labour has always revolted me. Why should these be workers to feed idlers? Why should so many admirable lives be sacrificed to the greater prosperity of brigandage? These hateful discords amid the general harmony

was 3/8 of was brown

6.5
July 1905

Latin books
6.5

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Young Oaks with Bark

Young Oaks planted in August 1879 at creek side woods with Bark
measured June 11 June 1905 - i.e. when little over 26 years yet

on post oak oak next concrete gate circ. circumference 55 1/2 inches ^{July 2nd 1905}
" 3' from gate " 71 ^{September 84}

Impression the oak beyond the gate oak circ. 65 inches ^{July 2nd 1905}
measured to carriage gate
2nd oak from little gate circ. circumference 55

on oak walk oak next to big oak 57 ^{July 2nd 1905}
Tall oak circ. circumference 58 3/4 ^{July 2nd 1905}
oak next to 1 59 ^{July 2nd 1905}

These were the August 1879 oaks in Dec 1905

Cherry tree planted 1879 - girth 60 inches but the bark is corrupted
and the timber would be considerably short of 60 inches

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Oaks 1885

Age ^{from flower} Height Spread Circumference ^{at base}

Ancheudarroch	planted 1845	50ft	66ft	8.11 ¹ / ₄	11.8
Bethniga	^{where it now is in 1850} ^{a well grown tree then}		46ft	7.2 ¹ / ₄	
Granthal oaks	401 1851			5.11 ³ / ₄	
	402 1851			5.2	
ms Coleman's	1840	59 ¹ / ₄	63	7.3 ³ / ₄	
Blakiston	1839	48	63	6.8	
Charleston B Buckley	replanted 1840 by Mr. Boyle has been 3 times replanted	62	84	11.0	
Ancheudarroch young oaks	401 1879 planted			1.9	
	402			1.5	
	403			1.4	
General	401		60ft	0.9	

10¹/₂
8

0
11

5
9
9

6

1879
10

against
1879

R

Sp

Oak.
Spring

John Carle, the both
to the height of tr
I missed one, so
where the other plants
said some B - 7
stolen it, I found
growing in Mr Ma
and asked him
it & he said he be
John Carle, who
meantime left
a place at My
I wanted to get a
so plant from the
in remembrance of
home, & again
for them

I rema

1/2

John Carle, the both acorns grew
to the height of two feet when
I missed one, so I asked Carle
where the other plant was & he
said some B-7 Roque had
stolen it, I found it after
growing in Mr Mays Garden
and asked him where he got
it & he said he bought it of
John Carle, who had in the
meantime left and took
a place at Wyambier. &
I wanted to get a few acorns
to plant from the old tree
in remembrance of the old
home, & again thanking
for them

I remain

Yours faithfully
Leonard Foreman
Per F. D. M.

Strathalbyn

June 23rd 1845

Mr. Frybell

Dear Sir,

I am very much obliged to you for the acorns from the old oak tree planted in May 1845 the acorns the only two I had were in my medicine chest & were from the old oak tree on my fathers estate Ronghey Park near Horsham in the county of Sussex England and was supposed to be one of the largest and oldest trees in England, and I planted the two acorns myself in the Garden belonging to Mr. Duncan Macfarlane and reuted by one

overland journey see nully I

Oriental Bank on May 27 1884 The clerk gave me
a balance RBS as 421.2.4
Hector 12.18.2

I slept in my elamin bed up on 6 Nov^r 1884

Keefe 50000 on 54000 was carrying 50000 sheep
chipping 8th 20g wool - Place rabbit proof

Oranges 1895

Received in Cuth 378 a 8-9

Given away 57 cases Antaki

40 - England

91 cases of 27.6. -

Used in House 72

19 cases Navel Oranges

8 - Lemons

1 - Mandarins

13 cases Cornish

1 1/2 case Poor man Seville

1/2 case Citron

43 cases of

12.18/

Value of 1875 Orange crop R 418.12.

Good oranges in October are a novelty. They come from New South
Wales, where orange-planting seems to have a promising future before it.
The present consignment is the largest and best that has yet reached us, and
the fruit fetched good prices. This is a colonial product which the English
consumer can heartily encourage without any lingering qualms about injuring
any one at home. And New South Wales will want encouragement, as the
freights are very heavy compared with those from Spain. The Spanish
grower pays only 1s. 6d. for a large case containing 400 oranges, while
it costs the Australian 4s. 1d. to send a small one containing 150. The
types of the colonial trade lie in the fact that it anticipates the usual market
changes at this time of year, especially if people will remember where they
come from.

Miss A. F. Armstrong
Nan Sealverne
Penzance
Cornwall
England
To do with
Oranges

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28th Dec 1894

old colonists
Trust vessels which
left for Adelaide

Appendix to the Colonist's Roll Call

NAME	SHIP
William Mitchell	1840
E. W. Hill	Asia, 1839
J. J. Breaker	Buffalo, 1836
T. Wiggins	Coromandel, 1837
W. Patching	Buckinghamshire, 1839
W. Flavel	Prince George, 1838
J. Cook, M.P.	Buffalo, 1836
A. M. Goodall	Rajahstan, 1838
J. Broadbent	Buffalo, 1836
G. F. Ind	Lady Emma, 1837
R. Drummond	Sir Charles Forbes, 1839
H. Nicholls	Fairleigh, 1840
Mary Ann Passingham	Orleans, 1848
M. Cain	Porter, 1839
T. G. Adams	Buffalo, 1836
Annie A. Timmens	Dauntless, 1840
J. H. Stutley	Royal Admiral, 1840
Edna Stutley	Navarino, 1837
W. Hillier	Elega, 1840
J. Ottaway	Eden, 1838
A. Schroder	Native of colony, 1839
B. C. McArthur	Recovery, 1839
J. J. Earle	—, 1840
G. Broster	Orleans, 1839
J. Sainsbury	Fairleigh, 1839
W. Buck	Cloures, 1839
Eliz. Buck	John Renwick, 1837
T. G. Haddrick	Eden, 1838
J. Mitchell	Java, 1840
R. Tompkins	Morpheh, 1839
A. S. Low	Africaine, 1836
D. Packh	Delhi, 1839
D. Wiggins	Fairfield, 1839
H. Shepherdson	Eden, 1838
W. Douglas	Honmaga, 1838
W. Laphorne	Buffalo, 1836
H. Broadbent	Recovery, 1839
A. S. Neill	Lalla Rookh, 1840
W. B. Hooper	Hooghly, 1839
Mrs. G. Bell	Africaine, 1836
J. A. Hill	Prince George, 1838
W. Ayling	Rajahst, 1839
W. G. Trotter	—, 1840
G. Marchant	—, 1840
G. Martin	—, 1840
B. Chaston	Asia, 1839
C. W. Stuart	—, 1841
J. N. Perry	Buffalo, 1836
W. P. Auld	Buffalo, 1836
J. Chittleborough	Prince George, 1839
W. Chittleborough	John Renwick, 1837
J. Battersby	Hooghly, 1839
M. A.	—, 1843
S. Agecombe	Eden, 1838
J. Bradbury	John Renwick, 1837
C. W. Lucas	India, 1840
A. Murray	—, 1836
P. L. Beares	—, 1845
C. T. Hart	Asia, 1839
H. Hill	—

It will be interesting in connection with the above sketch to give the names of the first five vessels which left Britain for St. Vincent's Gulf, together with their dates of departure and arrival. They are as follows:—
 Duke of York, barque, left England April 5, 1836; arrived July 27.
 Lady Mary Pelham, barque, left England April 7, 1836; arrived July 30.
 John Pirie, schooner, left England April 3, 1836; arrived August 16.
 Rapid, brig, left England May 1, 1836; arrived August 21.
 Cygnet, barque, left England March 24, 1836; arrived September 11.

Buffalo arrived 28 Dec 1836

THE ROLL CALL

Appended is a list of colonists who arrived between 1836 and 1840, who were present at the celebration on Friday, the names of the vessels in which they travelled being given:—

John Broadbent, Buffalo	1836
Henry Broadbent, Buffalo	1836
John James Breaker, Buffalo	1836
William Chittleborough, Buffalo	1836
G. D. Burslem, Buffalo	1836
J. A. Hill, Africaine	1836
Thomas Adams, Buffalo	1836
W. L. Beare, Duke of York	1836
E. L. Strangways, Buffalo	1836
Thomas Wiggins, Coromandel	1837
William Greig, Coromandel	1837
Alfred Hack, Isabella	1837
John Mitchell, John Renwick	1837
B. Hack, Isabella	1837
J. Abbott, John Renwick	1837
G. F. Ind, Lady Emma	1837
J. Rindell, Hartley	1837
A. Stow, Hartley	1837
Herbert Tomkins, Eden	1838
Charles White, Prince George	1838
John B. Bull, Canton	1838
F. B. Oldham, Lord Godride	1838
W. T. Terrell, Royal Admiral	1838
A. Mason, Platina	1838
James Kentish, Canton	1838
Mrs. H. Cross, Royal Admiral	1838
John Ottaway, Eden	1838
A. M. Goodall, Rajahstan	1838
William Pedler, Royal Admiral	1838
B. Chaston, Eden	1838
C. Pratt, d'Auvergne	1838
W. Flavel	1838
G. Penley, Lloyds	1838
H. Nash, native born	1838
H. Laphorne, Pestonjee Bomanjee	1838
Sarah Floggett, Buckinghamshire	1839
G. W. Hill, Asia	1839
William Baggs, Resource	1839
Thomas Frost, Asia	1839
William Wilmshurst, Somersetshire	1839
George Marten, Moffatt	1839
Nathaniel Prettyjohn, Corissa	1839
William Hay, Rajahstan	1839
Amelia Latta, Platin	1839
S. S. Brooks, born Glenelg	1839
Thomas G. Haddrick, Resource	1839
W. H. Brooks, Buckingham	1839
B. Drummond, Sir Charles Forbes	1839
John Main, Asia	1839
George Foreman, d'Auvergne	1839
Mary W. Kentish, Hooghly	1839
J. J. Ford, Asia	1839
S. Hills, Hooghly	1839
B. McCarthy, Lady Gilford	1839
Edward Biggs, Duchess of Northumberland	1839
Thomas Atkinson, Singapore	1839
Joseph N. Perry, Asia	1839
George R. Perry, Asia	1839
G. Phillis, Duchess of Northumberland	1839
F. G. Botting, Buckinghamshire	1839
William Mugg, Planter	1839
H. Edwards, Delhi	1839
J. Battersby, Prince George	1839
B. McArthur, Resource	1839
J. Strong, Somersetshire	1839
J. M. Can, Porter	1839
R. Kelly, Delhi	1839
R. Wood, Buckinghamshire	1839
W. Newland, Sir Charles Forbes	1839
G. Lewis, Moffatt	1839
W. J. S. Stacy, Anna Robertson	1839
R. Barnett, Hooghly	1839
D. Packham, Moffatt	1839
W. B. Brown, born in Sth. Australia	1839
William Haines, William Mitchell	1840
Charles Penfold, John	1840
William Rodgers, Mary Dugdale	1840
Alfred Reeves, Lalla Rookh	1840
W. B. Hooper, Lalla Rookh	1840
G. H. Knapp, John	1840
Emma Brown, Sir Charles Kerr	1840
Thomas O'Sullivan, Mary Dugdale	1840
G. Marchant, Fairlie	1840
James Beane, Fairlie	1840
W. Eldridge, Charles Kent	1840

RELICS OF THE PAST.
 Mr. T. E. Hoare has presented to the corporation the following interesting notice of the early days:—

NOTICE

In order to prevent any misconception or any inconvenience to emigrants sent by the Colonisation Commissioners, which might arise in consequence of the circulation of a printed notification of an order by his Excellency the Governor-in-Council, that "John Brown, Esq., emigration agent for the Province of South Australia, be to thwith suspended from his office of emigration agent for the said province," I

have to give this public notice that John Brown, Esq., still retains the office of emigration agent, to which he was appointed by the Colonisation Commissioners, and will continue to perform the duties of it as herebefore.

J. H. FISHER,
 Colonial Commissioner

Adelaide, 12th September, 1837.

Another interesting souvenir of the early days has been presented to the Glenelg Town Council by Mr. Martin Cain, of Keynecolton, in the shape of a weaver's shuttle and card. These were used at Teatree Gully in the early days of the production of the first cloth in South Australia.

...the water to get a drink, and go on laughing. They could blow the steam and discover microbes and bacilli. They had no scientific amongst them who had to face difficulties and dangers. Many in the early part of the lives they had lived in very part of the State, and they lived in an occasion like this they came from near memories of the past. (Cheers.) could willingly give away any of the or believe there were half a dozen who

Glenelg - Dec. 1900

Old couple living
in 1899. Husband born 1805
wife born 1803

A REMARKABLE COUPLE.

THREE score and ten years is the Psalmist's measure of life, and with it most people have to be content, but in Caithness a man of seventy, unless married, is described as a lad, or by his brother of ninety, as a boy. The present Free Church minister of Reay has attended two golden weddings, in one day in his congregation, and many more pass unnoticed, because those principally concerned do not think such a short spell of married bliss anything to be proud of. But even Caithness has lately been taking a languid interest in a couple who have been married seventy years. George Fraser was born in Brubster, Reay, Caithness, in the year 1805, and his wife, Isabella Maciver, in Latheron in 1803. They were married in 1829, and neither of them has been a day out of the parish except the spells George spent in prison. Being an inveterate smuggler and maker of illicit whisky, a skilful poacher, and gamekeeper who peppered rabbit catchers with shot, he was more than once a guest at 'Her Majesty's hotels.' Born of poor parents, he had no trade or profession, except that of ordinary labour, paid in his younger days at 9d. or 1s. per day. Either because of the poverty of the fare one could have who received such wretched remuneration, or because of inherent restlessness of disposition, he took to fishing as an amusement. His more seriousness was illicit distillation of whisky, which there was an eager demand. The profits were considerable, but the risks were great. To finish these the industry at that time was liable to a double tax, which in the aggregate amounted perhaps more than the excise duty.

The evil eye was met with in every hamlet, and ill-conditioned neighbours frequently informed the Excise of the stench of a still. These classes had to be concealed—the witches to avoid a curse, the evil eye secure a successful brew, and the informers according to their greed. Then, there were the sisters and eminently pious persons. Presents had to be made to them to secure their blessing, whether in the undertaking or the person is not quite clear. What between these ravens, black and white, the hounds of the law, the poor smuggler had to be on his guard, and when he did sleep, with one eye open. But the excitement and risk were as the fish of Heaven to George, and no sooner did he perceive one risk than he plunged into more daring ones than before. One day, as he sat gloomily by the fireside, he was told the Excise men were at the door. He had a small cask with over a gallon of whisky, nothing could be done to conceal it, so he seized a pot, poured the whisky into it, and slung it over the fire. The excisemen entered. The cask smoked with whisky; they searched high and low, sniffed the air, and swore, and left. In the act of concealment, the wife at times more than rivalled the husband. Being in straits, she arranged a layer of bottles in a cradle under her infant, and when the excisemen entered was busy at her spinning wheel giving a cradle a rock at intervals to keep it moving and make it a more innocent, domesticated look. Needless to say, the whisky was safe.

But Mrs Fraser was a woman above the average, evidenced by her having been selected to nurse the young heir of Forss, and a few years later the young heir of Sandside—a grandson of the late Earl of Sutherland. To this day she tells with evident glee in each case the whole responsibility was hers. "Oh, they were bonny bairns, and they both died and buried now." Her activity and intelligence as a young woman was marvellous. The shooting lodge at Shunerg is only a few miles from Thurso, and the road at that time was a zig-zag footpath through moor and bog. She set down for the letter bag, and at 9 A.M. delivered it, having tramped nearly eighteen miles, and often dined on her back, besides the letter bag, a grocer's stover's parcel, and all the bread used in the household.

After breakfast she was ready for her ordinary work. "Granny," as she loves to be called, at ninety-six is more remarkable. Her bright little face, like a russet apple with red cheeks, beams as she welcomes you, and if you have made a favourable impression she trots about showing all her treasures. These at present are her brood of early chickens, George's chair, and her own and the children's shrouds. It is most pathetic to see her so tenderly handle the shrouds, and stroke the embroidered fronts, saying "Bonnie, Bonnie, much as she said to her bairns seventy years ago. In his smuggling transactions, George was always as lucky as when he put his whisky in a prison during Her Majesty's pleasure. The local proprietors interested themselves in his fine was commuted to the confiscation of his property. A kindly Revenue officer told him all he would be sold. George took the hint, and sold almost the whole of his furniture and

... useless. He informed on himself, and obtained the reward which went to the informer, on the assumption that the malt belonged to another. Stills wear out, and Fraser's having shown signs of leaking, he told the excisemen he could conduct them to an illicit still, which he did, and was rewarded. He was even paid for removing it to Thurso, and with the sum total he bought a new still. Once he and another were busy brewing when they were warned of the approach of the Excise. They shouldered their implements and took to flight. Three miles they ran through a bog and fen to a mountain tarn, into which they waded neck deep and sunk their pots, and then sauntered leisurely back to meet the Excise, who were following.

By the time Fraser was fifty years of age he had become, if not famous, at least notorious. If the excisemen were too much on the alert he employed his leisure poaching, nor did he desist till, apparently to keep him out of mischief, Sir Robert Sinclair made him his head keeper. It was while holding this office that in the grey of a December morning, having lain all night in the snow, he saw a party of rabbit catchers appearing. He fired, and having slightly wounded one of them, was sentenced to ten months' imprisonment, afterwards reduced to six.

Sir Robert, who was a bit of an antiquarian, had a "brock"—Piot's dwelling-house—near his residence opened. Fraser superintended the operations, and among other interesting objects a human skull in good preservation was found. Sir Robert decided to preserve it, and told his keeper, who, with an air of religious solemnity, remonstrated, "Sir Robert, you are taking a great responsibility on yourself; what can you say at the day of judgment when that man comes up to you and says, 'Sir Robert, where are my bones!'" Shooting as a gamekeeper lacked the interest and excitement George used to enjoy as a poacher. So he turned his attention once more to smuggling, but out of respect to his master, to whom he was greatly devoted, he took all possible precautions against arrest. He placed his still in the dog kennel, where, if an exciseman had the wit to suspect its existence, it would require more than ordinary courage to enter a den guarded by half a score of pointers who knew what their master requires of them. Things went smoothly till George, in a moment of mistaken zeal for his master's interest, fell foul of a sheep manager, who was burning more heather than was deemed good for the successful rearing of grouse. The manager was reprimanded, and to revenge himself on the keeper, he informed the Excise of the existence of the kennel distillery. That made a ruction, and in the end George had to retire in disgrace. Sir Robert was fond of his "spirited" keeper, and though he considered it necessary to dismiss him, continued to befriend him, and visited him at his little cottage, to have a talk with him as long as he lived, over his poaching and smuggling exploits. When the tales are told, George adds that he had eleven children, forty-nine grand and thirty-four great grand-children, and that at ninety-three he is still able to go about, and that "there is not one of those who informed on me in the land of the living."

The excisemen of those far-away days were shrewd, clever fellows, and George has many a good story about them, but delights most in those when he got the better of them. Once he was preparing malt, when one appeared. Escape was impossible, but George was equal to the emergency. He spread a sheet over his malt, and began sifting meal with a hand sieve, a process always done as a home industry then. He escaped detection that day, and also on another day, when, seeing a cask of whisky in the yard, an exciseman walked into the house to make some moral reflections. Granny produced the bottle, and Her Majesty's representative found his own person required so much consideration on the homeward journey that he was glad to forget the cask. Indeed, I suspect some of the Excise had a kindly feeling and respect for our darling friend, and sometimes winked hard. One, Freeman, his especial favourite, seems to have had a spice of romance in his own composition, and kept his smuggling friend under close observation to prevent his defrauding the Revenue to any appreciable extent, while he enjoyed his devices in the making and disposing of his wares. Sometimes he arrived at the "bothy" as the stuff was ready for market, and seized it, but as he made his way to Thurso, he never forgot to present George with a few bottles of his own brew as a gift and a sarcastic joke.

It is not often one so old and active is to be met with. He was ten years of age when Waterloo was fought, and remembers it distinctly, and the number of discharged and time-expired men who returned to Reay soon thereafter. As a boy he saw men who fought under Prince Charlie in 1745, and was a man in the prime of life, with a young family growing up—having been already ten years married—when the Queen ascended the throne. The Corn Law agitation he remembers as a comparatively recent event, and tells stories of local meetings and riots during the stirring years before Sir Robert Peel's great Act. His mother rocked him in a primitive cradle when Nelson's fleet rolled lazily in the offing before the battle which decided the supremacy of England on the sea was fought.

In those days life in Caithness was very primitive. The sole tanned leather from raw hides, and manufactured into shoes of the most primitive description. The household had its spinning wheel, and was the only kind known. If at all, and George who drank tea did not now drink brandy per pound. There was a time when people were fined for houses were built without the tax on light and air, while

Manager 1900
July 23 57 Cash on my
30 - Kinnel
36 - Lemong
23 - Wm. Bell
37 57 areas
12 cups from man
August
see back

OBERRAMERGAU PASSION PLAY.
Herr Hugo Lang, of Oberammergau, has issued a statement of receipts and expenditure in connection with this year's performance of the Passion Play. From this it appears that there were 173,785 visitors who paid for admission, the total payments for tickets amounting to £52,058 14s., of the same, &c., £12,000; for the prospective closing of the same on the side now open, and the connecting of it with the stage of the theatre, so as to make it available for practice during the ensuing nine years, £2,000; for new costumes and kindred expenses, £7,500; for building new premises and improving the fire-police station, connected with which is a large hall, which will be used for small practice plays during the winter, music rehearsals, and other communal purposes, £2,000; distributed among the performers (779 in all) of the play, £12,500; total, £36,500, leaving approximately £15,558 to be appropriated in grants for the church and the schools (elementary school and school for carving), endowment for the hospital, redemption of debt incurred for new water supply, and various other communal purposes.

Oberammergau

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old colonists
28th Dec 1897

old colonists
first vessels which
left for Adelaide

Appendix to the Old Colonists' Roll Call

Name	Ship	Date of Arrival
William Mitchell	1840	
E. W. Hill	Asia, 1839	
J. J. Breaker	Buffalo, 1836	
T. Wiggins	Coromandel, 1837	
W. Patching	Buckinghamshire, 1839	
W. Flavel	Prince George, 1838	
J. Cook, M.P.	Buffalo, 1836	
A. M. Goodall	Rajahstan, 1838	
J. Broadbent	Buffalo, 1836	
G. F. Ind	Lady Emma, 1837	
Drummond	Sir Charles Forbes, 1839	
Ficholls	Fairleigh, 1840	
an Passingham	Orleana, 1848	
	Porter, 1839	
	Buffalo, 1836	
	Dauntless, 1840	
	Royal Admiral, 1840	

It will be interesting in connection with the above sketch to give the names of the first five vessels which left Britain for St. Vincent's Gulf, together with their dates of departure and arrival. They are as follows:—

Duke of York, barque, left England April 5, 1836; arrived July 27.

Lady Mary Pelham, barque, left England April 7, 1836; arrived July 30.

John Pirie, schooner, left England April 3, 1836; arrived August 16.

Rapid, brig, left England May 1, 1836; arrived August 21.

Cygnets, barque, left England March 24, 1836; arrived September 11.

Buffalo arrived 28 Dec 1836

THE ROLL CALL.

The following old colonists, who lived between the years of 1836 and 1846, attended the reception and signed their names in the "Old Colonists' Book":—

- 1836.
- J. G. Adams, Buffalo.
 - W. L. Beare, Duke of York.
 - John J. Brecker, Buffalo.
 - D. Brecker, Buffalo.
 - Hy. Broadbent, Buffalo.
 - J. Chittleborough, Buffalo.
 - H. Douglas, brig Emma.
 - E. Sandy, Rapid.
 - J. A. Hill, Africaine.
 - H. T. Morris, Buffalo.
 - G. Strangways, Buffalo.
- 1837.
- Mrs. M. A. Fisher, Navarino.
 - W. Gregg, Navarino.
 - J. Gates, Henry Porcher.
 - A. Hack, Isabella.
 - B. Hack, Isabella.
 - G. F. Ind, Lady Emma.
 - J. Mitchell, John Renwick.
 - A. Stow, Hartley.
 - T. Wiggins, Coromandel.
- 1838.
- J. B. Bull, Canton.
 - J. Battersby, Prince George.
 - R. Bull, Canton.
 - G. Bowden, Royal Admiral.
 - Mrs. S. Barnes, Winchester.
 - B. Chaston, Eden.
 - T. W. Chalk, Trustee.
 - W. Flavel, Prince George.
 - A. M. Goodall, Rajahstan.
 - J. Kentish, Canton.
 - Mrs. G. Mugg, Pestonjee Bomanjee.
 - D. McIntyre, Rajahstan.
 - J. Ottoway, Eden.
 - W. T. Oldham, Lord Godin.
 - W. Peder, Royal Admiral.
 - C. Pratt, d'Auvergne.
 - G. Fenley, Lloyds.
 - R. Tonkins, Eden.
 - W. T. Terrell, Royal Admiral.
 - C. White, Prince George.
- 1839.
- Thomas Atkinson, Singapore.
 - W. H. Brooks, Buckinghamshire.
 - E. Biggs, Resource.
 - Mrs. G. Bartlett, Somersetshire.
 - Mrs. M. A. Chapman, Lady Milford.
 - C. B. Canham, Planter.
 - M. Cam, Porter.
 - R. Drummond, Sir Charles Forbes.
 - H. Edwards, Delhi.
 - T. Frost, Asia.
 - G. W. Foreman, d'Auvergne.
 - C. L. Folland, Resource.
 - J. Ford, Asia.
 - W. T. Foster, Buckinghamshire.
 - H. Hill, Asia.
 - W. H. Hewitt, Duchess of Sutherland.
 - G. W. Hill, Asia.
 - A. Hardy, Platina.
 - G. Lewis, Moffat.
 - A. Latta, Platina.
 - G. Mills, Somersetshire.
 - S. Mills, Hooghly.
 - W. Ming, Planter.
 - J. Martin, Moffat.
 - B. McArthur, Recovery.
 - B. McCarty, Lady Milford.
 - Mrs. M. McCarthy, Java.
 - T. Neill, Recovery.
 - S. Newland, Sir Charles Forbes.
 - G. R. Perry, Asia.
 - B. Pratt, d'Auvergne.
 - N. Prettyjohn, Odessa.
 - W. Packham, Moffat.
 - J. Rowe, Recovery.
 - J. R. Smart, Ariadne.
 - W. Whitmore, Lysander.
 - J. Wisdom, Buckinghamshire.
- 1840.
- J. Beames, Fairlie.
 - Mrs. E. B. Carmichael, Indus.
 - T. Coward, Fairlie.
 - W. Cornish, The Brightona.
 - T. Day, Diadem.
 - J. Drayton, Diamond.
 - W. Edwards, Java.
 - G. R. Hughes, Diadem.
 - W. B. Hooper, Lallah Rookh.
 - E. Hould, Fama.
 - G. Knapp, John.
 - W. Latta, John.
 - J. Lambert, Diadem.
 - Mrs. Maclean, Royal Admiral.
 - H. Nichols, Fairlie.
 - T. O'Sullivan, Mary Dugdale.
 - C. Penfold, John.
 - W. Rodgers, Mary Dugdale.
 - A. Reeves, Lallah Rookh.
 - G. Smith, Lallah Rookh.
 - Mrs. M. J. Treagle, Java.
 - C. Warner, Eliza.

Blue g. Dec 30 1901

at Plymouth - Dec. 1900

THE ROLL CALL.

Appended is a list of colonists who arrived between 1836 and 1840, who were present at the celebration on Friday, the names of the vessels in which they travelled being given:—

- John Broadbent, Buffalo 1836
- Henry Broadbent, Buffalo 1836
- John James Breaker, Buffalo 1836
- William Chittleborough, Buffalo 1836
- G. D. Burstern, Buffalo 1836
- J. A. Hill, Africaine 1836
- Thomas Adams, Buffalo 1836
- W. L. Beare, Duke of York 1836
- G. E. Strangways, Buffalo 1836
- Thomas Wiggins, Coromandel 1837
- William Greig, Coromandel 1837
- Alfred Hack, Isabella 1837
- John Mitchell, John Renwick 1837
- B. Hack, Isabella 1837
- J. Abbott, John Renwick 1837
- G. F. Ind, Lady Emma 1837
- J. Rundell, Hartley 1837
- A. Stow, Hartley 1837
- Herbert Tonkins, Eden 1838
- Charles White, Prince George 1838
- John B. Bull, Canton 1838
- F. B. Oldham, Lord Godride 1838
- W. T. Terrell, Royal Admiral 1838
- A. Mason, Platina 1838
- James Kentish, Canton 1838
- Mrs. H. Cross, Royal Admiral 1838
- John Ottoway, Eden 1838
- A. M. Goodall, Rajahstan 1838
- William Peder, Royal Admiral 1838
- B. Chaston, Eden 1838
- C. Pratt, d'Auvergne 1838
- W. Flavel 1838
- G. Penley, Lloyds 1838
- H. Nash, native born 1838
- H. Lapthorne, Pestonjee Bomanjee 1838
- Sarah Floggett, Buckinghamshire 1839
- G. W. Hill, Asia 1839
- William Biggs, Resource 1839
- Thomas Frost, Asia 1839
- William Wilmshurst, Somersetshire 1839
- George Marten, Moffatt 1839
- Nathaniel Prettyjohn, Comissa 1839
- William Hay, Rajahstan 1839
- Amelia Latta, Plattin 1839
- S. S. Brooks, born Glenelg 1839
- Thomas G. Haddrick, Resource 1839
- W. H. Brooks, Buckingham 1839
- B. Drummond, Sir Charles Forbes 1839
- John Main, Asia 1839
- George Foreman, d'Auvergne 1839
- Mary W. Kentish, Hooghly 1839
- J. J. Ford, Asia 1839
- S. Hills, Hooghly 1839
- B. McCarthy, Lady Gifford 1839
- Eddward Biggs, Duchess of Northumberland 1839
- Thomas Atkinson, Singapore 1839
- Joseph N. Perry, Asia 1839
- George R. Perry, Asia 1839
- G. Phillis, Duchess of Northumberland 1839
- F. G. Botting, Buckinghamshire 1839
- William Mugg, Planter 1839
- H. Edwards, Delhi 1839
- J. Battersby, Prince George 1839
- B. McArthur, Resource 1839
- J. Strong, Somersetshire 1839
- J. M. Can, Porter 1839
- R. Kelly, Delhi 1839
- R. Wood, Buckinghamshire 1839
- W. Newland, Sir Charles Forbes 1839
- G. Lewis, Moffatt 1839
- W. J. S. Stacy, Anna Robertson 1839
- R. Barnett, Hooghly 1839
- D. Packham, Moffatt 1839
- W. B. Brown, born in Sth. Australia 1839
- William Haines, William Mitchell 1840
- Charles Penfold, John 1840
- William Rodgers, Mary Dugdale 1840
- Alfred Reeves, Lallah Rookh 1840
- W. B. Hooper, Lallah Rookh 1840
- G. H. Knapp, John 1840
- Emma Brown, Sir Charles Kerr 1840
- Thomas O'Sullivan, Mary Dugdale 1840
- G. Marchant, Fairlie 1840
- James Beane, Fairlie 1840
- W. Eldridge, Charles Kent 1840
- J. M. Litchfield 1840
- G. Smith, Lallah Rookh 1840
- James Groves, Royal Admiral 1840
- J. J. Earle, native born 1840
- J. R. Cook, Java 1840
- C. R. Huggins, Java 1840
- W. H. T. 1840

General LUNCHEON.

old people

old people
continued

CENTENARIANS IN 1900.

We once more furnish a list of centenarians who have become known in the course of the past twelve months. To previously recorded, as to two or three, special interest attaches. Born in the eighteenth century, to live to January 1, 1901, to have seen a hundred years of life. Perhaps the best known of these is Mrs. Neve, who has long resided in Guernsey. She was first recorded in our list for 1892 as having reached the age of 108 years, Mrs. Neve is still active in the lives of others. The late Mrs. Neve, Cheshire, would have furnished a new name to this year at the age of 105.

The most noticeable feature of the above list is the unusual number of women, there being only 11 male centenarians to 26 female. This is a proportion of more than two to one, the average ratio being about three women to two men. The total number of British centenarians whose names have been thus recorded in the "St. James's Budget" during the last

year is 569; and grouping them in periods of five years each, the sexual proportion is shown to be pretty evenly maintained:—

Years	Men	Women	Total
1886 to 1890	54	118	172
1891 " 1895	89	117	206
1896 " 1900	64	127	191
	207	362	569

It may be repeated that these lists, being mostly collected from unofficial sources of a more or less gossipy and domestic character, in no way pretend to serve statistical purposes.

January, 1900.—Mrs. Elizabeth Wills, of Sleaford, Lincolnshire, completed her 100th birthday. She was in excellent health, active and sprightly, "looking as if she had only 70 years of life yet before her." Mrs. Kelly (2), mother of the well-known Harry Kelley, a former champion sculler, died in the Fulham Almshouses at the age of 104. Mrs. Sarah Gale (3), of Rippingale, South Lincolnshire, died in her 100th year. Mrs. Middleton (4) died this month, at Clapham, in her 101st year. She had been in the service of one of the Queen's ladies-in-waiting, and retained many interesting recollections of Her Majesty's childhood. At Deal died Mrs. Browning (5), in her 100th year. Elizabeth Hawkins (6), who had been an inmate of Paddington Workhouse for the last 17 years, died there on the 27th, at the age of 102. At Queenhill Village, a few miles from Tewkesbury, died Mrs. Elizabeth Cleveley (7), at the age of 103. Dr. Swinson (8), of Finstall, near Bromsgrove, died in his 101st year.

February, 1900.—At Boldrewood, in the New Forest, died Mr. Henry Tame (9) at the age of 104, his health having failed but a short time before his death. Mrs. Fanny Collins (10), a former resident of Ruislip, celebrated her 100th birthday in the Hillingdon Infirmary. Lady Georgiana Grey (11), daughter of Earl Grey, the famous Reform statesman, kept her 100th birthday at Hampton Court Palace. This lady retains her faculties to a wonderful extent. Mrs. Ann Gibson (12) died this month at Levens, near Kendal, where she was born on June 3, 1798. She had been a life-long total abstainer. Mrs. Ann Kingston (13), a native of Lincolnshire, completed her 101st year at Moulton Chapel, near Spalding. She worked very hard in the Fenlands in her younger days.

March, 1900.—Mrs. Curtis (14), who was born at Ipswich on May 27, 1797, died this month at Torquay. Mr. Patrick Haynes (15), a well-known Irish gentleman, died at Cardiff at the age of 108, never having used spectacles. He was born in Kerry, and could remember the landing of the French at Bantry Bay in 1798.

April, 1900.—Mrs. Wills (16), who was born at East Knoyle, Wilts, died at Bath, aged 103. Mrs. Priest (17) was then living at Bath, at the same age. Mrs. Stock (18) completed her 100th year in the West Ham Workhouse; and Mr. Andrew Porter (19) died at Ropsley, South Lincolnshire, at the same age.

May, 1900.—Mrs. Miéville (20), daughter of the late Edward Green, rector of Burford, was born on May 16, 1800, and this month completed her 100th year.

June, 1900.—At Peterborough, on the 16th of this month, died Mrs. Judson (21) at the age of 101. William Lloyd (22), a farm labourer, who was born on February 14, 1800, died in the workhouse at Strood.

July, 1900.—Mrs. Mary Towler (23) celebrated her 100th birthday at King's Lynn on the 19th of this month. On the same day, at Coombe Cliff, Croydon, died Mrs. Ann Horniman (24), widow of the founder of the well-known tea firm, in her 101st year. Mrs. Diana Bacon (25) died at Hastings on the 27th at the age of 107. She had resided there nearly all her life, and retained her faculties almost to the last.

August, 1900.—Henry Coles (26), who was born at Eweline, Berks, in October, 1799, died this month at Reading. At Drogheda died Mrs. Mary McGlew (27) at the age of 104.

September, 1900.—Bernard Killain (28) died at Mohill, County Leitrim, at the reputed age of 111. On the 25th, at Lenham, Kent, died Mrs. M. Day (29) in her 100th year.

October, 1900.—Mr. Richard Davie (30), a retired builder of Exeter, died in his 101st year, having a few days previously voted at the general election. Another voter, Mr. Henry Richards (31), who also went to the polls, this month completed his 102nd year. On the 26th, Mrs. Susanna Parkinson (32) celebrated her 100th birthday at Low Wortley, Yorkshire. Her family record is remarkable. "Hale and hearty" herself, her father died at the age of 93, her grandmother at 92, and her grandfather at 101 years of age.

November, 1900.—An inmate of the workhouse at Newmarket, named Page (33), completed his 100th year. Mr. Richard Beck (34) died at Chester in his 101st year, retaining all his faculties to the last. This is the more remarkable from the fact that he was seized with paralysis in 1837, from the effects of which he never entirely recovered.

December, 1900.—Mrs. Margaret ... died at Llanelly, ... celebrated her 100th birthday.

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old people

CENTENARIANS IN 1900.

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January, 1900.—Mrs. Elizabeth Wilmot (1), of Kirkby Laythorpe, Sleaford, Lincolnshire, completed her 100th year on New Year's Day. She was in excellent health, active and sprightly, and able to attend to her household duties, "looking as if she had many years of life yet before her." Mrs. Kelly (2), mother of the well-known Harry Kelley, a former champion sculler, died in the Fulham Almshouses at the age of 104. Mrs. Sarah Gale (3), of Rippingale, South Lincolnshire, died in her 100th year. Mrs. Middleton (4) died this month, at Clapham, in her 101st year. She had been in the service of one of the Queen's ladies-in-waiting, and retained many interesting recollections of Her Majesty's childhood. At Deal died Mrs. Browning (5), in her 100th year. Elizabeth Hawkins (6), who had been an inmate of Paddington Workhouse for the last 17 years, died there on the 27th, at the age of 102. At Queenhill Village, a few miles from Tewkesbury, died Mrs. Elizabeth Cleveley (7), at the age of 103. Dr. Swinson (8), of Finstall, near Bromsgrove, died in his 101st year.

February, 1900.—At Boldrewood, in the New Forest, died Mr. Henry Tame (9) at the age of 104, his health having failed but a short time before his death. Mrs. Fanny Collins (10), a former resident of Ruislip, celebrated her 100th birthday in the Hillingdon Infirmary. Lady Georgiana Grey (11), daughter of Earl Grey, the famous Reform statesman, kept her 100th birthday at Hampton Court Palace. This lady retains her faculties to a wonderful extent. Mrs. Ann Gibson (12) died this month at Levens, near Kendal, where she was born on June 3, 1798. She had been a life-long total abstainer. Mrs. Ann Kingston (13), a native of Lincolnshire, completed her 101st year at Moulton Chapel, near Spalding. She worked very hard in the Fenlands in her younger days.

March, 1900.—Mrs. Curtis (14), who was born at Ipswich on May 27, 1797, died this month at Torquay. Mr. Patrick Haynes (15), a well-known Irish gentleman, died at Cardiff at the age of 108, never having used spectacles. He was born in Kerry, and could remember the landing of the French at Bantry Bay in 1798.

April, 1900.—Mrs. Wills (16), who was born at East Knoyle, Wilts, died at Bath, aged 103. Mrs. Priest (17) was then living at Bath, at the same age. Mrs. Stock (18) completed her 100th year in the West Ham Workhouse; and Mr. Andrew Porter (19) died at Ropsley, South Lincolnshire, at the same age.

May, 1900.—Mrs. Miéville (20), daughter of the late Edward Green, rector of Burford, was born on May 16, 1800, and this month completed her 100th year.

June, 1900.—At Peterborough, on the 16th of this month, died Mrs. Judson (21) at the age of 101. William Lloyd (22), a farm labourer, who was born on February 14, 1800, died in the workhouse at Strood.

July, 1900.—Mrs. Mary Towler (23) celebrated her 100th birthday at King's Lynn on the 19th of this month. On the same day, at Coombe Cliff, Croydon, died Mrs. Ann Horniman (24), widow of the founder of the well-known tea firm, in her 101st year. Mrs. Diana Bacon (25) died at Hastings on the 27th at the age of 107. She had resided there nearly all her life, and retained her faculties almost to the last.

August, 1900.—Henry Coles (26), who was born at Eweline, Berks, in October, 1799, died this month at Reading. At Drogheda died Mrs. Mary McGlew (27) at the age of 104.

September, 1900.—Bernard Killain (28) died at Mohill, County Leitrim, at the reputed age of 111. On the 25th, at Lenham, Kent, died Mrs. M. Day (29) in her 100th year.

October, 1900.—Mr. Richard Davie (30), a retired builder of Exeter, died in his 101st year, having a few days previously voted at the general election. Another voter, Mr. Henry Richards (31), who also went to the polls, this month completed his 102nd year. On the 26th, Mrs. Susanna Parkinson (32) celebrated her 100th birthday at Low Wortley, Yorkshire. Her family record is remarkable. "Hale and hearty" herself, her father died at the age of 93, her grandmother at 92, and her grandfather at 101 years of age.

November, 1900.—An inmate of the workhouse at Newmarket, named Page (33), completed his 100th year. Mr. Richard Beck (34) died at Chester in his 101st year, retaining all his faculties to the last. This is the more remarkable from the fact that he was seized with paralysis in 1837, from the effects of which he never entirely recovered.

December, 1900.—Mrs. Margaret (35) died at Llanely, having celebrated her 100th birthday. Mrs. Mary Ann Birch (36) died at

old people
continued

above list is the unusual number of centenarians to 26 female. This is the average ratio being about three male to one female. British centenarians whose names appear in the "Times's Budget" during the last

periods of five years each, the number maintained:—

Women	Total
118	172
117	206
127	191
362	569

The above figures were collected from unofficial sources, and of no character, in no way pretend

The death occurred on Monday night of Mr. Robert Taylor, postmaster of Scarva, County Down, the Queen's oldest subject. His age was computed to be between 119 and 130 years. During the '98 Rebellion he marched as a fifer at the head of his regiment from Scarva to County Dublin.

Daily Mail
Wednesday
July 27, 1898
 JULY, 1898.

The Queen's Oldest Subject.

The old man's funeral is fixed to take place to-day at twelve o'clock in the ancient cemetery of Ballinabeck.



THE LATE MR. ROBERT TAYLOR. A Modern Patriarch. DEATH OF THE QUEEN'S OLDEST SUBJECT.

From his residence in Scarva the spirit of Mr. Robert Taylor, who had attained, perhaps, the greatest age of modern times, has passed quietly away. He had been in delicate health since the spring, and gradually weakened to the end.

Mr. Taylor was much the oldest man in the United Kingdom, probably in the whole of the Queen's dominions. It is asserted by some—writes our Banbridge correspondent—that he was born in 1764, this date being arrived at by comparison of events current in his youth with which he was more or less connected; by statements emanating from himself while his memory was yet strong, and by the ages of others who died many years ago, and who claimed to be more youthful than he.

While, however, people who were intimately acquainted with him hold the belief that he was 134 years of age, others are disposed to fix his birth-year in 1780. In any case, it is quite clear that his birth-year is a matter of considerable doubt, and his portrait—which we publish—quite a recent one, does not suggest a man of 130.

In the Times of Highwaymen

Taylor bore the burden of his years very lightly. He first saw the light in a humble cottage situated between the towns of Tandragee and Scarva, part of the region once haunted by a notorious rapparee named Redmond O'Hanlon, who levied tribute on the English planters, and slaughtered soldiers in the English pay when he had opportunity.

Mr. Taylor used to tell many stories of this highwayman. Here is a typical one:

"One time, when closely pursued by the sodgers, O'Hanlon went the whole way from the Newries to where Belfast now is on the branches of the trees, for it was all a wood in them times. He was killed at last by one of his own men's treachery, his head was took into Newry, and the rest of him buried over the road there." O'Hanlon's grave is still pointed out in the little cemetery at Ballinabeck.

"Robin Taylor," as he was familiarly called, could not be claimed as one of the native Irish; his forbears no doubt came across the water, for Armagh and Down being "forfeited" counties werestocked with immigrants from the sister isles. Armagh, indeed, with its hundreds of fruit orchards, is still called "the English county."

His Soldiering Days.

About a century ago the "Peep-o'-Day Boys," "Wreckers," and "Defenders" were rampant in both of these counties, and fierce battles often occurred between the two "religious" sections whom they represented. The famous "Battle of the Diamond" came off when Robert Taylor was well out of his teens; half a century afterwards his eyes would glitter when reminded of those events, and like Goldsmith's veteran he would recount many a tale of slaughter and "tell how fields were won."

He has often stated that in 1780, when in his sixteenth year, he played music in front of a troop of light infantry raised about Tandragee, and commanded by Dr. George Washington Patton. The little regiment was called away to county Louth, and Taylor was billeted for a considerable period in Drogheda, where he improved his knowledge of hand-loom weaving when not exercising military arms.

A Bachelor at 100.

Taylor remained a bachelor until after he had passed his century. In his meridian, attired in blue swallowtail coat, knee-breeches, white waistcoat, beaver hat, and buckles on his shoes, he was the cynosure of all eyes when traversing the Mall on his way to worship in Tandragee Church. Between 1790 and 1812 he officiated as precentor in the first Presbyterian meeting house of Banbridge, of which building not a trace has been visible for the last 30 years.

Early in the present century, when he had probably resolved to "hang his trumpet in the hall and study war no more," Mr. Taylor set up a little grocery shop in Scarva. In course of time it became a place of call for letters, and eventually was subsidised as a post-office.

"Oh! aye," he would say, "I mind well when hardly a letter came to the countryside, and any that did come mostly cost a tenpenny for carriage; the sheet of paper would be folded up and sealed with wax, and, maybe, tied with silk if they were for the gentry, for there was no envelopes in them days."

Though he might have retired long ago he refused to be put upon the shelf, and declared that he would "aye be postmaster of Scarva"—truly the record postmaster of the Victorian era.

A Loyal Irishman.

Of martial temperament and sturdy Protestantism he got a tower built upon a steep incline behind his dwelling; on it he placed miniature guns to command the "pass" between Newry and Portadown. It is a territory rich in historic associations from the time of the Danes to the days of King William, Prince of Orange, who, with his army, halted at Scarva when on his way to meet the forces of King James at the Boyne. On high days and holidays Mr. Taylor regularly displayed the Union Jack and other banners from the tower and the balcony of his house.

In 1872 he contracted matrimony with a Miss Dunlop, native of an adjacent parish. Some facial resemblance has been traced between Mr. and Mrs. Taylor and the celebrities of Hawarden, but the portrait of the old man speaks for itself. He was a fine old fellow—honest, straightforward, and manly, and a lifelong student of the Bible.

Many beautiful relics of past ages have been found in the neighborhood of Scarva; but the grandest antiquity of them all was this staunch old gentleman, who had seen so many years, both before and since the Union, living and at last dying within a stone-throw of where he was born, and in whose time the world in science, literature, civilisation, and discovery has made greater progress than during the memory of any other person.

P
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Parquet mixture for polishing
in a vessel about the size of an old-fashioned
telly pan Rosin & Beeswax each about the
size of a man's hand - and melt in turpentine
Consistency to please yourself
Brewster says the German felloe rubbed
with turpentine before using the mixture

Private account
~~of the Sea~~

Pipes for water. on 24 April 1883. W. W. W. writes that their price for laying pipes 3 inches
& presumes in cluding pipes is about 7/- a
yard doubts if I can get it done
for that outside
This includes also gutters the actual cost for mule of 3 inch
downy without gutters is 38/- say £400

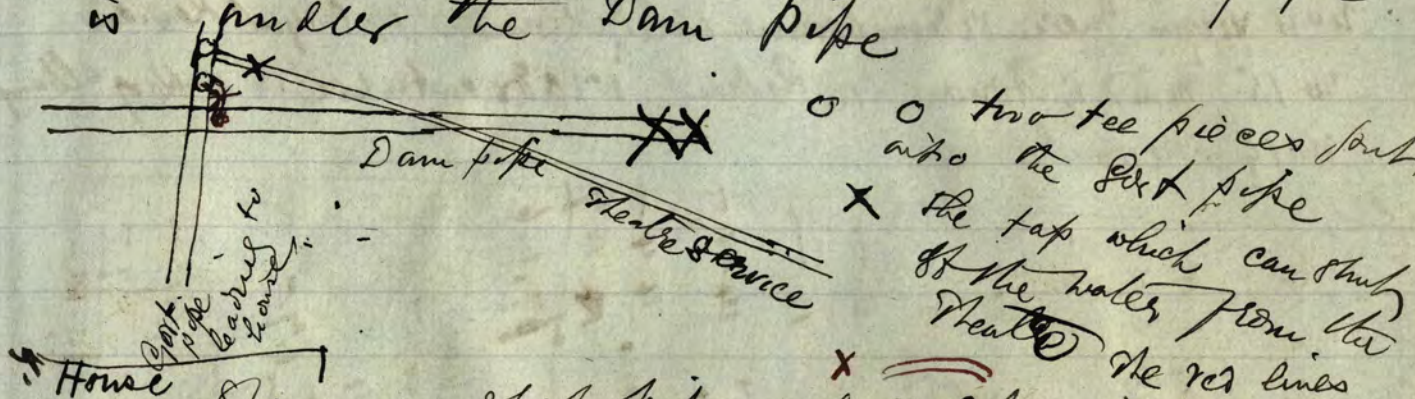
Pears This is Pascoe's list of pears in order
of ripening - good all except Jargonelle the latter
Jargonelle, Williams Bon Chretien, Flemish Beauty,
Poire de Beslay, Lawrence Bergamot, Forelle,
Marie Louise, Vicar of Wakefield, Winter Nells(?)
Thompsons, Josephine de Malines, Beurre d'Angoumois
L'Inconnu

Sale of melford Down to Peger
all G

Re. Petherick's abstractum datus de A

Photo. of Lockinval arranged to ^{6.6} ~~take~~ ^{4.10} ~~negatives~~
 42% and take 50% of each e st.
 110.167

The junction between the Dam service & the
 Government service, and the service from the
 Government water to the Theatre is
 effected thus. The Government pipe
 is under the Dam pipe



House show a short pipe which ~~springing~~ ^{springing} out of the
 2nd tee piece enters the Dam pipe.
 To take the soft water on the Dam service so as
 to supply paddocks and greenhouses you have
 to turn the X tap - but before doing so you
 must turn off the taps XX so as to prevent the
 Government water going back into the Dam
 It will be seen from the above that the
 tap for connecting the Govt service to the
 Dam pipes is the one nearest the house
 & not down the hill.

Sale

John Partridge - I arranged with him to
 give a man £2000 e st. in July next
 on land near Murrey 25 e 27/ an acre with
 Partridge says 40% to 50% Partridge will purchase
 interest of the line

Proceedings of savings I'll
 with I Theatre

Thos. Porter 30% a week exclusive of board
 comes on Monday 22nd Oct^r 1883

Religionists sent by C. Fulmer letter of Aug 8th to her
 with W. van Sueden

- no. 1. Brilliant 2 Countess 3 Comet 4 Comet 5 Compass
 nob Lyla 7 veteran 8 Sister of Mercy 9 Zealot 10 morning
 no. 11 Virgin Queen 12 Sunbeam 13 Statesman 14 Royal Review
 no. 15 mind of Stone 16 Retreat 17 adventures 18 Duke of Albany
 no. 19 Mountaineer

Present to Phillips & Co

am Spence	2.14
1/2 doz ice plate	9.12.9
1 doz ice plate	8.10.
1 doz ice plate	5.15.
1 doz ice plate	4.0.6
1 doz ice plate	4.2.6
1 doz ice plate	2.10.
1 doz ice plate	6.0.0
1 doz ice plate	15.
1 doz ice plate	14.14.
1 doz ice plate	4.4.
1 doz ice plate	18.9
1 doz ice plate	17.1.6
1 doz ice plate	16.00
1 doz ice plate	4.4.
1 doz ice plate	1.4.
1 doz ice plate	1.4.
1 doz ice plate	19.10.

Plains. Bloodwood July 1885
 no of Grand 21718
 Cottage 61446

Pro Company officers
 the name of the 3rd officer of the Lombard
 who gave me the tin of tobacco is Grant

Pedestrianism see C. "Cummings"

Hardy Peninsula Land Co.

Shareholders

	Responsibility	
20 Blay	£ 560	
4 Hardy St	1190	
935 Pluce	140	
Lachman	140	
A. J. C. Walcott Son	70	
Arthur W. Hardy junior	700	
Alfred Holliday	70	
A. Tennant	140	
W. A. Asher	1053 115	

	£ 3115
John Bafot	70
Munn	210
St. Doolette	35
J. Regis	70
Stallman	70
Chas Oldham	17
Imwatt	70
Stamps	35
	<u>3692</u>

Postal Leases Improvements.

P. Wente says ^{under} leases in class issued prior to 1857 -
 that ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~assumption~~ ^{assumption} of effluxion of time ^{to the} ¹⁸⁵⁷ -
 Lessee is entitled to the value of all the
 wells tanks and dams which increase the
 carrying capability of the country
 Under the Act of 1884 all leases
 issued subsequent to 1857 entitle tenant to
 the value of all improvements which includes
 with water arrangements all fencing buildings
 within bounds from resumption of effluxion of
 lease. Lessee must pay on total
 value of improvements

Parakhyia	9/12	
Est. Barman	2/12	
Bestie Barman	1/12	
W. H. Hoptes	1/12	
A. W. Barcho	1/12	
5 Hoptes	1/12	
Bestie bough		about
out of business		
who has		
£ 400		

From an American newspaper - I hereby dedicate to you with sincere regards
 Rev. J. G. Smith - James Chapman - Walter J. Chambers
 and any other person whose name is
 concerned; and who is entitled
 to the compliment

Let the parlour be aroused. In the city of Cleveland the ladies who are endeavouring to promote the cause of temperance will not receive into their parlours the wives of liquor dealers. I am very proud of their record on this point, and I happen to know that the very wealthiest draw the line at the door of the gin shop. The lady at the head of the household of the foremost dealer in standard oil, a man who is supposed to own the State of Ohio, or a large part of it, will not receive any woman belonging to the family of a liquor-seller. Social sentiment is rising so high in the State of Ohio that it is now a kind of social disgrace to know anybody connected with the liquor trade. I am not in favour of building up caste in the United States, except the caste that God Himself builds. There is a difference between the right hand and the left; and in our society we must draw somewhere the line; certainly it must be drawn at the parlour door between the good and the bad, and I am not unwilling that the example of the ladies of that beautiful city on the lakes yonder should be imitated throughout the length and breadth of the

concern; and who is entitled
 to the compliment

Pines 1885-7-1886
 Wm Coleman 40.1
 40.2
 Height 8' 6" at 2 ft from ground
 7.7 1/2
 7.5

Raddeck - Lucien below Railway at T-Path
 measured & fenced for ploughing 5 ac. - 1 row 5 poles
 Sep 1886

Pipes (water & w. Ray)

	Dupont		Total	Colonial		Total
	ton pipe	lead & lagging		ton pipe	lead & lagging	
2 inch	16	£110	£258	25	£110	£312
3 inch	30 1/2	21	£159	33	21	£152
4 inch	38 1/2	38	£154	46	38	£154

joint tarred Bow lead
 open sockets lead

Bro Pitts Clarendon estate
 Freehold 112 acres sold for £6000 9 Aug 1884 1/2
 wst wright gylesbury farm 9 miles from
 abland
 Leasehold 576 + 156 1/2 acres = 1388 1/2 acres given in
 She gylesbury farm section no 2236 total 86 acres
 pt. reg. 2221.2286 " 116 -
 202 acres

Pull in all Gazette

Peggy

1897 unt 0 910

Deposits 120

Amount

Mo off of 240

7 B 65

Pegler Singing Bushman Song

1 a Dashing young stockman lay singing
his saddle supporting his head
his two mates beside him working
as the rose on his lips said

Chorus

wrap me up in my stock whip blanket
and bury me deep down below
where the dingoes straggle and molest me
in the shade where the Coolibahs grow

2 he had the flight of a bronze wing
far over the plains would I fly
straight to the home my blood
and there would lie down & die chorus

3 Then cut down a couple of saplings
Place one at my head & my toe
make a cross - a stock whip and saddle
To show there's a bushman below chorus

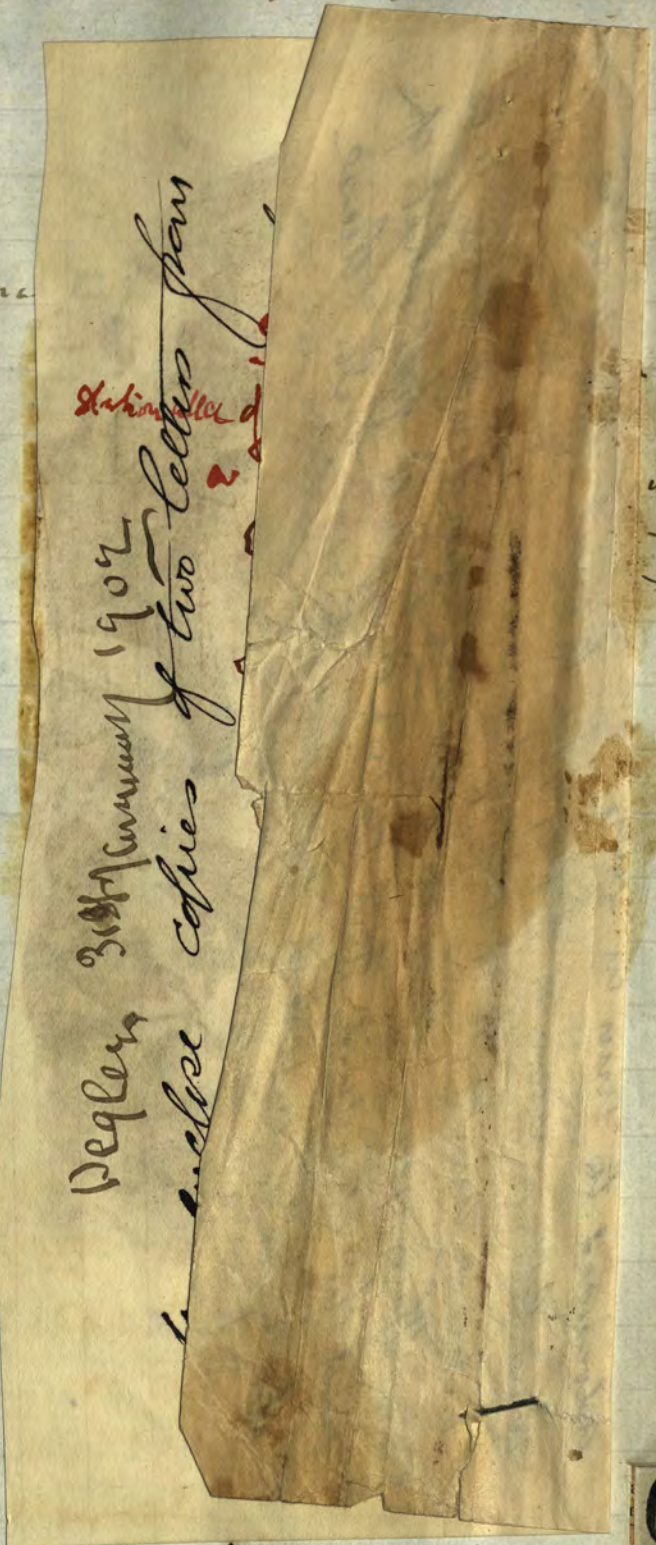
4 There is tea in the bottom of my belly
Put the pannikin out in a row
and drink to our next interment
in the place where all good fellows go chorus

5 Oh look! there's the wail of the dingo
his howl and wailing in us goes
he tells the death knell of the stockman
in the gloom of the scrub down below chorus

6 and appear in the shade and twilight
when soft winds are whispering low
and darkening shadows are falling
Some times I think of the stockman below

Chorus wrap me up with my stock whip blanket
and bury me deep down below
where dingoes and stragglers molest me
in the shade where the Coolibahs grow

Pegler 30th January 1902
to enclose copies of two letters from



Peers in Business 1898

Pilchards

PEERS IN BUSINESS.

The announcement that Lord Windsor has taken a public-house at St. Fagan's, writes a correspondent of the "Westminster Gazette," adds another to the already long list of peers and other members of the aristocracy who are actively identified with business concerns. Among the best known of these, perhaps, are the Earl of Harrington, who keeps a small fruitshop at Charing Cross; the Earl of Winchelsea, who runs a large agricultural stores emporium in Lion-Acre; Lord Rayleigh, who has a milk business not far from the British Museum; the Hon. Ronald Leigh, who has a laundry in Romford-road; and Lord Rosslyn, who, in addition to his theatrical enterprises, was mentioned some time ago in the capacity of a perfumer in the north of London.

SIR ROBERT PEEL AND MR. DISRAELI.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES.

Sir,—In his notice of the "Anglo-Saxon Review" your own reviewer, I find, in referring to Lord Rosebery's article upon Sir Robert Peel, revives as credible and as resting upon the authority of the Duke of Newcastle himself, the old story that Peel at one time had it in contemplation to send a challenge to Disraeli and was only dissuaded from doing so by the duke after a long argument. I think if your reviewer had substituted the name of Lord George Bentinck for that of Disraeli his statement in all respects would have been accurate.

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It also appears that upon one course of the Corn Law debate been more than usually virulent personal attack upon Peel in afterwards announced to Lord time Disraeli attacked him he v to the House the letters he (Peel) was forming his Government in office for Disraeli. These letters Parker's recent volumes of "effect produced upon Lord Lincoln Robert announce his intention can be easily imagined. Lord Lincoln Sir Robert's annoyance with I subsided, succeeded in wringing from not on any account to read these the House. But he found he had for, in consenting not to read with grim humour remarked in effect them in my pocket, and when I shall anyhow have the secret so they are there, and of being able to Lincoln did not leave Peel until he into his own possession, to be danger from them was passed.

This episode, narrated by the duke, has in all probability given rise to Peel at one time wanted to challenge me. I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
HENRI

That genial and usually well-informed writer of nature notes in the "Echo," and who veils his identity behind the pen name of "Luke Ellis," had a most interesting article in the paper named the other day dealing with St. Ives and its pilchards. He waxes justly eloquent over the beauty of the old Cornish town. Says he: "As the train glides in from St. Erth Station the line takes a course by St. Ives Bay north-west. Then opens a scene unrivalled on our British coasts, but not unlike some of the old towns in Brittany."

At the cry of Heva! says Mr. Ellis, all rush to the beach. The shopman from his counter, the joiner from his bench, the tailor from his board, the cobbler from his last, and the children from school. Not a dozen teachers could have kept these little Cornish folk from the beach while their fathers were there and they could lend a helping hand to the "blowers" hauling at the big seine. Occasionally it happens that the sea is phosphorescent, and one may trace the fish in their futile efforts to escape. At times they do escape; they follow each other like sheep. A broad silver ribbon marks their exit from the network prison to liberty. Most pathetic is it to see feeble old people toddling down to the ingathering of the harvest once again, and even pale invalids essay the task.

"In 1851," says Blight, "there was an extraordinary catch of pilchards at St. Ives. One net was supposed to contain sixteen million five hundred thousand, or five thousand hogsheads, weighing one thousand six hundred tons. The probable value was £11,000!"

not a friend of mine
Georg Emanuel ~~Peel~~ born at Prague 1777 studied art under Classenow in Dresden up to 1809 he painted portraits in oil & miniatures, but then commenced painting popular (national) scenes, character sketches. In 1813 he followed the Duchess of Courland to Poland where he found a rich stock of subjects. He afterwards in Heidelberg & finally settled in Leipzig where his death place in 1816. He was

Peers in Business 1898

Pilchards

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It also appears that upon one occasion, when, in the course of the Corn Law debates of 1845, Disraeli had been more than usually virulent and abusive in his personal attack upon Peel in the House, Sir Robert afterwards announced to Lord Lincoln that the next time Disraeli attacked him he would reply by reading to the House the letters he (Peel) had received when he was forming his Government in 1841 asking him for office for Disraeli. These letters are published in Mr. Parker's recent volumes of "Peel Memoirs." The effect produced upon Lord Lincoln on hearing Sir Robert announce his intention to read these letters can be easily imagined. Lord Lincoln, however, after Sir Robert's annoyance with Disraeli had somewhat subsided, succeeded in wringing from his chief a promise not on any account to read these damnifying letters to the House. But he found he had yet cause for alarm, for, in consenting not to read the letters, Sir Robert with grim humour remarked in effect—"But I'll keep them in my pocket, and when he next attacks me I shall anyhow have the secret satisfaction of knowing they are there, and of being able to pat them." Lord Lincoln did not leave Peel until he had got these letters into his own possession, to be kept by him until all danger from them was passed.

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THE THIRTY-FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE TRUSTEES OF THE PEABODY DONATION FUND

TRUSTEES.

His Grace The Duke of DEVONSHIRE, K.G. (Chairman).
His Excellency THE UNITED STATES AMBASSADOR.
The Right Hon. LORD ASHCOMBE.
The Right Hon. LORD REVELSTOKE.

The Right Hon. W. H. LONG, M.P.
E. A. HAMBRO, Esq.
J. P. MORGAN, Junr., Esq.

VICTOR C. W. CAVENDISH, Esq., M.P.
Secretary: J. CROUCH, 64, Queen Street, Cheapside, E.C.

In submitting to the Public their Annual Report for the year 1899, the Trustees have to express their deep regret at the great loss the Trust has sustained by the lamented death of Sir George Peabody, Bart., who for twenty years actively assisted in its management.

Lord Revelstoke and Mr. Victor Cavendish, M.P., have recently been elected Trustees of the Trust.

The net gain of the year, from rents and interest, has been £35,183 17s. 2d., as shown in the accounts.

The sum given by Mr. PEABODY was, in 1862, £150,000; in 1866, £100,000; in 1873, £100,000; and received by bequest from him in 1873, £150,000; making a total of £500,000, which has been added money received for Rent and Interest, £791,351 8s. 6d., making the total Fund on the 31st of December last £1,291,351 8s. 6d.

The capital expenditure on Land and Buildings to the end of the year was £1,285,107 2s. 6d.

The whole of the repairs for the year, amounting to £12,688 1s. 2d., have been charged to income as formerly.

At the end of the year the Trustees had provided for the artizan and labouring poor of London 11,367 rooms, besides bath rooms, laundries and lavatories. These rooms comprised 5,121 separate dwellings, viz.:—100 of 4 rooms, 1,767 of 3 rooms, 2,412 of 2 rooms, and 842 of 1 room.

The two new blocks of buildings at Stamford Street, containing 36 rooms each, were not completed at the end of the year, but are now (February, 1900) fully occupied.

A site of nearly 20 acres near Brockwell Park has been acquired, but nothing has yet been done to develop this property.

The nature of the occupation of the head of each family is set forth in the subjoined table.

The average weekly earnings of the head of each family in residence at the close of the year was £1 3s. 0½d. The average rent of each dwelling was 5s. 0½d. a week, and of each room 2s. 3d. The rent in all cases includes the free use of water, laundries, sculleries, and bath rooms.

The mean population during the year was 19,157, showing a density of 702 people to the acre, or nearly 12 times that of London.

The birth-rate for the year reached 32.8 per 1,000, which is 3.4 per 1,000 above that of London for the same period. The death-rate, including the deaths of 68 inhabitants of the building who were removed to hospitals, was 16.7 per 1,000, which is 3.1 per 1,000 below the average of London. The infant mortality was 127.2 in each 1,000 births, or 40.2 below that of London. The actual numbers of births and deaths are from returns furnished by the District Registrars, and the calculations have been checked and confirmed at the General Register Office, Somerset House.

LONDON, February, 1900.

J. CROUCH,
Secretary

RENTS AT THE VARIOUS GROUPS OF BUILDINGS ARE SET FORTH IN THE FOLLOWING TABLE.

PRE SITUATE.	ONE ROOM.	TWO ROOMS.	THREE ROOMS.	FOUR ROOMS.
ds	2/6 to 3/	3/9 to 5/6	5/ to 5/6	
.....	2/6 to 3/	3/3 to 5/3	5/3 to 6/6	
.....	2/3 to 2/6	3/9 to 4/	4/9 to 5/	
aster	2/9 to 3/3	4/ to 5/6	5/6 to 7/	
.....	2/9	3/6 to 4/6	5/6	
adsey	3/	4/6 to 5/	6/6	
e Street	2/9 to 3/3	3/6 to 5/3	5/ to 6/6	
riars Road..	2/9 to 3/3	3/9 to 4/9	4/9 to 6/	
ord Street	2/9 to 3/	4/3 to 5/3	5/6 to 6/9	7/6
awark Street	2/6 to 3/	4/6 to 5/3	5/9 to 6/3	7/ to 7/6
ico	2/9 to 3/3	4/9 to 6/	6/ to 7/6	7/6
techapel	3/	4/3 to 5/	5/6 to 6/3	
dfordbury	3/3 to 3/6	5/ to 5/9	6/ to 7/	7/6
eat Wild Street	2/9 to 3/3	4/6 to 5/6	5/ to 7/	
hard Street	3/ to 3/3	4/6 to 5/6	5/9 to 7/6	7/6
itecross Street	2/9 to 3/6	4/3 to 5/6	5/9 to 6/6	7/3 to 7/6
kenwell.....	2/6 to 3/3	4/9 to 5/6	6/ to 7/	
brand Street.....	2/9 to 3/	5/ to 5/6	6/9 to 7/	
(late Little Coram Street.)				

TABLE SHOWING THE EMPLOYMENT OF THE TENANTS.

12	Florists	19	Printers	122
30	French Polishers	22	Sailors	21
59	Furriers	11	Scavengers	11
49	Gas Fitters	16	Scripture Readers	7
40	Glass Cutters.....	14	Servants	108
44	Hatters	14	Shirt Cutters	10
15	Harness Makers	13	Shopmen	63
101	Jewellers	16	Smiths	32
28	Labourers	692	Soldiers	20
11	Lamplighters.....	17	Stevedores	21
18	Laundresses	24	Stokers	27
24	Leather Dressers	10	Storekeepers	15
35	Letter Carriers, &c.	102	Surgical Instrument Makers. .	7
263	Lightermen	19	Tailors	81
40	Machinists	88	Ticket Collectors	7
39	Mangle Women	25	Tide Waiters	10
375	Masons	21	Time Keepers	10
44	Messengers	78	Tin Plate Workers	15
12	Metal Workers	38	Travellers	16
21	Moulders	10	Turners	19
103	Needle Women	272	Type Founders	5
54	Nurses	45	Umbrella Makers	14
5	Office Keepers	44	Upholsterers	14
4	Packers	135	Various Handicrafts	40
6	Packing-case Makers....	16	Waiters	73
6	Painters, &c.	69	Warehouse Labourers	218
40	Pensioners	53	Watchmen	19
6	Plumbers	15	Wheelwrights... ..	4
7	Police Constables	160		
8	Porters	521		

PAUL PRY.

Paul Pry was bred at Hobartville in 1892, and during the six years he has been racing has started 82 times and won 26 races. He has been placed 20 times and unplaced 36 times. Mr. T. Payten, of Sydney, was Paul's first owner, and he had very little luck with him. As a three-year-old he was moderate, and a £50 handicap was all he could account for. About this time Paul Pry used to run in blinkers, but it was not account of roguishness. He got an oat embedded in his off eye, and for some time after this was removed he had a way of swerving if a horse came up on this side of him. Next season Paul Pry ran two seconds in handicaps at Flemington, and after he had won a race at Williamstown Payten sold him to go to the West. At first the present weight-for-age champion's performances were not brilliant, but in the summer the improvement, which seems to have continued ever since, began, and he won the Coolgardie Summer Cup, the Kalgoorlie Cup, and several other races without a break. Next season 10st. 2lb. did not stop him winning the Kalgoorlie Cup, and with 10.11 in the saddle he ran Le Var, 9.5, to a length in the Coolgardie Cup. Then he came back to Victoria, and won the Toorak Handicap. After running second in the Yan Yean Stakes with 9.5, Paul Pry was put up for sale, and Sir Rupert Clarke bought him for 500 guineas. The rest of his career is pretty well known. His performance in winning the last Adelaide Birthday Cup with 10.5 in the saddle was a very brilliant one, and although his trainer did not think him quite as well in Sydney as he was then, he was still able to capture four weight-for-age races, and win Sir Rupert Clarke £7,010 in stakes. Below will be found a list of Paul Pry's wins and placed performances, also his tabulated pedigree:—

P R Y.	Lochiel.	Blair Athol	Stockwell	The Baron Pocahontas
			Blink Bonny	Melbourne Queen Mary
P R Y.	Nellie Moore.	Eastern Princess	Surplice	Touchstone Crucifix
			Tomyris	Sesostris Glaucus mare
P A U L	Grand Flaneur.	Voltigeur	Voltaire	Blacklock Phantom mare
			Martha Lynn	Mulatto Leda
P A U L	Eusyboddy.	Fickle	Dundee	L. of the Isles Marmalade
			Changeable	Weatherbit Miss Aldcroft
P A U L	Vingo.	Yattendon	Sir Hercules	Cap-a-pie Paraguay
			Cassandra	Tros Alice Grey
P A U L	Vingo.	First Lady	St. Albans	Stockwell Bribery
			Lady Patroness	Orlando L'dy Palmerston
P A U L	Vingo.	The Drummer	Rataplan	The Baron Pocahontas
			My Niece	Cowl Vanity
P A U L	Vingo.	Britannia	Cathedral	Newminster Stolen Moments
			Zenobia	Nuthourne Diadem

RACES WON.

At Three Years.

Welter Handicap (Moorefield), 6 fur., 8.0.. £50

At Four Years.

Won Truganina Stakes (Williamstown), 6 fur., 9.9 .. 40

*Perth Stakes (W.A.), 9 fur., 8.0 .. 80

Canning-park Handicap (Canning-park, W.A.), 6 fur., 9.4 .. 35

Final Handicap (Canning-park, W.A.), 1 mile, 9.11 .. 35

Summer Cup (Coolgardie, W.A.), 1 1/2 miles, 9.4 .. 180

Kalgoorlie Cup (Kalgoorlie, W.A.), 1 1/2 miles, 8.6 .. 250

Farewell Handicap (Kalgoorlie, W.A.), 7 fur., 9.6 .. 50

*Autumn Cup (West. Aus. T.C.), 1 mile, 8.9 .. 90

Birthday Cup (West. Aus. T.C.), 1 1/2 miles, 9.9 .. 120

At Five Years.

Kalgoorlie Cup (Kalgoorlie, W.A.), 1 1/2 miles, 10.2 .. 500

Toorak Handicap (Caulfield), 1 mile, 8.7.. 500

*Elder Stakes (S.A.J.C.), 1 mile, 8.10 .. 120

Adelaide Cup (S.A.J.C.), 1 mile 5 fur., 8.5 .. 800

*Parkside Stakes (A.R.C.), 1 1/2 miles, 9.1 .. 130

*Victoria-park Stakes (A.R.C.), 7 fur., 9.2.. 120

At Six Years.

Onkaparinga Cup (Onkaparinga), 1 mile 3 fur., 9.13 .. 350

*Parkside Stakes (A.R.C.), 1 1/2 miles, 9.3 .. 120

At Seven Years.

*Autumn Stakes (A.J.C.), 1 1/2 miles, 9.0 .. 407

*Elder Stakes (S.A.J.C.), 9 fur., 8.10 .. 140

*Parkside Stakes (A.R.C.), 1 1/2 miles, 9.6 .. 140

Birthday Cup (A.R.C.), 1 1/2 miles, 10.5 .. 575

At Eight Years.

*Spring Stakes (A.J.C.), 1 1/2 miles, 9.3 .. 430

*Craven Plate (A.J.C.), 1 1/2 miles, 9.1 .. 400

*Wycombe Stakes (A.J.C.), 1 mile 3 fur., 9.11 .. 320

*Randwick Plate (A.J.C.), 2 1/2 miles, 9.5 .. 340

PLACED.

At Three Years.

Second in Park Stakes (Canterbury-park), 6 fur., 7.4, won by Dora, 8.4 .. 5

Third in Tattersall's Stakes (Tattersall's Club, N.S.W.), 6 fur., 7.3, won by Armenia, 7.0 .. 5

Peter the Great (Son of Alex & his 2nd wife)
Born 1672 Died 1725

Ruined youth with his brother Ivan 1682 (10 years old)

Ruined alone 1686 (14 years old his sister Sophia was of his being Ruined)

1689 (17 years) freed himself of Sophia

married Catherine 1724 when he had his 52nd birthday

Peter died 1725 - 1725 1717 1730

Catherine married him 1724

Peter the Great and son of Alex is

13 years old married in 1727 and died in 1730

Alex's eldest Son Peter the Great and father of Peter the 2nd died in prison July 21 1728

Peter 2nd was the last male descendant in male line the Romanovs

Anna Travunina was the 1st wife of Peter the Great

She appointed Peter the Great in 1721 (Son of her sister and the 2nd of Holstein and married Peter the Great the 2nd of Holstein who ascended July 8. 1762 - born 1729

Catherine died 1760

Anna Travunina
Daughter of
of Russian
Brother
of Peter the Great

PAUL PRY.

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P R Y.	Lochiel.	Prince Charlie.	Blair Athol	Stockwell	The Baron Pocahontas
				Blink Bonny	Melbourne Queen Mary
P A U L	Nellie Moore.	Eastern Princess.	Surplice	Touchstone Crucifix	
			Tomyris	Sesostris Glaucus mare	
P R Y.	Virgo.	Grand Flaneur.	Voltaire	Blacklock Phantom mare	
			Martha Lynn	Mulatto Leda	
P A U L	Busybody.	Fickle.	Dundee	L. of the Isles Marmalade	
			Changeable	Weatherbit Miss Aldcroft	
P R Y.	Virgo.	Grand Flaneur.	Sir Hercules	Cap-a-pie Paraguay	
			Cassandra	Tros Alice Grey	
P A U L	Busybody.	Fickle.	St. Albans	Stockwell Bribery	
			Lady Patroness	Orlando L'dy Palmerston	
P R Y.	Virgo.	Grand Flaneur.	Rataplan	The Baron Pocahontas	
			My Niece	Cowl Vanity	
P A U L	Busybody.	Fickle.	Cathedral	Newminster Stolen Moments	
			Zenobia	Nutbourne Diadem	

RACES WON.

At Three Years.		
Welter Handicap (Moorefield), 6 fur., 8.0.	£50	
At Four Years.		
Won Truganina Stakes (Williamstown), 6 fur., 9.9	40	
*Perth Stakes (W.A.), 9 fur., 8.9	80	
Canning-park Handicap (Canning-park, W.A.), 6 fur., 9.4	35	
Final Handicap (Canning-park, W.A.), 1 mile, 9.11	35	
Summer Cup (Coolgardie, W.A.), 1½ miles, 9.4	180	
Kalgoorlie Cup (Kalgoorlie, W.A.), 1½ miles, 8.6	250	
Farewell Handicap (Kalgoorlie, W.A.), 7 fur., 9.6	50	
*Autumn Cup (West. Aus. T.C.), 1 mile, 8.9	90	
Birthday Cup (West. Aus. T.C.), 1½ miles, 9.9	120	
At Five Years.		
Kalgoorlie Cup (Kalgoorlie, W.A.), 1½ miles, 10.2	500	
Toorak Handicap (Caulfield), 1 mile, 8.7	500	
*Elder Stakes (S.A.J.C.), 1 mile, 8.10	120	
Adelaide Cup (S.A.J.C.), 1 mile 5 fur., 8.5	800	
*Parkside Stakes (A.R.C.), 1½ miles, 9.1	130	
*Victoria-park Stakes (A.R.C.), 7 fur., 9.2	120	
At Six Years.		
Onkaparinga Cup (Onkaparinga), 1 mile 3 fur., 9.13	850	
*Parkside Stakes (A.R.C.), 1½ miles, 9.3	120	
At Seven Years.		
*Autumn Stakes (A.J.C.), 1½ miles, 9.0	407	
*Elder Stakes (S.A.J.C.), 9 fur., 8.10	140	
*Parkside Stakes (A.R.C.), 1½ miles, 9.6	140	
Birthday Cup (A.R.C.), 1½ miles, 10.5	575	
At Eight Years.		
*Spring Stakes (A.J.C.), 1½ miles, 9.3	430	
*Craven Plate (A.J.C.), 1½ miles, 9.1	400	
*Wycombe Stakes (A.J.C.), 1 mile 3 fur., 9.11	320	
*Randwick Plate (A.J.C.), 2½ miles, 9.5	340	

PLACED.

At Three Years.		
Second in Park Stakes (Canterbury-park), 6 fur., 7.4, won by Dora, 8.4	5	
Third in Tattersall's Stakes (Tattersall's Club, N.S.W.), 6 fur., 7.3, won by Armenia, 7.0	—	
At Four Years.		
Second in Shorts Handicap (A.J.C.), 6 fur., 7.0, won by Old Clo, 7.9	50	
Second in Coburg Stakes (V.R.C.), 1 mile, 7.1, won by Ayrshire, 8.8	50	
Third in Railway Handicap (V.R.C.), 6 fur., 7.8, won by Armenia, 7.4	—	
Second in Final Handicap (V.R.C.), 1½ miles, 7.5, won by Homespun, 7.9	50	
Third in Prince of Wales' Stakes (Williamstown), 1 mile, 8.5, won by The Captain, 8.1	3	
Second in Canning-park Cup (Canning-park, W.A.), 1½ miles, 8.13, won by Tellus, 8.3	35	
Second Totalisator Handicap (Canning-park, W.A.), 1 mile, 10.3, won by Stiletto, 10.10	10	
Third in Railway Stakes (West Australian T.C.), 1½ miles, 8.3, won by Primrose, 8.3	10	
Third in Anniversary Handicap (West Australian T.C.), 1½ miles, 8.10, won by Scarpia, 7.12	10	
Third in Grand Stand Stakes (West Australian T.C.), 9 fur., 9.12, won by Swithenween, 7.6	—	
At Five Years.		
Second Coolgardie Cup (Coolgardie, W.A.), 1½ miles, 10.11, won by Le Var, 9.5	50	
Second in Melton Handicap (Melbourne H.C.), 1 mile, 8.5, won by Watercolour, 7.0	10	
Second in Mordialloc Handicap (Epsom), 1 mile, 8.10, won by The Hall, 8.8	5	
Second in Yan Yean Stakes (V.R.C.), 1 mile, 9.5, won by Eleusive, 8.3	50	
Second in Onkaparinga Cup (Onkaparinga), 1 mile 3 fur., 9.4, won by Gnullo, 8.2	100	
Second in Alderman Cup (A.R.C.), 1½ miles, 9.9, won by Princess of Wales, 7.5	50	
At Seven Years.		
*Third in Cumberland Stakes (A.J.C.), 2 miles, 9.1, won by Parthian, 8.2	—	
Second in Adelaide Cup (S.A.J.C.), 1 mile 5 fur., 9.12, won by Tarquin, 9.0	200	
Total	£7,010	

*Weight-for-age races.

Total—82 races: 26 wins, 20 times placed second or third, and 36 times unplaced.

Purchase from ^{Pegler} Bank of your debt to them 16687.10.00

Paid of 4195 4/4 debtures 4195

4 Term Debtures 4045

4 1/2 months 8396.10/16636.10

These Bank Stocks at date of purchase 23 July 1906.

were worth Term Debtures 4045

4 1/2 4195 Debtures Stocks 3950.5.10

inscribed stocks & deb value 6737.9.2 14729.15

Shows again of 1907.15.11 in paying the Bank in its own
 reports. But when the transaction took place the gain
 was greater for the Bank's stocks were worth less than above estimation

July 1906

	Debt	Prop. Securities Value in dollars	Debt
1) If Pegler old debt - original sale to him	July 18 5241 19 1	3221 19 1	2420
2) new debt being Cadmore's Pegler claim lot from Bank	July 18 12842 4 8	7342 4 8	5500
	18484 3 9	10564 3 9	7920

w/under by and in full with Pegler

The purchase from the R. B. P. Co. of 3/8 of New Cases after paying the purchase price of \$11000 and interest at 4% has given surplus

31440 5 5
 1906. - 4500
 232 15 5
 8173 1 10
 148 10 5
 8221 12 3

so that the deficiency in the whole of Pegler's debt to R. B. P. has been covered with \$253/1/10 to spare.

owners of new cases 157613 Total
 R. B. P. Co. 855 00 62 6
 T. O. 118 2
 T. B. 118 2
 Pegler 187 41
 T. O. 47 62 0
 157613 T. O. T. B.

PATHETIC DEATH-BED SCENE.

The "National Review" for October reproduces from "La Revue" extracts from the diary of Adriano Pierconti, narrating the events in the fatal illness of the late Pope Leo XIII., who died at 4 o'clock in the afternoon of July 20, 1903, at 95 years of age. Some of the most striking passages are as follows:—

Friday, July 3, 1903.—After his usual walk in the garden, his Holiness began to feel generally unwell, and to suffer from a sense of prostration. His doctor, Professor Lapponi, had already decided to pass the following night with his august patient, in order to study the sleeplessness of which the Holy Father had been complaining the two previous nights. Arriving at 10 o'clock this morning, he discovered a little thickening on the top of the thorax, without any other symptoms, local or general. Suspecting some sort of paralytic pneumonia, not unusual with persons of advanced age, he asked to see the patient a little later.

Coming in the afternoon to see the Pope again, Dr. Lapponi had sorrowfully to admit that the symptom already signalled was becoming more pronounced and extended, and wished to make the matter public.

Sunday, July 5, 6 a.m.—The Pope had only a few broken minutes of sleep last night. Still, he has no fever and no cough, and breathes easily. His mind is quite clear enough to enable him to attend to business. Sometimes he lies on his bed, sometimes on his long chair. Now and then he rises and takes a turn in his room. He is quite aware of his danger, and wishes his family to be informed of it.

8 a.m.—Professors Lapponi and Mazzoni remain about an hour in consultation over the august patient. . . . In spite of all, the Holy Father retains his usual clear-mindedness, and on seeing Professor Mazzoni this morning exclaimed, "It's the first time for four years that you have found me unwell."

8 p.m.—According to an announcement of the Cardinal Vicar, the Holy Viaticum was to be administered to his Holiness to-morrow with full solemnities. But whether because the patient grew worse this afternoon, or because he expressly desired it, it has been decided to perform the ceremony this evening. . . . As soon as the Pope's Sacristan entered the room, the Majordomo read the Profession of Faith amid the devout silence of all assembled, who could scarcely restrain their emotion. The Pope followed attentively, giving further proof of that clear-mindedness which is so astonishing to all who approach him. The reading over, Monsignor Mazzolini began the Confiteor. At the words Mea culpa, &c., the Holy Father struck his breast thrice in token of contrition. Presently even those in the next room heard him say distinctly, three times, the Domine non sum dignus. All who were there will remember this solemn ceremony as long as they live. At the end the cardinals present could not withhold from the venerable Pontiff another proof of their devotion. Pushing into the room, they approached his bed, and one by one kissed his hand in silence. . . . The Holy Father, with unbroken serenity, looked on each of them with affection as he pronounced their names, and with a word or two gave them his blessing. To Cardinal Ferrata he said, "We are starting for eternity." "Courage, Holy Father," was all that his Eminence, choked with emotion, could manage to reply.

Tuesday, July 7, 1 p.m.—The Pope awoke quietly. Seeing the surgeon come in, he showed some anxiety, but Professor Mazzoni's pleasant expression quickly put him at his ease, and he said, "It won't be much; will it?" "Oh, no," said Mazzoni; "a matter of a few minutes." "So little as that? But whatever it is, let it be done. I have full confidence in you." The Holy Father, who was then stretched on his long chair, asked Centra to help him on to his bed. He was not even stripped; only that part of the throat where the operation was to be performed was laid bare. While Lapponi and Mazzoni were arranging their instruments, he recollected himself in prayer. At about 1.10 the renowned operator approached the bed, syringe in hand, and said, "Let me look, Holy Father." So saying, and while the Pope was helping to uncover his throat, he thrust in the needle and injected the anæsthetic; and with the same syringe, now empty of cocaine, drew out a liquid he had been trying for. Its presence being thus proved, Professor Mazzoni at once extracted the rest of the liquid with Potin's apparatus. This second operation was so successful that about 800 grammes of the serous matter were drawn away in a moment or two.

the surgeon, withdrawing the instrument and putting a few drops of colodion on the wound. "What, already?" "Certainly." "And how is it that I felt nothing, when I suffered so much before from a mere subcutaneous injection?" "It is due to the improvement of the instrument, which I will explain to you when you are all right again." "Well, well. All credit to the instrument, but more credit to the skilled hand of Professor Mazzoni," said the Pope, with a satisfied air and a gesture of appreciation. His Holiness felt greatly relieved after the operation.

2 p.m.—Lapponi and Mazzoni have gone to Rampolla to discuss the advisability of calling in another doctor for consultation. This scrupulosity does them all honour. His Eminence answered, "Gentlemen, his Holiness has a most well-deserved confidence in you. If you think it advisable to consult another of your colleagues, do so. But I will not assume the responsibility of broaching the matter to the Pope, to whom it might cause a shock. It seems to me that you are plainly the persons who should speak of it." They agreed, and Lapponi undertook to speak to the Pope. As to the physician to be consulted, they told the Cardinal that, if there were no objection, they would choose, from all the professors of the Roman University, Doctor Eugene Rossoni, professor of demonstrative pathology and director of clinical medicine. They went downstairs to the Pope's room and said to him, "What would your Holiness think if we asked advice from a celebrated doctor?" "But," said the Pope, who had listened attentively, "I have all possible confidence in my two doctors here, who have attended me with such affectionate skill. They are enough for me. I would even be content, as I have always been, with the one doctor whom I have known so long" (and here he pointed affectionately to Lapponi); "but he, whose modesty is as great as his competence, has insisted on having an able colleague. He knows best, and I am thankful for his solicitude; but why another doctor just now? Is there anything new?" They answered quietly that there was nothing serious; that the conditions of the malady were unchanged, but that another opinion would be useful, especially in order to diagnose the successive phases of the present situation more exactly, and to confirm the confidence he already had in them. To which the Pope replied, "If you think it wise, I will not hold out against you. On the contrary, I will take your suggestion as a kindness." This difficulty removed, the doctors suggested Rossoni's name. The Pope said he knew him only by reputation, but had always heard him spoken highly of. He therefore approved of their choice.

4 p.m.—Mazzoni and Rossoni arrive, and ascend by the lift to the Pope's suite, where Lapponi receives them. After a short consultation they go into the patient's room. On being presented by his colleagues, Rossoni pays his respects to the Pope, encouraging him, and expressing himself honoured by being called in. The Holy Father, as prostrate as ever, yet steadily self-collected and clear-minded, answered, "I am pleased to see you. I already knew you my repute. But my two doctors here, in whom I have implicit confidence, wished to have your advice. They will give all needful information." But Rossoni was already informed as to the general features of the ailment. A consultation was held then and there.

Friday, July 10.—This evening the Vatican was the scene of unvoiced animation. Crowds arrived on foot and by vehicle, and took their stand in the Piazza, waiting for news of the Pope's condition. The satisfactory result of Mazzoni's midnight visit was at once made known, and passed from mouth to mouth like a flash.

8 a.m.—The three doctors enter the Pope's room. The Pope has left his bed and is stretched on his long chair. The whiteness of his face and hands, and the palpable weakness of his whole body, contrast strangely with the intense animation of his glance. The doctors' visit is long. On leaving the patient they remain in consultation till 9.50. They have decided, before proceeding to a more accurate auscultation, to remove the liquid, which has re-accumulated in the pleura, and has made the patient worse. Lapponi informs the Pope, who resigns himself in good part, and gets back to bed again. Mazzoni gets the instrument ready, and proceeds at once to work, and draws out more than a litre of liquid from the posterior part of the thorax. The operation lasted 25 minutes, and the Holy Father endured it with perfect composure, stretched on his bed. There was instant relief, and the invalid—after taking some broth, a beaten egg, and a little Marsala—felt no more pain, and dozed off.

11 a.m.—No change during the morning; the improvement is maintained. Feeling better, his Holiness left his bed for his chair, where he received his confessor. Then, by way of distraction, he read a few odes of Horace, one of his favourite authors.

11 a.m.—The Holy Father has passed a sleepless night, with a few brief fainting fits. His breathing is difficult. At times, to calm him, he is given orange-flower water to drink.

4 p.m.—The Pope has been calm and almost asleep these few hours. He shows no sign of great pain. To-day his restlessness alternates with snatches of quiet. His mind is still alert. He has exchanged a few

words with Lapponi and Centra to inquire about his friends. Alluding to his end as not far off, he added:—"Whatever they may say of Leo XIII. after his death, they cannot deny that he gave his whole mind to the Church's welfare, according to the dictates of his conscience."

Thursday, July 16, 6 a.m.—The Pope has been distressed all night with insomnia and frequent chokings, and called Pio Centra and Dr. Lapponi several times. Only towards morning had he a few moments of repose.

9 a.m.—They have opened the windows to ease his breathing, for he gasps a great deal. They did so for the first time at 5.30, and this "fresh event" produced a veritable scare in the crowd of reporters permanently stationed in the Piazza S. Piero, who at once set the most amazing and reckless rumours in circulation.

7 p.m.—The Vatican is crowded. An enormous concourse in the pontifical chambers, and in the loggias, where the visitors' registers are kept. And yet not a particle of news to note. The Court of S. Damaso is even fuller than on the previous evenings. They wait for the bulletin, which is snatched from hand to hand the moment it is issued. Each wants one or more copies, either to keep or to send to friends and relations.

Saturday, July 18, 5 a.m.—The Pope has struggled all night with obstinate insomnia. Lapponi, who has not left him for an instant, has tried sedatives in vain. Towards 3 a.m. the restlessness increased; he could not close an eye. Towards morning sleep came at last, and the patient got rest.

7.15 a.m.—Lapponi leaves the Pope's room to inform Cardinal Rampolla of the Holy Father's improvement, and to report the events of the night. The Cardinal was plainly gratified by the good news.

10.30 a.m.—His Holiness received the Cardinal Secretary in his room, and had a long talk with him.

Sunday, July 19.—A perceptible decline in the Holy Father's condition. There is noticeable that same decrease of strength and increase of nervous excitement which, except for short intervals, have steadily characterised his illness. This obstinate and wearying insomnia worries him, and he complains of it to Mazzoni, Centra, and Monsignor Angeli, who have watched by him all night without rest.

7 a.m.—The Holy Father grows worse and worse. He is continuously restless and worried. In spite of Mazzoni's sedatives, sleep will not return. The sad, inexorable hour approaches.

Monday, July 20, 4 a.m.—It has been an anxious night at the Vatican. All the offices remained open. The journalists Saraceni, Duranti, Seraiter, Kappenberg, Angelini, and Fornari have never left the Vatican, and are always at the telephone. Even outside, the reporters on the Piazza, who for several nights have taken up their quarters in the Caffè Chiara, are prying about continually for the minutest sign, the veriest nothing, from which to draw inferences.

Noon.—The Holy Father suffers an acute crisis. He is gasping for breath. The symptoms grow alarmingly worse. Hastily summoned by the Majordomo, through letters hurried to the city by hall-porters, all the cardinals come to the pontifical apartments.

12.15 p.m.—The oxygen with which his room is continually supplied relieves the patient's breathing. Little by little he comes to, and opening his eyes, exclaims with a tearful voice, and the emotion of all around, "I want to see the cardinals again." (12.20.) (advised by Lapponi, they wait a few minutes before introducing their Eminences. Then, at a sign from him, the Majordomo leaves the room, and with a voice full of emotion informs the cardinals that the Pope would like to see them once more. (12.25) Touched by this thoughtfulness on the part of the dying Pope, they push quietly into his chamber, and range themselves round his bed. The Holy Father shows that he recognises them, and says, "Good-bye, good-bye." Turning to the Camerlengo (the cardinals) in particular, and clasping his hands, he said with a fixed gaze, "Good-bye. I commend the Church to you." Then he tried to raise his hand to bless them, but it fell helpless on the coverlet. Kissing his hand, one by one the cardinals left the room, deeply affected. Then came the diplomatists who were waiting in the ante-chamber, the ambassadors and Ministers of the Argentine Republic, of Austria, Bavaria, Brazil, Belgium, France, Portugal, Prussia, Spain, and Russia, and kissed his hand. All were deeply touched as silently and reverently they came to the bedside of the august patient.

Pope Leo XIII Continued

2 p.m.—Mazzoni arrives, summoned by telephone, and crossing the Court of S. Damaso, ascends by lift to the Pope's room, who, seeing him close to his bed, says, "The end is near." The professor, in a voice of emotion, says a few cheering words to the Pope, whose pulse manifests a slight access of vitality. But presently the pulse slackens again, and Mazzoni, quitting the apartment, says on being questioned by those outside that medical art can do no more. Visibly affected, he leaves the Vatican in Cardinal Cassetta's carriage, and pulls down the blind to protect himself against the assaults of the journalists.

2.35 p.m.—His personal friends—Bernini, Bocchini, Centra, di Castro, Fiasci, Muscelli, Tazzoli, Seneca, Silli, Straccioli, and Ventura—have been brought in to kiss the hand of the dying Pope. Monsignor Bislati having asked a blessing for them, the Pope acceded, saying, "My poor children! Yes, yes; I give them my blessing."

3.40 p.m.—The Holy Father has had another crisis and a fainting fit. The end is expected, and the Camerlengo, being summoned, has arrived.

3.50 p.m.—The Pope enters into his agony. Lapponi, who recognises that the dreaded catastrophe is at hand, makes a sign to the Grand Penitentiary to begin the prayers for the dying. Cardinal Vanutelli in his purple robe begins, amid the grief of all, by a few affectionate words to the Holy Father. Then he proceeds with the prayers, Monsignor Angeli holding the taper, and the bystanders answering in low tones. The Holy Father keeps his eyes shut. Now and then a slight shudder makes him raise the lids.

After the Litany of the Saints, the Penitentiary begins the Proficiscere at a sign from the doctor, who anxiously scans the drawn features of the agonising Pope, and holds his wrist to guess rather than feel the last flutters of the pulse. The Cardinal Vives y Tuto slowly utters the ejaculatory prayers appropriated to this solemn moment, especially those which the dying Pope had lately added to the Litany of the Sacred Heart:—"Jesus, Hope of the Dying; Jesus, Crown of all Saints." Finally he invokes the prayers of those saints and blessed whom Leo XIII. had raised to the altar.

One moment, and by a last effort the Pope opened his eyes, and, turning his head towards his faithful physician, said, "My dear Lapponi, what horrible suffering!" They were his last words. The eyes closed again, and the death pallor of the face deepened. The last moment came on rapidly. Lapponi, thinking it has passed, approached a candle to the Pope's lips. The flame flickered slightly. A minute after he tried again. The flame was still. With his head turned a little on one side and his arms straight down beside his body, the Sovereign Pontiff yielded his last breath without an effort.

It was 4 o'clock when the Pope rendered up his great soul into the hands of God. With tears in his eyes, and a voice trembling with emotion, Professor Lapponi communicated the news to those around saying, "The Pope is dead."

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Quarry books

For previous payments probably in Town books
un-analyzed statement from 1800 to 31st Dec 1896 854 tons of coal @ 21.7 = 18,448.80
Chambers

List of Quarry tools Dec.

Names.	On what Account.	Description of Work.	Folio.	Time.
4 Bars, 2 sets of Drills, 6 Scrapers, 4 Striking				
5 Sledge Hammers, 1 Long Steel Jumper				
1 Drum Jumper Steel Bit, 9 Seabbling Hammers				
19 Seabbling Pickets, 11 Splitting Wedges				
1 Short Chain, 1 Long Chain, 2 Smelting irons				
26 Pair Tongues, 1 Coal Shovel, 1 Fire Shovel				
1 Blacksmiths Boy, 1 Small Anvil, 11 Shoering				
1 Pair Pincers, 1 Punch, 1 Knife, 1 Bore, 2 Rasp				
2 B. Branches, 40 Corking Irons, 1 R. Brand				
Corking Iron Trench, 1 Saw, 1 Saw Set, 1 Dra				
Wrench 6 Bits & Augers, 1 Plane, 2 Oil cans, 1 Can				
Blacksmith Hammers, 3 Squares Pieces of Iron				
pick Steel, 3 Iron Squares, 1 Large Splitting				
Small Hone, 3 Stamping Bars, 3 Iron Wrenches, 1 Lead				
Iron Miller, 1 Saw Stand, 2 Anvil Cutters				
Wooden Wheel with iron Band, 1 Small Iron Scraper				
Connections of the boiler & lifting				
Small standards, 1 Tree, 1 Punch, 1 Tank cover				
Reuch for Big fly wheel, 4 Straight-edges, 1 Iron				
Shovels, 1 Long handle bar, 6 Tamper Irons				
Bars used in crushing house, 1 set Blocks				
quantity Boiler rivets, a small quantity Cotton & cast				
cooling tub, a Box of Sundries, 1 Softy Bar, 1 log				
Knife, 11 Wooden Blocks, 1 Office straight edge				
Small quality screens, 1 large 2 Feet				
weighing Machine 4, 6, 11, 20, 1, 1, 1, 1, 5				
oil can, 1 glue Pot, 2 Steel Packing irons				
Boiler scraper, and Poles 5 gal. papers, 1 ladder				
standards, a small parcel Rozine & Buckets				
2 Belts belonging to machine				

N

M. Neil and

MURDER IN THE LABOUR TRAFFIC.

A correspondent writes :—

The minuteness with which the Queensland Government have advised their Agent General at home respecting the sentences passed upon Hugh M'Neil, the second mate, and Edward Williams, the boatswain, of the labour schooner Hopeful, for kidnapping and committing the murder of the first of New Guinea on the 13th of June, shows their anxiety for an expression of opinion as to the course of action they have taken. In past years there are instances of this kind which blackened the history of the labour trade, and the actors therein remained unpunished, but nothing so dark as this has come to light for many years, and from the evidence there can be no doubt that a great crime was committed. Still there is the fact that the extreme penalty of the law has not hitherto been enforced, and that, in the heat of chasing these natives, there is little doubt that M'Neil and Williams regarded their acts as something less than murder. It has been for this reason, and because it is a new departure to hang these men for such an offence, that so powerful an effort has been made in Queensland within the past fortnight to commute the sentences from death to penal servitude for life. The following is the evidence of Albert Messiah, the ship's steward, upon which the men were, without doubt, convicted :—

“ On the afternoon of Friday, the 13th of June last, the vessel was standing off an island called Moresby Island, off the coast of New Guinea. He believed that was the name of the island, but he was not perfectly sure, as he only gathered the name from the boys. On that date they were three or four miles off, standing in towards the island, when three or four canoes came off. One large canoe contained some 12 or 15 boys, while the other contained three or four boys each. The whole of the canoes came on the starboard side of the vessel, and brought coconuts, yams, and fish for trade. At this time the vessel was setting sail preparatory to standing off the island. While witness was engaged cleaning lamps, at the galley door, the accused M'Neil passed witness, going forward, carrying Captain Shaw's Winchester rifle. After a lapse of about five minutes he returned, and as he was passing witness he said, “ We are going to ram them up.” M'Neil then went aft, and sang out for the port boat to be lowered. Witness then saw the men Rogers and Preston coming out from the fore-castle, each with a Snider rifle in his hand, and a pouch suspended round his waist. Two of the boat's crew, Charley and Harry, were at this time in the boat, and Rogers and Preston, with M'Neil, got into the boat, which was then lowered on the lee side of the vessel, which was then standing off the land. When the boat was lowered into the water, the canoes had just shoved off from the starboard side. The natives, however, at that time could not have seen the boat lowered. As soon as the M'Neil boat was lowered, the painter was cast off, and the boat dropped astern. The boat was pulled round to the large canoe, in which there were 12 or 15 boys. As the ship's boat pulled alongside of the canoe, witness noticed Rogers and Preston rowing towards the bows and catch hold of the canoe, which was then about 30 yards from the vessel, which was under way, but the wind was very light. When the ship's boat joined the canoe one of the boys in the canoe stood up, holding a sucking pig in his hands, but shortly afterwards dropped the pig and picked up a paddle, which he held above his head in a striking attitude. Witness then heard M'Neil say to some one of the two on the bows of the boat, “ Drop him.” Preston then put his Snider to his shoulder, but did not fire. About two minutes afterwards, Freeman, the mate of the Hopeful, who was standing on the other side of the poop to witness, took aim with his Snider and fired in the direction of the boats; he did not see any one in the canoe fall. The next thing witness saw was the prisoner M'Neil drop his steer oar and slip to the side of the boat, and, putting his rifle to his shoulder, fire. The islander who was standing up in the canoe with the paddle in his hand staggered back and fell. M'Neil was then about five yards from the islander, and Preston and Rogers had hold of the canoe. When M'Neil fired all the islanders jumped overboard with the exception of the man who was shot, who was lying across the thwarts of the canoe, and a child about five years of age, who was crying. M'Neil then called out, “ Lower away the second boat,” and he then shoved off from the canoe and started off, leaving the islanders swimming in the water, and pulled after the other canoes, which had gone away. The second boat was immediately lowered, containing the accused, Williams, Charley (German), Dingwell (carpenter), witness, and Jack, and they then went after the boys who were swimming in the water. It might have been a quarter of an hour before they got to the boys. The boat in which witness was picked up six of the boys, and then pulled to where the large canoe was drifting. While doing so one of the six boys they picked up jumped overboard. The boat was again turned round in pursuit. When they made an effort to catch the boy he dived two or three times; and Williams, who was standing in the stern of the boat, called out, “ If you don't come back I'll shoot you.” Witness said, “ For God's sake don't shoot him, turn the boat round and try and save him, and if we can't we'll go back to the ship.” After this witness saw Williams with his snider in his hand, and as soon as the boy came again in sight Williams fired. Witness did not believe the first shot struck the boy, as he kept on swimming. He then heard Williams tell Jack (South Sea Islander) to fire at the boy in the water. Jack did so, but missed him. He next saw Williams take out a cartridge from his pouch and put it in his rifle. Williams again fired at the boy, and witness noticed something go off as if part of the man's head. Witness did not see the boy who was shot by Williams come to the surface again. When Williams fired the last shot they were about nine yards from where the boy was swimming in the water. Witness said to Williams, “ You have shot that man,” and he replied, “ He has only lived.” The ship's boat was then pulled towards where the large canoe was drifting, when witness saw the body of a man, apparently lifeless, lying across the thwarts of the canoe. A child was still sitting crying in the canoe as before. When they passed the canoe another of the islanders in the ship's boat jumped overboard. He was a deformed old man, and was allowed to swim away, as Williams remarked that he would not pass the doctor. Both the men who were shot belonged to the large canoe. They took four of the islanders on board and returned to the vessel about half-an-hour before M'Neil's boat, which also brought four boys on board. Witness said to the captain, “ Barney shot a man in the boat.” The captain replied, “ Steward, if you want to be in this trade you must be blind and see nothing.” “ The execution, as has already been announced, is to be carried out on the 29th inst.”

Dec^r 1883

Balance due C. S. & Co. 203,407.10/-

Payment to Stevens Principal and interest 61,421.8/-
Payment to Rome Principal and interest 58,151.4.1

£ 119,572.12.1

£30,800 still payable to Rome
Interest to Gledhill with 32,078.6.3

Payments to Gledhill & Co. Banker
Presumably working expenses,
improvements, & other 41,740.15.7

Remittance to Brisbane 10,000.-
Sundries telegrams ^{9th} 15.6.8
Charges on wood 15.16.1

203,407.10.-

Dec. 15th we remit to Brisbane
c/c. Station expenditure

17,000.-
220,407.10/-

MEMORANDUM.

"Quiz"

Lantern",
and Journal

To Mrs R.

Kindly issue a form
for tomorrow's "at home"
in time would you accept

S. QUEENSLAND NATIONAL BANK.

INTERESTING CORRESPONDENCE.

SENSATION IN BRISBANE.

Brisbane, March 4.

Sir Thomas McLlwrath, writing from Paris under date January 25, has forwarded to the Brisbane Telegraph for publication some interesting correspondence between himself and Sir Hugh Nelson. It embraces what is evidently a private letter written by Sir Hugh Nelson to Sir Thomas McLlwrath on November 27, 1897, commencing, "My dear McLlwrath." The letter traverses matters in connection with the correspondence between the Government and the investigation committee of the Queensland National Bank. Sir Hugh Nelson, in his letter to Sir Thomas McLlwrath, said he found all possible capital was being made by the Labor Party out of the situation, and some of their own supporters had combined with the labor members to make it appear that the delay in publishing the investigation committee's report arose from a desire on the part of the Government to shield Sir Thomas. A strong feeling existed on all sides, and the flame was more and more intensified. The position was a most embarrassing one, but he (Sir Hugh Nelson) felt fully resolved that everything possible should be done to secure for Sir Thomas equitable treatment, although he could not help seeing Sir Thomas's plea of partnership with Drury had considerably weakened the position of Sir Thomas. Sir Hugh Nelson then referred to the proposal of the committee proceeding to Europe to take the evidence of Sir Thomas McLlwrath and said he felt at first disposed to comply with the request, but soon found that Sir Thomas McLlwrath's own friends were of opinion that that would be fatally inimical to Sir Thomas's own interests, and that moreover the existence of the Government depended upon the immediate publication of the committee's report. He (Sir Hugh Nelson) took what he deemed to be the best course under the circumstances, namely, to say that, in view of the whole position and realising the paramount importance of the public interest compared with any other interest involved, he was satisfied that justice would be done by the publication of the report with a supplement specifying the portions in regard to which the committee's judgment was held in suspense. Sir Hugh Nelson's letter then went on to explain matters as they progressed in the Assembly, and said that a meeting of Government supporters had been held, and they had discussed the situation very fully. A section of his supporters were prepared to fight Mr. Glassey's want of confidence motion in any Government of which Sir Thomas McLlwrath was a member, a large majority of the supporters being of opinion, however, that they would never be able to face their constituents again unless they showed in some manner their dissatisfaction with Sir Thomas McLlwrath's action, while a Minister of the Crown, in going into virtual partnership with the manager of a bank holding a Government account. During the debate on Mr. Glassey's motion Sir Horace Tozer had been compelled to state that in view of the nature of certain of Sir Thomas McLlwrath's transactions with the bank and Mr. Drury, it was considered by the Government undesirable that Sir Thomas McLlwrath should retain his seat in the Executive. The Government had been compelled to go to that extent. He (Sir Hugh Nelson) understood that Mr. McEacharn had cabled advising Sir Thomas McLlwrath to tender his resignation, and he trusted Sir Thomas would adopt that course. His own opinion was that if the press ceased stirring up the matter the whole affair would quickly drop into oblivion, a consummation devoutly to be wished. The letter covered copies of all the correspondence and "Hansard" reports of the debate.

Sir Thomas McLlwrath on January 25 forwarded a hostile reply, stating that Sir Hugh Nelson's delay in writing him on the subject was the grossest and most criminal neglect of a colleague. He then proceeds to say that when they met in August he told Sir Hugh Nelson he had reason to believe that the committee of investigation intended making charges against him, and that he demanded to be heard before the committee's report was published. Sir Hugh Nelson had faithfully promised to give him a full opportunity of replying to any charges and had also promised to cable those charges to him, but had never done so. He asserted that Sir Hugh Nelson, his Ministry, the House, and the press, had passed and executed judgment upon him with ferocity unparalleled even in colonial warfare. Had Sir Hugh Nelson cabled the charges as promised he could have replied to them before the committee's report was published. Sir Thomas McLlwrath's letter commenting on this says, "God deliver me from my friends, if they are of your kind." He then proceeds to explain that on October 20 he received a cable from the committee, giving him the opportunity to add to or detract from the evidence given by Mr. McEacharn on his behalf, but a copy of that evidence was not sent him, although he had cabled for it. He complained bitterly that he had been condemned before he had heard the charges against him, or been afforded an opportunity to explain. Sir Thomas McLlwrath characterises Sir Hugh Nelson's action in allowing the publication of the committee's report without having his evidence as a striking resemblance to that of Sir Hugh Nelson's historical prototypes before they delivered their teachers and masters to the wolves. He then goes on to explain that Mr. McEacharn was not fully conversant with all the details of his (Sir Thomas McLlwrath's) affairs, and consequently in many cases he only had a vague idea of the subjects he was examined upon. Sir Thomas McLlwrath proceeds then very fully into an explanation of the charges against him. He denies that any accounts with which Mr. Drury was connected with him were established while he was a member of the Government or even of the House. Dealing then with the five cases in which he was charged with being in partnership with Mr. Drury he explains with regard to the transaction for the purchase of the Adelaide-street land that Mr. McDonald Paterson, who held a third share with Mr. Drury and himself, disposed of his share, and the proceeds, instead of being credited to him (Sir Thomas McLlwrath), who had been debited with the amount of Mr. Drury's and his own share, were all credited to Mr. Drury's account. Then with regard to the Newcastle brewery account certain shares in another property had been bought by Mr. Drury in Sir Thomas McLlwrath's name during the latter's absence from the colony, and the scrip had been placed to the credit of Mr. Drury instead of to that of Sir Thomas McLlwrath's account. The large deficiency on the Dotswood property was caused by the loss through ticks, the losses in three years being 30,000 cattle. Sir Thomas McLlwrath's explanations regarding his mining transactions with Mr. Drury are given very fully and occupy two columns of the newspaper and consist in a general denial of his liability. He says that from all these mining accounts he never received a shilling. The letter concludes with a very scathing reference to Sir Hugh Nelson's action in allowing him to be condemned unheard. Sir Thomas says he has never made a plea of partnership as the Committee of Investigation allege, and until the publication of the report he had never known what charges the committee had meant to bring against him, and that he was denied every opportunity of giving evidence. He joined Mr. Drury when he had left politics, as he thought for good. He had expected justice at least from Sir Hugh Nelson, and little expected the misrepresentation, calumny, and hypocrisy which led him to plead his (Sir Thomas McLlwrath's) bad health to men from whom he would never ask any act of grace. A manly statement of the truth would have been much better than putting him in a humiliating position. Mr. McEacharn had not telegraphed advising him to tender his resignation. Mr. McEacharn was too much of a man even for Sir Hugh Nelson to have dared to make such a suggestion. The publication of this correspondence has caused a considerable sensation, as Sir Thomas McLlwrath's attitude towards Sir Hugh Nelson was most unexpected. They had always been such staunch friends, and it was well known that Sir Hugh Nelson had personally felt much sympathy for Sir Thomas McLlwrath in the position in which circumstances had placed him.

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Roses - seen and admired

Souvenir d'Alsie versant	Violet Beyer	Glorie d'Alsie
Maria van Kante	Niphetas	Duchesse de Nemours
alba rosea	+ variete (orange)	x Baron de Bond Steh
Rubens	La France	x Charles Lefebvre
	Préfet Künberg	x Madame Laurent
Comtesse de Madailles	M. Lesseps	Victor Verdier
Madame de St. Joseph	President	x Xavier Dubo
Madame Gallot		Souvenir d'un Ami
x Madame Guyon Verdier		
Madame Lambert	x Communion at Mass Rose	

x Those Paulston have not but with the sheets
 xx The full list see my letter book page 147

R.R.

414 acres of House 10,000 mortgage 10,000 settlement
 110 - mortgaged for value
 Bank debt £16,000

Oodnadatta Railway also see forward for 1894 and returns 30 June 1894

How many passengers booked for Oodnadatta for 3 months ending Oct 31. 1894. Official answer 59

How many tons of goods for Oodnadatta for 3 months ending 31 Oct 1894. Official answer 130 tons

The Railway known to the extent of
 next to Oodnadatta see forward

Rail map after 1894

THE INVENTOR OF THE STRIPPER

TO THE EDITOR,
 Sir—Mr. J. B. Bull is under a mistake in supposing all parties present at the exhibition of appliances for reaping the crops held in September, 1843, are dead. I was present, and am still living. I can positively state that there was exhibited by Mr. J. W. Bull a model machine with a gathering comb and revolving beaters, and it was the only one exhibited. I cannot charge my memory as to the presence of Mr. Ridley on that occasion, but since both Mr. Bull and his son assert that he was present no doubt he was so, and must have seen and noticed the principle of Mr. Bull's machine. From that time to the present day I have been fully convinced that Mr. Bull was the original inventor and Mr. Ridley the man who brought it into practical operation.

I am, Sir, &c.,
FRANCIS DUFFIELD
 Clare, June 21.

THE VICTORIAN RAILWAYS.

A LOSS.
MELBOURNE, Thursday.
 A return has been prepared by the Railway Department showing the results of working fifty-eight lines for the year ended June 30 last. Thirty-nine of the lines did not pay working expenses. The total approximate loss for the year, including interest, was £223,616. The other nineteen lines paid working expenses, but failed to meet the interest charge to the extent of £113,708. Thus the approximate loss on the year's work of these fifty-eight lines amounted to £340,224.

6 Dec 1881

Robinson who owes £2800 principal and about
3000 interest called with his son
James Goodes of James town.

The retreat of his farm is 740 acres close
to Saddleworth with plenty of water & timber
good house ^{14 rooms} & excellent garden of the land.
Mr Goodes says 500 is as good as any land in the
District. Proposes to take next crop off
and sell the place in February.

My proposal is that they should sell now for
cash after harvest to a good man
Mr Goodes promises to look after a customer (as Mr
Robinson is weak in health) and correspond with me
shortly.
w. James Goodes of James town.

Russia Dec & Petersburg

Reid sothers land in Park
They have about 60 acres and the cost is ^{£2000} £1500
Bought from Levi Ayers some other land estate

Rosefield Syndicate £11,000
Mr Endmore, Parsons, Kingborough, & Balke under
Endmore discharged them all for £2000 in bits

Rainfall at Adelaide
Total fall 1885 to end of Sep. 14.280 or 113 days
average rainfall for 28 years for same period 16.829 on 101

Mr Rathbone has 23000 acres on Three Hummock
island off the N. west coast of Tasmania &
this is all the available area of the island

14 years lease from Government rent at 25 p annum
There are 5000 or 7000 acres cleared land and the
rest is scrub. There is abundant of
fresh water every where and the rainfall is 35 inches.
Good landing place for goods of anything in all
weathers -

The idea is to lay the open land down in English
grasses and depasture stock. The scrubland nothing
can be done with until cleared and it is valued
20/- an acre to clear it

Estimate that the open land we call now about 1000
sheep, but in clear English grass 10,000 thousand sheep.

The Van Diemens land can carry at this rate of
stock on land cleared down in English grass

The country is quite healthy for stock
Mr Rathbone thinks the whole of the cleared land could
be bought at 3/- an acre

Mr Rathbone would like on the island and lay down
the place. It could be laid down in English grass
and the freehold bought for 20/- an acre
wanted a capital of 3000 upon which interest
would be paid at 5% rate - and the capital would be
a charge on the whole property

Richard Lovell
Debtor
See my letter to
him page 244 letter book
no. 20

Principal 100
one due interest
on 4 1/2 April 1886 35.5/-
135.5/-

Recd
to be
a loan to
payments
to Evans up to
15 May 1886 18.18.5/-
Due May 15. 1886 117.5.-

Rheumatism

TO THE EDITOR.

Sir—In the two letters you have already published on the above subject there is a difference respecting the doses of liquid ammonia to be taken. Will you kindly allow me to add that what is in the letter appearing in the Register of August 23 is from more correct information supplied? That is to say, the strongest liquid ammonia should be used (liq. ammon. fort.), from 5 to 8 drops in half a tumbler of water three times a day—that a cure will be effected in twenty-four hours if at all, and that other stimulants, such as brandy, whisky, &c., must be let alone at the time. A gentleman writes from Clare asking if the ammonia will cure chronic rheumatism, lumbago, or rheumatic gout. I cannot say. The cures effected at Belair were of muscular rheumatism, but I am inclined to believe that acute rheumatism (rheumatic fever) and muscular rheumatism are both the result of uric acid, probably from suppressed perspiration getting into the blood circulation. Both may be cured by the same means. At any rate, there can be no harm in trying. As to gout or chronic rheumatism the same remark may apply, but I believe all chronic ailments are difficult to deal with. I have seen rheumatic fever quickly subdued by iodide of potassium, administered by the late Dr. Thomson, of South Yarra, thus proving that alkalies and not acids are best. Those thinking of giving ammonia a trial should be sure of getting the right sort, as mentioned above. A friend applied to a chemist for liquid ammonia, and was supplied with sal volatile!

I am, Sir, &c.,
W. LOCKHART MORTON.
Belair, August 28.



MR. CECIL RHODES.

RCH 20, 1896.

PROFESSOR RONTGEN.



FURNISHED Room with use of kitchen. Apply Mrs. Allen, Ellen-st., Malvern. 0-1
 ROYLE House, Freeman-st.—Comfortable, quiet home, excellent table; central; Gentlemen, Ladies, 1/2s.
 In night, with bath, 1/2s.
 Accommodation, 1/2s. per week, washing, food, piano, bath, good table. 5s-8s.
 Board, strictly private, German family; not exceed 20 morning. "X" this office.
 Board and lodgings wanted by gentleman on board for W. Apply "Moderate" this office.
 Comfortable Home for child attending school. Terms moderate. Apply "A.M." this office.
 Comfortable Home, two Gentlemen, large house, good locality. "Teranga," Wakefield.
 Comfortable Furnished Rooms—229, King William-st. S., near Glenelg railway-station, 9-0
 Comfortable Furnished Room, board optional, moderate.
 Not, cold baths: moderate. 49, Finmiss-st.

South Australian Railways.

Statement of the Capital Cost and working, result on the Quorn to Hergott, and Hergott to Oodnadatta lines for year ending 30th June 1894.

Items	Quorn to Hergott	Hergott to Oodnadatta
	£	£
Capital Cost	1,029,942	1,130,756
Earnings for the year	32,680	5,373
Working expenses " "	26,318	9,082

It would take several weeks to supply the same information for the year 1894.5.

1029.942
 1130.756
 2160.698

Russian Tsar see S. Swain lines

Am. Rutherford Cusby oranges to my agents with the Church
 Great coach once a week - runs through us properly
 may 1896. Passes from Hultze cuttings sent to Mr Barker
 Bunnell F. Dolin - Carmen - Charles Leregne - Camous
 Duchesse Marie Salvati - Fursten Bismark - Georges Pamel
 Guabonand - Goubalt - La France - Laurette Messimy
 Madame Olga - Mademoiselle Margerite Fabois -
 Madame La General Gourby - Mad Bravy - May Rivers
 Mad Rose Rouxin - Mad Therese Deschamps - Mrs Marston
 Mrs May Bane - Mad Lambert - Marie Salvati -
 Mrs Fuller - Mad Little - Mad Peanlier
 Mad Laurette Messimy - Napoleon Professor Guiviat
 Reine Marie Annette - Sylphide Thy Queen The Meteor

RAILWAY TRAFFIC RECEIPTS.

The following table, from the "Economist," shows the traffic receipts for the past week and for the half-year, together with those of the corresponding periods of last year.

Name of Railway.	Week's Receipts.		Traffic per mile.		Half-year's Aggregate Receipts.	
	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.
ENGLISH.	£	£	£	£	£	£
Barry.....	10,675	2,622	344	53	234,515	144,828
Cambrian.....	5,245	6,187	21	25	110,911	103,011
Furness.....	10,330	9,338	78	72	206,322	198,401
Great Central.....	63,792	56,271	142	163	1,824,381	1,129,572
Great Eastern.....	87,465	95,392	74	62	1,834,474	1,756,097
Great N. rthn.....	102,981	94,768	89	89	2,204,125	2,113,197
Great Western.....	203,380	186,540	80	72	4,230,570	3,867,440
Lan. & York.....	102,977	124,952	184	227	2,148,035	2,083,857
Lcu. & N.W.....	263,591	238,416	157	134	5,310,788	5,151,765
Lon. & Brighn.....	70,193	66,760	148	134	1,153,939	1,100,640
Lon. & S.W.....	91,909	88,751	95	97	1,658,947	1,562,342
Lon. & Tibry.....	6,232	8,242	73	101 1/2	122,366	114,889
Mryprt. & Car.....	2,241	2,150	54	53	45,703	44,069
Metropolitan.....	17,934	18,008	280	273	371,753	357,303
Metplitn. Dis.....	6,068	8,367	622	652	183,905	186,896
Midland.....	203,331	181,076	150	134	4,344,670	4,130,293
North Eastern.....	146,453	161,166	90	114	3,396,809	3,242,892
North London.....	9,340	9,114	73	75 1/2	212,265	200,745
N. Staff. Rly.....	13,835	14,411	71	80	363,156	352,219
Do. Canal.....	1,576	1,387	14	8	118,431	86,374
Rhymney.....	5,670	1,846	82	26	118,431	86,374
S. - Etn. & Lin. & Chthm. Jt.....	86,489	92,370	135	—	1,649,513	1,585,932
Taff Vale.....	15,601	7,201	131	58	353,561	264,357
SCOTCH.						
Caledonian.....	85,171	82,571	99	94	1,382,545	1,335,259
Gisgw. S.S. W.....	34,154	33,171	85	84	537,192	521,535
Great North.....	9,809	9,223	29	28	133,039	148,939
Highland.....	10,672	10,466	21	21	127,500	127,624
North British.....	82,236	78,925	66	64	1,376,042	1,310,845
IRISH.						
Bilfst. & C. Dwn.....	2,788	2,553	36	34	50,168	43,736
Bilfst. & N. Cuts.....	5,973	5,589	29	22 1/2	114,774	114,434
Dblin. & Welw.....	6,532	7,021	45	43	106,639	102,644
Great N. rthn.....	16,728	16,736	31	32	322,283	326,249
Great S. & W.....	17,093	15,616	26	23	354,463	340,116
Mdln. Gt. W.....	12,781	11,715	24	22	221,065	220,042

* From February 1. † From March 1.

The traffic returns of eighteen principal English and Irish lines, as given in the above table, show an increase of 228,768, equal to 1.9 per cent., for the week, as compared with the corresponding week last year, and the three principal Scotch lines show an increase of 26,794, equal to 3.4 per cent. For the current half-year to date the English and Irish lines exhibit an increase of £1,458,732, or 4.9 per cent., while on the Scotch lines there is a gain of £128,039, equal to 4.0 per cent. The latter are calculated from February 1 instead of from January 1, as in the case of the English and Irish companies.

1899/00
 Custody Revenue

THE BUDGET PROPOSALS.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer was on his feet for two hours and ten minutes. From the nature of the case it was not a Budget which lent itself to popular oratory, but the admirably lucid way in which he explained the intricacies of the Sinking Fund, Terminable Annuities, the market for Consols, and other things not only pleased his audience, but will enlighten the least instructed man in the street who cares to read his speech. For the sake of clearness, it may be well to set out the leading figures in tabular form.

1898-99.		1899-1900.	
Revenue.....	£108,336,000	£112,927,000	
Expenditure.....	108,150,000	112,927,000	
Realised surplus.....	£186,000		
Estimated expenditure.....		£112,927,000	
Estimated Revenue on basis of existing taxation.....	£110,287,000		
Reduction of the provision for the National Debt.....	2,000,000		
Extra stamp duties.....	450,000		
Additional Gd. on wines.....	420,000		
		113,157,000	
Estimated surplus at end of 1899-1900 ...		£230,000	

DETAILS OF ESTIMATES.

Increases in expenditure as compared with last year's Estimates:

Consolidated Fund Services.....	£742,000
Civil Service Estimates.....	387,000
Post Office expenses.....	781,000
Army.....	1,396,000
Navy.....	2,817,000

Details of estimated revenue compared with last year's yield:

Customs.....	£21,350,000	+£500,000
Excise.....	29,850,000	+650,000
Death Duties.....	11,150,000	-250,000
Stamps.....	11,660,000	-30,000
Land Tax.....	800,000	+30,000
House Duty.....	1,650,000	+50,000
Income Tax.....	18,300,000	+300,000
Post Office.....	13,200,000	+490,000
Telegraphs.....	3,300,000	+150,000
Crown Lands.....	450,000	+20,000
Miscellaneous.....	1,850,000	+74,000

Records.

is so add a table of the records made at the Oxford and Cambridge Inter-Varsity sports, and one of those made in the Yale and Harvard contests.

OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY RECORDS.

100 YARDS.
 1870 J. G. Wilson, Oxford 10 secs.
 1873 G. H. Urnson, Oxford 10 secs.

QUARTER-MILE.
 1892 C. J. B. Money Penny, Cambridge 49 $\frac{1}{2}$ secs.

ONE MILE.
 1894 W. E. Lutyens, Cambridge 4 min. 19 $\frac{1}{2}$ secs.

THREE MILES.
 1893 F. S. Horan, Cambridge 14 min. 44 $\frac{3}{4}$ secs.

120 YARDS HURDLES.
 1867 C. N. Jackson, Oxford 16 secs.
 1876 A. B. Loder, Cambridge 16 secs.

LONG JUMP.
 1892 C. B. Fry, Oxford 23 ft. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ in.

HIGH JUMP.
 1876 M. J. Brooks, Oxford 6 ft. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ in.

THROWING THE HAMMER.
 1876 G. H. Hales, Cambridge 138 ft. 3 in.

PUTTING THE WEIGHT.
 1883 G. H. Ware, Oxford 37 ft. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ in.

HALF MILE.
 1888 F. J. K. Cross, Oxford 1 min. 54 $\frac{3}{4}$ sec.

YALE AND HARVARD UNIVERSITY RECORDS.

100 YARDS.
 W. Swayne, Jun., Yale 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ secs.

440 YARDS.
 S. M. Merrill, Harvard 50 secs.

HALF MILE.
 W. S. Woodhull, Yale 1 min. 59 $\frac{1}{4}$ secs.

MILE.
 J. E. Morgan, Yale 4 min. 31 $\frac{3}{4}$ secs.

120 YARDS HURDLES.
 H. L. Williams, Yale 16 secs.

HIGH JUMP.
 G. R. Fearing, Harvard 5 ft. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ in.

BROAD JUMP.
 E. B. Bloss, Harvard 22 ft. 4 in.

PUTTING SHOT.
 W. H. Shea, Harvard 40 ft. 8 in.

THROWING HAMMER.
 W. O. Hickok, Yale 113 ft. 11 in.

WALKING.

ATTEMPT TO LOWER A RECORD.

MELBOURNE, April 1.
 At Aspendale Park on Saturday F. Gurner tried to lower the walking record for 25 miles. He covered 5 miles in 41m. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ s., 10 miles in 1h. 26m. 35 $\frac{1}{2}$ s., and 15 miles in 2h. 22m. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ s. He was attacked by cramp in the twentieth mile and had to stop.

In England July 1899

style. Fox, of Harvard, created a world's record for the 120 yards hurdles, covering the distance in 15 3-5 sec., but as the obstacles were not stuck in the ground, but stood on feet, it is a question whether it will be accepted.

Throwing the Hammer—1, W. A. Board, Harvard, 136 ft. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ in.; 2, H. J. Brown, Harvard, 122 ft. 9 in.; 3, J. D. Greenshields, Oxford, 109 ft. 6 in.; L. O. T. Barnes, Cambridge.
 Long Jump—1, G. C. Vassall, Oxford, 23 ft.; 2, C. D. Daly, Harvard, 22 ft. 3 in.; 3, J. T. Roche, jun., Harvard, 21 ft. 9 in.; 4, L. R. O. Bevan, Cambridge, 20 ft. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ in.

High Jump—1, Arthur N. Rice, Harvard, 6 ft.; 2, H. S. Adair, Oxford, 5 ft. 11 in.; 3, Charles Rotch, Harvard, 5 ft. 10 in.; W. G. Paget Tomlinson, Cambridge, 5 ft. 5 in. 0.

A HAMMER-THROWING RECORD.

NEW YORK, July 22.
 Mr Bonton Flanagan has broken the sixteen pound hammer record, throwing a distance of 164 feet one inch.—Reuter.

NEW YORK, July 23.
 Flanagan, of the New York Athletic Club, did a remarkable hammer-throwing performance at Boston yesterday. He established the world's record, under both American and Gaelic rules, throwing 164 feet 1 inch under the former, and 153 feet 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches under the latter.—Laffan.

S
T
V
W
Y

Roof making see P. Dr Perkins

Roofs as Williams says roofs ^{or wells} can be made cooler by being dressed
with hydraulic cement, 1 part cement 3 clean sand mixed with cold
water - apply always after wetting surface of wall or roof,
Ventilations -

There, little girl, don't cry -
They have broken your doll I know,
And your tin - set there and your play
house too
Are all of the long ago.
But childish troubles soon pass by,
There little girl - don't cry.

There little girl, don't cry -
They have broken your slate, I know,
And the mad wild ways of your school -
Girl days
Are all of the long ago.
But hope and love will soon come by,
There little girl, don't cry.

Plan consisted originally of
56 acres, road 19 ^{acres} ^{prds}. It was let
out as Rose Park & 19 acres
used for roads. The remaining
land 37 ^{acres} ^{prds} sold for
£34,100.18/- The Company still
hold about 3/4 of an acre in
a back street.

The section did not cross the road
to the side whereon stands the
Britannia Hotel

Roof making see P. Dr Perkins

Roofs Mr Williams says roofs ^{or wells} can be made cooler by being dressed with hydraulic cement, 1 part cement 3 clean sand mixed with cold water - apply always after wetting surface of wall over roof,

Recitations -

Here, little girl, don't cry -
I have broken your doll I know,
and your tin - set there and your play
house too

all of the long ago.
at childish troubles soon pass by,
here little girl - don't cry.

Here little girl, don't cry -
I have broken your dolls, I know,
and the tin - set there

and your play house too
I have broken your dolls, I know,
and the tin - set there

re Rose Park.

The corner block East of the
Race Course shown in your
plan consisted originally of
56 acres, ^{road} 19 ^{prds}. It was let
out as Rose Park & 19 acres
used for roads. The remaining
land 37 ^{acres}, ^{road} 19 ^{prds} sold for

\$34,100.18/- The Company still
hold about 3/4 of an acre in
a back street.

The section did not cross the road
to the side whereon stands the
Bostannia Hotel

Ritualism

OUR LONDON LETTER.

[From our Special Correspondent.]

London, April 15, 1898.

RITUALISM AND BRAWLING.

Mr. John Kensit should have lived in the time of the Roundheads, when his sound British "No-Popery" feelings might have found free vent in idol-breaking and image-smashing without let or hindrance. At the close of the nineteenth century he finds that his violent protests against idolatry are termed "brawling," and that martyrdom for the Protestant faith lies in a Police Court cell. Mr. Kensit is a sturdy bookseller in Paternoster-row who came into notoriety by his protest against the election of the then Bishop of London to the Archbishopric of Canterbury. Since that time—whether from an earnest desire to uphold the principles of Protestantism, or with a view of pushing his business, or perchance with both aims—he, together with a band of friends called the Protestant Brigade, has been visiting churches in and around London where the services are of such a "high" order as to amount in his opinion to Popish practices. Mr. Kensit has plenty of pluck and the courage of his convictions—the moral ones will no doubt be supplemented by legal ones hereafter—but no tact, no feeling of reverence for the most sacred times and places and no consideration for the devotion of others; and his method of protestation alienates from him even the sympathy of those who abhor the Ritualistic practices that are now so rife. In many churches worship is fast becoming an elaborate performance of symbolic ritual; in some the doctrine of transubstantiation or something very like it obtains, and communicants are discouraged from coming to Holy Communion at any service but the earliest, and asked to receive that fasting. Romanising curates have introduced such practices as invocation of saints, catafalque of All Saints Day, incense burning, lectures urging private confession, sermons teaching purgatory and the burial of the Cross. In the last proceeding the clergy and choir kissed the cross, and then escorted it in procession to a gallery chapel, where it was deposited in a sort of ark. The Consistorial Court only last week ordered the vicar of St. Mark's Church, Marylebone, to take out a faculty to discontinue Ritualistic practices and to remove crucifixes, "Stations of the Cross," and other "ornaments." Similar litigation is pending in connection with St. Ethelburga's Church, Bishopsgate-street, recently the scene of several unseemly disturbances owing to the action of Mr. Kensit and his Protestant brigade. On the merits of these Ritualistic practices I intend to offer no opinion. Suffice it to point out that the Anglican Church is the Established Church of England, that there is considerable authority for believing that these ritualistic practices have no legitimate place in the services of that Church, and that a large body of Protestants would not only approve but aid an appeal by proper authorities to suppress these practices. But an ecclesiastical suit is one thing, and a profanation of a sacred ceremony in a place of worship quite another. The Ritualists who not long since rudely interrupted the legal marriage in church of divorced persons, and Mr. Kensit by his disorderly protests against Ritualism, by their actions only bring into disrepute the Divine worship that they profess to protect. Short work was properly made by Mr. Lane at the West London Police Court on Monday of a youth of 19, who at St. Cuthbert's, Philbeach Gardens, stepped out and caught hold of the thurifer who carried the incense, at the same time exclaiming that he would stop "Romanish nonsense." A fine of £3 and an admonition that he had no more right to disturb the congregation than to disturb the proceedings in court were all the

youthful martyr got for his pains.

marked in High churches by Ritualistic practices, and Mr. Kensit and his brigade began their campaign on Wednesday night, when the office of Tenebrae, which was directly sanctioned by the present Archbishop of Canterbury when Bishop of London was celebrated. They commenced operations at St. Mark's, Marylebone, the church from which the Chancellor of London has ordered the Stations of the Cross and some crucifixes to be removed, and at which at a quarter past 8 the office of Tenebrae began. This ceremony was practically the same as the following "use" from the office of Holy Week according to the Roman missal and breviary. "A triangular candlestick is placed in front of the altar bearing one white and 14 yellow candles. At the end of each psalm of Matins and Lauds one of the yellow candles is extinguished to symbolise the treachery of Judas and the flight and disappearance of the other Apostles. During the singing of the Benedictus the six candles on the altar are also extinguished to signify the complete abandonment of Christ as the hour of death approaches. After the Benedictus the white candle is removed from the triangle, concealed behind the altar during the chanting of the Misereere, and then brought out to signify the death, burial, and resurrection of Christ." According to the Anglican ritual, at the conclusion of the Benedictus the topmost candle is to be taken from the triangular stand and hidden, still lighted, under the altar. The gloom produced represents the darkness that prevailed at the crucifixion. The final rubric is, "the Collect ended, a slight noise is made (symbolising the earthquake), and the lighted candle is immediately brought from beneath the altar, and all rise and depart in silence." On this occasion, however, the slight noise became an uproar for Mr. Kensit rose and cried—"I, John Kensit, a baptised, confirmed, and communicant member of the Church of England, do hereby protest against this monstrous service, which is not in the Book of Common Prayer, and I shall forward this my protest to the Lord Bishop of London."

A scene of turbulence at once ensued as the heated partisans of each side raised their voices, and some of the younger curates were anxious to hustle "the fool" out of the church. In the tumult a policeman was sent for, some excited individual exclaiming, "Let us send for another, and have one for each of the scoundrels," the other being Mr. Hill, Mr. Kensit's backer. The vicar, however, acted with dignity and sense, and declined to give Mr. Kensit into custody, only desiring that he should leave the church. This fracas was scandalous enough, but worse was to follow. On Tuesday night Mr. Kensit intended to offer a similar protest against the ceremonial washing of the altar at St. John the Divine, Kennington, but owing to his letter to the Bishop of Rochester expressing his intention of taking action, the church authorities were on the alert and held the service with closed doors, locking every gate to prevent admission. One of the Protestant brigade, however, evaded their vigilance and witnessed the ceremony. The two altars were stripped, and, to the accompaniment of a number of Scriptural sentences, ceremoniously washed with a scrubbing brush and wine and water by a priest vested in a surplice. Mr. Kensit arriving too late to gain admission contented himself for the time being with addressing a gathering outside the church, and reserved himself for his great effort on Good Friday. At 9 a.m. on that day the "Veneration of the Cross" took place at St. Cuthbert's, Philbeach Gardens, Kennington. Six candles were burning on the altar, on which stood a veiled crucifix. The story of the Passion recorded in the 10th and 19th chapters of St. John was sung by the officiating priest, his deacons, and the choir, the parts of our Lord, Judas, the Chief Priest, and Pilate being taken by the priests and choirmen. When the prayers were ended the priest divested himself of his cope and appeared vested only in an alb and a richly embroidered stole. He then removed the cross from the altar and unveiled the crucifix, saying as he removed each portion of the veil, "Behold the wood of the cross," to which the response was, "Let us adore it." He placed it on one of the steps of the altar. He then came down to the end of the chancel, knelt down, went up to the topmost step, and then knelt down and kissed the crucifix. The vicar, who was not robed, did likewise, and was followed by the choristers. Then the men of the congregation approached two and two, and when nearly all had kissed the sacred figure Mr. Kensit went up. Carried away, he says, by his indignation—and it seems impossible to imagine that such a scandalous action could have been premeditated—he seized the crucifix and made off with it down the chancel, shouting out "In the name of God I protest against this Popery. I denounce this idolatry in the Church of England. God help me." A riotous scuffle followed. Some of the choir and laity seized Mr. Kensit and the cross while his friends rushed to his assistance. Such a disgraceful scene has not been witnessed in a London church.

Rainfall
Charleville

1889	15.11
3	20.50
3	18.22
4	12.99
5	10.99
6	22.28
7	24.45
8	10.59
9	29.21
1890	43.31
1	25.98
2	19.21
3	13.92
4	28.00
5	18.71
6	25.20
7	19.69
8	8.29
9	7.93
1900	8.20

average 23.49

1900
mils
year = 5.56

Russian Royal Family
& Tsars

Peter the Great - Alexia ^{2nd} wife
Born 1672 Died 1725

Reigned jointly with his small brother Ivan
1682. His Mother died 1686

Reigned alone 1686 his half sister Sophia was
1689 found of Sophia

with 1st Catherine whom he put away
2nd Catherine

Peter II Son of Alexia daughter of Peter the Great
Born 1715 Died 1730

Reigned 1727

Catherine I daughter of Ivan
Alexia's daughter

Reigned 1730 Died 1740

Elizabeth daughter of Peter the Great

and his second wife Catherine
Reigned 1741 Died 1761

30 April 1906

Area in acres of
Leasehold Runs

acres
 Beltana Past. Co. 10,081.560
 Milo & W. W. Past. Co. 8,011.525
 Momba Past. Co. 1,950.618 1/4
 Mulooroo Past. Co. 1,882.809
 Medis Corner Prop. 807.040
19,629.554

= to 29,561 square miles

THE REFERENDA.
 South Australia Completed.

division of all—reached 61.28. The average for the State works out at 61.94, against 53.21 at the Federal elections last year, and that was reckoned to be a good poll. An interesting comparison is given below:—

	Percentage Voted.	
	Election, 1910.	Referenda, 1911.
Adelaide	53.17	56.01
Hindmarsh	51.32	59.00
Boothby	53.34	61.59
Angas	51.04	65.37
Barker	55.76	64.69
Wakefield	58.91	65.70
Grey	48.46	61.28
Average for State	53.21	61.94

—No Extra Pay.—
 In connection with the State referenda on the proposal to increase members' salaries by £100 a year, later figures have emphasized more strongly than ever the aversion of electors to paying their repre-

The main figures were as follows:—
 one against the increase. The totals are:—

	The totals are:—		
	Yes.	No.	Infl.
Adelaide	6,985	9,765	229
Hindmarsh	8,800	9,622	231
Boothby	6,561	13,931	197
Angas	3,008	14,671	182
Barker	4,850	14,612	277
Wakefield	6,538	14,949	302
Grey	6,201	11,492	282
Totals	42,943	89,042	1,700

Division.	Legislative Powers.		
	Yes.	No.	Infl.
Adelaide	8,290	8,474	216
Hindmarsh	10,577	7,924	160
Boothby	7,866	12,637	154
Angas	3,820	13,865	185
Barker	5,884	13,653	189
Wakefield	7,453	14,104	211
Grey	6,468	11,247	259
Totals	50,358	81,904	1,374

Monopolies.					
Yes.	No.	Infl.	Voted.	On Roll.	
8,372	8,418	187	16,980	30,314	i
10,692	7,809	155	18,661	31,586	b
7,989	12,542	138	20,609	33,558	n
3,949	13,820	187	17,870	27,335	n
5,926	13,624	192	19,742	30,518	ti
7,508	14,047	221	21,776	33,141	
6,499	11,210	264	17,974	29,331	
50,835	81,479	1,344	133,672	215,783	

In my drawer I have a full statement of V. S.

H. Simpson for his private ac. see my list of contributions in notebook hands.

His business next his schedule when the firm changed
 one Am. Rabbit 74.740.11.8 outstanding debt 8991.2.8
 Capital 11.635.10.11 Ships & other assets 72286.6.3
 Wallaroo bank of assets 5098.13.8
 £86.376.2.7 86.376.2.7

31st Jan 1882. Elderley's position 3751.2.2 of a Barks gate 30.250 24.700

Bill payable 7666.15.4. Total £66.367.15.6

Clause 16. J. S. may within 6 mos. elect to purchase his father's share at the rate at which the same shall be then appraised - and shall be allowed 5 years to pay it at 6 p. cent giving securities to the exors as they shall agree upon or in event of not agreeing as aforesaid he shall direct if he does not purchase he is to wind up the business in 2 years. The valuation aforesaid to be made by two persons one chose by each side. Elderley himself to be umpire.

R. B. to shares

St. Britain mine 500 shares 2751.1.5

8. ex. of one third of 460.0.0

250 p. in full 50 - 18 to pay 4. 100 Commercial wharfs 3211.1.5

April 8 1000 gas ex. 1/2. £7650

Sold 1000 Newmarsh Flans 3225

1000 Iron Sluice Bars sold

10 p. up 2450 Commercial wharfs ex 1/2 1350

Sold 65 Atlantic Atlantic Flans 748

10 p. up 800 Parkside Flans

u 27/6 u 27/6 600 new Parkside Flans

120 sold 500 East End Market £3250

1000 Birmingham Flans sold at 1/7 1/2

Same thing 250 with stone 900 by (Collyer) (10 p. each) £95 p. up

with Marina of mine 250 shares (10 p. each) paid as above

1000 West End Coal Co

500 Land Measurement Co sold with Cham. 17 Jan 1882 1604.0

Brynwaterfields
 Statement of 5703 shares
 before me
 there is a declaration
 of generalship of the
 with Lloyd

See forward

13.500 200 150
averally 18 p. up

p. up 40/- cost 42/6
paid up 2/6 12.50 new 3/6

Joanna

from the 11th April every 4 weeks beginning Monday the 9th May
at 23.2/ and every Monday at 10

May 26th

no Gas Shannon called

He has ^{now} 2847.3.3 exclusive of interest against which we
have security

He has ^{about} 800 or 1000 of wheat which he
has no advance, and he has 7000 sheep over which
we have no security - running at his home farm &
adjoining ^{land} wants 1500 until Oct next, when it will
be paid off from his wool. will give security
over the 7000 sheep if we wish it.

This advance will pay the Bk of Adelaide

He is to pay us the same rate of interest as he is now

paying

Spence
relin

Spence
to set
the
the

So. and
Adelaide

Bond
Adelaide

Banc
of

of

Handwritten ledger with columns of numbers and text, partially obscured by a paper strip.

Given me in 1886
Adelaide No 1885
101.695
300
10/2
Thyrs 3908. 16.8
1900
22000
St. James

Yours in 1886
 Refer to 1885

We have spent on the Ships 39,018. 16.8
 in past year

and have received on debts from

50,040. 19. 6
<u>55,076. 10. 11.</u>
50,35. 11. 5

Cost of Ships now stands £306,705. 11. 6

Vig-Ocellus.	56634. 11. 9	55,000	50	50
S. Antares.	78000	26000	25	24
Victoria	19000	26000	25	24
Amelia	23000	21000	20	20
Harriet	70000	18000	18	16
Erin	17000	15000	15	15
Investigator	16000	15000	15	15
Zebra	12000	10000	8	8
Royal Shag	2000	1000	—	—
Cherry	70000	18000	18	18
Proctor	15386. 1. 2	13000	12	10
Fench	18552. 13. 4	16000	16	15
Diola	22831. 2. 5	18000	18	20
Ch. Hamilton	18762. 9. 11	15000	30	25
Hull's height	8538. 12. 11	5000.	5	5
	<u>306705. 11. 6</u>	<u>272000</u>	<u>275</u>	<u>264</u>

Suppose Ships Valued in Prod.
 a very severe reduction.

Difference. 34705. 11. 6

100
 25.200

86.596. 2. 7
 86.596. 2. 7
 86.596. 2. 7
 86.596. 2. 7

1881
 1882
 1883
 1884
 1885
 1886
 1887
 1888
 1889
 1890
 1891
 1892
 1893
 1894
 1895
 1896
 1897
 1898
 1899
 1900

Spencers Gulf - see ^{preceding page} ~~also~~

Sept. 16. 1884 Wm Turnbull says of the Spencers Gulf Co
in 1877 the Company's capital was 60,000
and they owed 5,000.

For this all they owned could not be valued over 45,000
at the very outside
at balance sheet 1882. Their capital was 75,000
less uncalled 18,000.

and their property is fairly valued at 73,000

during all that time they have paid 10% et
besides wiping off the 18,000 deficiency & working up the
6,000 surplus = another 7 1/2 % on the capital
or 1 1/2 % annum profit for these 5 years

Turnbull does not think the Railway
will kill the passenger traffic. Cannot say it
has done so yet. The traffic is less than when the
Railway works well actively in progress but
is greater than it was before the strike work began
Steamers can afford to reduce storage
rate

Wm Shannon eldest son of Abraham Shannon
for arrangement see memo in Lloyd's hand

So. Austn Company	stock due	200 - 175	25	75
14,200 Shares	"	200	125	75
			250	150

Stephens see Glennasochy G

James Sinclair son in law a letter addressed
care of Wm Prosser ^{Chinichin} will reach
J. Sinclair dec'd. Carlin is Sinclair's
son in law. 28 May W Donald Sinclair called
before the odd in favor of William 18 1/2 48 as
genuine

Per the Stock
Come

E. T. Smith
At the
and Family

Servants Butle

Housemaid
under
1st Chambermaid

Scullery
Cook
Footman

Coachman 3/6 a

St. Petersburg
From Berlin

" Rimini
Hotel

St. Petersburg to
at night and
Hotel at Moscow
upon can

I should think that everybody who reads anything will read the memoirs of Karoline Bauer, which, in their revelations of Court scandal, and in the light they throw upon the real characters of many notable personages, surpass in interest even the works of Hervey, Walpole, Wraxall, and Greville. Karoline Bauer draws a most shocking picture of Court life in Germany during the early part of the present century, and her reminiscences enable one to form some idea of what brutal wretches most of the German Princes really were. She gives a startling account of the late Duke Ernst of Saxe-Coburg, the father of the Prince Consort, whose proceedings in respect to his mistress, Pauline Panaw, prove him to have been a consummate scoundrel, and his mother, the Dowager Duchess, appears to have been even more villainous. The Prince Consort does not seem to have been fortunate in either of his parents, for his sire was a perfect Don Juan, and in 1822—

The Duchess had now likewise begun to spin love threads on her own account, and in Coburg the very sparrows on the roof twittered stories of the amours both of Duke and Duchess.

As to the late King Leopold, we at last see him in his true colours; and a more thoroughly contemptible being could scarcely be imagined. Everybody remembers the eulogies which were so frequently lavished on Leopold for giving up (very reluctantly) his allowance of £50,000 a year to the Treasury, when he left England for Belgium, the arrangement being that Claremont was to be kept up, and certain "salaries, pensions, and allowances" were to be defrayed, and "the British exchequer" was to get the balance. Here is Karoline Bauer's version of this transaction:—

Prince Leopold and Stockmar understood how to make out a pretty little account against the English, so that of the £50,000 no very great sum ever returned to the English exchequer till the death of the King of the Belgians. Naturally, also, the "pension" which I drew from King Leopold was, under some heading or other, among the allowances "which (as Leopold wrote to Lord Grey) will appear to me suitable awards for those persons who have claims on me for their faithful services during my sojourn in this country." Also, Christian (Baron) Stockmar's pension "was put down to this account."

There can be nothing more horrible and Inferno-like than the description of Baron Stockmar's last days at Coburg:—

The man who once had ruled princes and peoples was now powerless, face to face with the tyranny and sordid avarice of his wife. During his illness, which lasted several years, he could not always, either by prayers or commands, procure in his own house even a bowl of broth. . . . His last hours were terrible. When he lay at the point of death, his hard wife took off his back his shirt and flannel jacket, so that, after his death, according to Coburg custom, the undertaker might not claim these objects.

How ghastly, after these disclosures, must be the sight of the sumptuous monument which was erected to Stockmar at Coburg in 1865 by his Royal friends, and how dismally ludicrous the recollection of the telegrams of condolence which his exemplary spouse received from the Queen and other Royal personages!

South Australian Debt
From Chronicle 1871, 1874
continued borrowing
1854. 72,595.
1855. 96,882
1856. 135,000.
1857. 200,000.
1858. 200,000.
1859. 200,000.
1860. 200,000.
1861. 200,000.
1862. 200,000.
1863. 200,000.
1864. 200,000.
1865. 200,000.
1866. 200,000.
1867. 200,000.
1868. 200,000.
1869. 200,000.
1870. 200,000.
1871. 200,000.
1872. 200,000.
1873. 200,000.
1874. 200,000.
1875. 200,000.
1876. 200,000.
1877. 200,000.
1878. 200,000.
1879. 200,000.
1880. 200,000.
1881. 200,000.
1882. 200,000.
1883. 200,000.
1884. 200,000.
1885. 200,000.
1886. 200,000.
1887. 200,000.
1888. 200,000.
1889. 200,000.
1890. 200,000.

77
2.0
4.7
890.100
1871
1872
From 1872 to 1877
1878
1879
1880
1881
1882
1883 204.812 13.90
Estimate 1884 315.480 15.50

In the end of 1883. 9.13
3.655.642 had been spent
The remainder is spent
on works which are being done in their native
country. 5.923.159 spent on railways and other
works. 1.053.163
The Australian Empire 4.886.592 borrowed
money is also due to improvidence

manifest
sect
reels
the
two pages
Bell
1 page
6 months
6 weeks
very
very
at the
the looking

by Wilson

"THE GLADSTONE HAND" AND
 Gould; and, in addition to the Text Illustrations, there
 representing
 will be a Double-page Frontispiece, printed in ten colours.

Premises
 Come of Wilburn Marsh water of the marsh
 Sydney

E. T. Smith 25th Sep 1883. Opium expressed
 that he probably brews 160 hopsheads weekly
 and certainly does not brew 180 - hopsheads -

Servant Butler	84 panna	trapes	22-6-8	per month
Horseman	26	"		"
under	16	"		"
1st Chumman	22	"		"
Scullery	16	"		"
cook	78	"		"
Foohman	26	"		"
	£268			

1.771 was here Beer money
 p. week = 96.4 / panna
 + 8.4 / p month
 = 7.8 / 4 weeks

Coachman 3rd a week from 1st 4 weeks
 St. Petersburg & Moscow
 From Berlin to Wörmigberg 8 morning to 7 PM
 " Wörmigberg to St. Petersburg 2 afternoon 6 following evening
 Hotel D. Europe excellent to go to
 St. Petersburg to Moscow 14 hours in land St. P. at 800
 at night and get to Moscow about 1000 in the morning
 Hotel at Moscow Slawinski Hotel good
 you can either return same way or by Wilburn

1854	92,595	135,000	1-9-8
1855	96,852	135,000	1-7-11
1856		double	2-16-4
1857		double	5-8-3
1858		870-100	6-16-8
1871		775-600	4-14-5
1872		2,094-800	11-13-0
1873		4,737-200	10-17-11
1878			19-19-7
1879			21-8-5
1880			25-8-5
1881			36-17-4
1882			39-2-1
1883	304,812	13,908,700	42-9-10
1884	315,480	15,508,700	44-8-2
			49-3-2

In the end of 1883 - of 13,908,700 -
 3,655,642 had been spent on unproductive
 works. The remainder in cash
 or was being expended in their estate
 but not yet to the colony
 5,923,159 spent in railways 7th 21/2/84
 1,053,153 " " " 30/4
 81,667,000 spent on 4,886,592 borrowed
 money is also spent unproductive

South Australian Debt
 From chronicle 1884
 compared to 1883
 1854 - 92,595
 1855 - 96,852
 1856 - double
 1857 - double
 1858 - 870-100
 1871 - 775-600
 1872 - 2,094-800
 1873 - 4,737-200
 1878 -
 1879 -
 1880 -
 1881 -
 1882 -
 1883 - 304,812
 1884 - 315,480

Spencers Gulf - see ^{preceding page} ~~also~~

Aug. 16. 1884 Wm Turnbull says of the Spencers Gulf Co
in 1877 the Company's capital was 60000
and they owed 5000.

For this all they owned could not be valued over 45000
at balance sheet 1882. Their Capital was 75000
less uncalled 8000

and their property is fairly valued at 73000
during all that time they have paid 10 p.c

less in wiping off the 18000 deficiency & working off the
6000 surplus = another 7 1/2 p.c on the Capital
or 1 1/2 p.c annu prop for these 5 years

Turnbull does not think the Railway
will kill the passenger traffic. Cannot say it
has done so yet. The traffic is less than when the
Railway works well actively in progress but
is greater than it was before the rails were begun
Steamers can afford to reduce Steerage
rate

Wm Shannon eldest son of Abraham Shannon
for arrangement see memo in Lloyd's hand

So. Austn Company	Stock	200	125	75
14200 Shares	"	200	125	75
			250	150

Stephens see Glenwasochy &

James Sinclair son in law a letter addressed
to Carlisle in 1877. Carlisle is Sinclair
son in law. 28 May 84 Wm Donald Sinclair called
believed the odds in favor of wildman by 48 to
genuine

Sabine's weather

C. Sabine says. no rain when Barometer above
 29.90 - if below 29.85. always rain
 hanging about 29.85 to 29.90 often rain. These remarks
 apply to So. Australia months March June & July

Feb 1884 Shipments to make Vacant things
 Howell on games
 Howell water work
 C. Thoms Slings, Learning the Forest Hill. Bull Dallo
 Pictures from water colour gallery. Phillips crocheting
 Thompson mabelly ear holness - Linton plate

March 5. 1885 List of shipments to look up at arrival

- | | |
|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * ^{for particulars see small note book} Edgworth ^{Torrin - Barunga} * ^{Belgium} Brigden ^{Norua} * ^{Belgium} Dothson ^{Norua} * Gladsstone ^{Belgium} * Hunt ^{John Rennie} * Hampton ^{Indis. Barunga} * Hollyer ^{Norua} * Halte ^{Lochess Hall} * Howell ^{Collingrove. Norua} * Hutte ^{collingrove} * Jacobson ^{Star of Denmark} * Mc Kay ^{Collingrove} * Most ^{Norua} * Marshall ^{Norua + cools things} * Missen ^{Collingrove} * Phillips ^{Jane Potter. Norua} * Raysome ^{John Rennie} * van ^{Rome} * Sehmidt ^{Rome} * Sooles ^{Rue of Sweden & Torrino} * Thrupp ^{Collingrove} * Schrader ^{Collingrove} * Vacant ^{Collingrove} * Wallis ^{Star of Denmark} * Weedon ^{Barunga} * Worcester ^{Star of Denmark} | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <u>me home with us</u> * Lange ^{Belgium} * Gladsstone ^{Belgium} * Hoogen ^{Belgium} * Winters ^{Belgium} * Mabels ^{Belgium} * van ^{Belgium} van Seubler tools art water gallery pictures - Bull 2 cases linen 1 - plate 1 - 1000 feet from Dickson's sent p Torrino 6 cases Gilbert p Proca To follow Loch - Malles Stretford clock Simon's in Colham Establis Du Gues |
|---|---|

Silver leadres "Shannon" 8 casks 200.4/ plow W/S
 311. " 349
 5 Em 11 cwt 187 rolls 1 cask 80.4/ " wood 315
 46 bags 1/11 " Sulphur 34

"Potosi"
 157 bags 14 Em 10 cwt. 7 2/ plow W/S 250 8.2
 44 - 4.11 1.1 23.7/ " 253.7/
 52 - 7.3.3.3 10.18/ "
 25 2.6.2. 13.4/ Sulphur 34.1.2
 "Silent"
 241 bags 6.11/-
 90 - 9.2/-

"Bithunga"
 1184 bags 118 tons

W/S

April 8th 1885

Servants & p? Evans men up to 4th April
 " Groom stable 20.20.
 " She 4th April 2.10/- See to be paid by time
 his mother was not paid. Of amount 5/6
 For those payments see my note book Morrisport

The children were all paid to 4th April

Steam Ship Co.

Adelaide Melbourne
 Xie Tigin "
 B. Australian W.A.
 Franklin W.A.
 Hinders S.E. coast
 Fini S.E. Melbourne
 Labra N.W. coast
 Forest 11.000 sheep
 Cloud Ham Horn
 Pitts Roy Gulf
 at way N.W. coast
 Invercargill Gulf
 Penola W.A. 1000 sheep
 Royal Shepherd Sydney
 all the ships when the Clyde has
 has been less than 1000
 suitable for the
 except the Royal Shepherd
 Earnings 185.000
 Expenses 165.000
 N.P. 20.000
 debt 40000

2 cases 2 cases 1 case shut
 James Shannon 0 1 case shut out of home 90 of Beltman
 5 cases Phillips 3 cases 1 case shut out of home 1 case
 p. 1 case

Stewenbagen

In leaving I wrote requested him to pay o ship

Collin von Hochs

I Marshall over 21 Chapel St

Hessen sarnow

Broadwood Spms

St. Mary

So ship only as already paid

St. Hochs etc

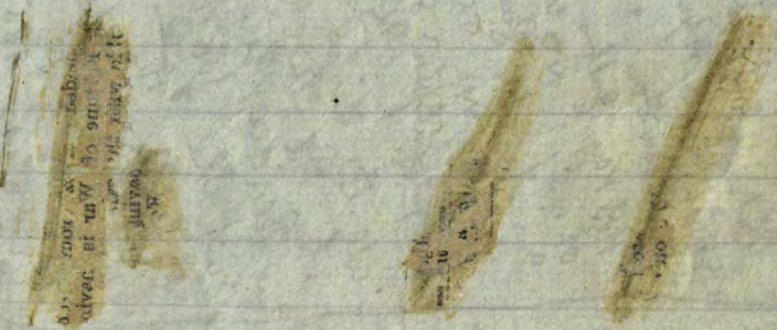
McKays & Chris. Holm

Morris etc. — Francis 7900 balance of emish from adland

Syndicates

Dunrobin	D
Orildana	A
Rosefield	R
Keswick	K
Hanson &	H
Wrbal	W
Angas & Willowie	A
Highbury	H
Gepps Cross	G

How is this for high?



Shares. Shares
Statement of my

Shares as in Ledger ¹⁸⁸⁵ 1885

Handwritten notes:
Script in 1885
Pound 30
Comm. 1885
H.M.

Handwritten notes:
5/11/1884
Valued in Ledger p share

Quantity / Description	Value	Value	Notes
1440 Wallaroo	1440	1440	
5000 Mercantile Marine	12631	17631	at cost 61/-
200 Bank of Adelaide	1200	1200	
100 Somerton Tram	100	100	
800 Parkside Tram	3800	3800	at par
1000 Pound Shares	750	500	at par
4 Apollo Soap Coy	550	100	at 1/2 cost
500 Steel Park - Drains	231	231	cost
1604 Mitcham Tram	3634	3000	45/2
4400 Westgate Coy	6999	6000	29/-
796 " "			15/-
17833 Glenelg Railways	2741	2741	10/-
1682 New Do	1034	2082	5/-
1281 Mounta	1281	1281	
5108 1/2 St. Britain Tin Coy			in Ledger at 1/2 for lot
300 Commercial Wharfs	1800	1800	6 p share
1400 Commercial Bank	7700		5.10/-
1000 Pt Adelaide Dock			
50 Pt Adelaide Land Shares	6000	5000	
So. Kapunda mine	406	100	
Dutchman and Lode Coy	339	339	
Bobby Burns	438	nil	
18 shares Trust saving Coy	10	10	
500 Northern Territory Land	450		
2099 So. Aust. Gas Coy	14222	16792	20/-
358 So. Aust. Coal Coy	328		
Land wharf Coy	199		
Olden wool Coy	7500	8530	
250 shares scrip England South Australian Coy	16400	6570	p share
450 Victorian Tram	434		
2 Adelaide Club Debentures	100		

Handwritten notes:
1470-7
17631
800
546
£1
3800
500
100
231
3000
6000
£2001
1781

Handwritten notes:
Paid up 27/6/1000
15/- paid up 1000
9/- paid up 500
Paid up 1604
Paid to 20/- 4400
Paid to 10/- 796
Paid 20/- 17833
Paid 5/- 1682
1281
Paid up £10 300
Paid to 80/- 1400
15 p up 1000
175 paid up 50
5000 shares 50 p
250 shares scrip

Handwritten notes:
2000 2099 paid
366 new p to 100 2500 at 8.4 leaving 2099 p shares
Buckinalls
£20
£8530
£6570 p share
See P.M. Jones letter
£688

Sampling a horse.

of broken horse.

1st Take him in hand with halter & rein - play a bamboo over him till he is quiet. Switch across over his head & let him occasionally smell it.

2nd Tie his head to his tail and make him go round for a good while playing bamboo near him and on him.

3rd Put on tackle with blinkers. Smash him about yard tugging at one side of his mouth & then to other.

Suddenly jerking him with both hands evenly and shouting wag. Go up to him spurring always.

Speaking to him thus "all right oh fellow" & soon

4th after this exercise do one after another of the following things.

A Tickle all over with the pole passing along belly and down legs and under tail.

B Set reins between hind legs and guide & stop him jerking rein smoothly up between hind legs.

Place long pole over one side and then on other turning horse both ways.

C Drive him round turning the pole suddenly up under his tail.

E Bang a Kerosene tin in front of him and make him smell it. The holder of the

Tin going one way you another. Then bang tin all about head back & so forth making it rattle

then tie it to his tail and trot him about kicking it against his quarters.

F Finally place pole between his hind legs striking it from his side as high as you can & drive him well about with

the pole between his legs and the Kerosene tin at his tail.

The same rules apply to an unbroken horse but you will have of course some difficulty in getting on

Silverton

Chapman gave me the following 22nd July 1886

Rehine mivesto

Bottle Bulbs 1150

Oil of 1555

Wasaues

427

This will be reduced by whatever expenses of buying on sale
a total loss

W. H. Stone's property

Number of Papers

W. H. Stone's position 10 April 1866

Sections	Alf.	Ests	W.S.S	As.
405	23	25	27	28
	26	29	33	30
	40	32		

Landed 35000 acres

Settled 1700

Selected 956

" 2957

38607 acres

4000 sheep

346 acres making 776

995 Glenlyon 1117

500 - Hill country 637

569 - National Park 637

Parliamentary 136 acres

Apprenticed 565

Bank account

f 5074

Mortgage

4800

Int. part of 1106.07

W. H. Selway Travel Horse. chest drawers washstand Dressing table of glass

Bedstead & spring mattress

Hair mattress

Wardrobe, washstand, Dress table of glass Travel horse

& commission on to Selway 79.7.6

f 26

7.12.6

2.15.6

43.00

C. Stokes. see ad. Missie Lee.

Saddle cloths from D. W. Murray 20 April 1886

1 piece 40 in Selfsame 22lb Felt.

318 in thickness 6479.

12 yds @ 42 lbs 22

3.17/

Canvas water proof

1/9

1/4 of 1/2

3.18.9

1.11

f 3.16.10



W. H. Stoddard
1874
Ex cricket team
captain

H Simpson, Seniors
 collection of assets with E of A. as given by Simpson
 Ridge Path 15000. Shares in Barren value 7500 North Adelaide 1500
 Section 8 by Torrens Island 250 (10 1/2 acres) Horse Allotment 1000
 Land at Birkenhead 200ft to Post Office 5000 4 allotments Woolloomooloo 1000
 Section 8 by 12 1/2 acres Torrens Island 250 part sec. 409 65 acres Woodville 1500
News value 4 Crown leases 10000 Birksgate SS 32.500 Verulam 2000
Athens 2000 Hulks Clarendon Fordite Chilton Tweed = 1400.
Interden S.S. 28000 Adelaide S.S. Co $\frac{50 \text{ shares} \times 5 \text{ sh.}}{10 \times 5} = 500$
Humbley Mine 535 Shales 600 Post Office 760 Shales 6000
 500 interest in Woodville estate Total £116.500

Wm Stone of Palmyra account of estate given

Imperial April 10. 1886
Adelaide real estate 346 320 - -
Glenelg Railway 995 597 -
Merchants Marines 500 1500 -
National Bank 569 od 5121
Palmyra 163 acres 1750
allotment W.B. 25x142 250
Sections suburban to the River
no. 67. 6 acres road no. 229 10 acres } 36 acres
no. 223 6 - no. 242 6 acres } suburban
no. 246 7 acres roads } to the River 100
Scrub Rum 33000 acres Rent 2 1/2% acre
 956 - select land
 2951 - " "
 1900 - scrub land } valueless
 4000 sheep per day 500? } unless you
Bank overdraft 5074 } can
W.B. 25x142 lay 4500 } improvements
9574

But she has been going on fooling
 away money & in a few months will
 probably be giving herself

Messrs Swan Brothers, bleachers and mill-spinners, Kirkcaldy, have just issued circulars to the effect that they have placed their books in the hands of a chartered accountant in Edinburgh, with the view of preparing a balance-sheet to lay before their creditors on an early day. The liabilities are stated to be upwards of £25,000. The firm is one of the oldest in Kirkcaldy, and employs somewhere about 700 workpeople. Should the mill and bleachfield be stopped, it will prove a serious fair for Kirkcaldy and Kinghorn. Dundee merchants are largely affected by the failure, some of them being involved to the extent of £5000.

1897

WEEKLY EDITION.

MR. HERBERT SPENCER
VOLUME.

Often probably in the history of philosophy will the circumstances attending the publication of Mr. Spencer's "Synthetic Philosophy" be told, and always with admiration of its author. With unflinching industry and perseverance, in the face of much discouragement, and in spite of indifferent health, Mr. Herbert Spencer has pursued his gigantic enterprise, and in his 76th year he is able to announce the completion of a work which has been the purpose of his life. It is impossible not to be struck by the wide sweep of the inquiries, the vast knowledge which the task has involved, and the magnificence of the conception first shadowed forth in the "Social Statics," clearly stated in the "First Principles," and illustrated in a thousand ways in the later volumes of his "Synthetic Philosophy." Not even Leibnitz based his speculations on a wider range of knowledge. The single-minded devotion of Descartes and Spinoza to the pursuit of philosophical truth did not surpass the self-denying concentration of Mr. Spencer on his great object. By his curiosity ranging over all fields of knowledge, his desire to seek illustrations in every domain of human activity, and to keep in touch with the practical work of the world, while speculating on its abstrusest problems, we are reminded more of Aristotle than of any other of Mr. Spencer's predecessors. In an age prone to specialization—each teacher generally content to cultivate a small corner of the province of science—Mr. Spencer has been an influence for good to many besides his disciples; he has corrected one-sided conceptions; he has made men of science aware of their relative positions; he has helped to expel from science in England a certain aversion to speculative thought, once too characteristic of all but its best representatives. But as the exposition of his philosophy has proceeded, defects, hidden at first from most eyes, have become plainer. Inconsistencies, some of which he has endeavoured to eliminate, have been revealed. Some of our correspondents have lately pointed out one or two such discrepancies; and they might have added that, in consequence of corrections or qualifications made from time to time, the principles of his system have become somewhat less definite than when first stated. It is the weakness of the most cleverly devised systems of eclecticism that the incongruity of their ingredients is sooner or later revealed to every eye. From that fate Mr. Spencer's doctrines have not wholly escaped. More than once we can see that features of his teaching have been

Sampling choises.

- 1) Play a bamboo all over horse nooblinker
 - 2 Tie lead to tail and make him go round
 - 3 Put on tackling and smask him about yard stopping for tug & woa
- Then do amongst other things
Tie all over with the pole
Plein about legs - between legs
Pole well up under tail and up on
Jords with jerks
Tie pole to both sides and make him turn both ways
Kerosine tin to his tail - Stamp & rattle it
over him and in front of him
Tie pole between his hind legs & make him not round with it

15. Sep 1886

on. He had his brother Abraham and
for some of their fathers estate which is
The share of William Abraham the
would put in the margin

The close of the volume is in the main a powerful and earnest plea for liberty—liberty in industry, politics, and the realm of opinion; freedom from the tyranny of inspectors, statutes, trade unions, bureaucracy, and militarism; a protest against the dogmas of "our many-headed Pope," and a lament that the "individual and the State is more and more." Never, perhaps, since Humboldt and Mill pressed the claim of the individual to free development, has this doctrine been stated so cogently. Of the "near future" Mr. Spencer writes despondently. For the time evil has triumphed, and the forces of freedom are overborne in the struggle.

In what way the coming transformation will be affected is of course uncertain. A sudden substitution of the régime proposed for the régime which exists, as intended by bearers of the red flag, seems less likely than a progressive metamorphosis. To bring about change it needs but gradually to extend State-regulation and restrain individual action. If the central administration and the multiplying local administrations go on adding function to function; if year after year more things are done by public agency, and fewer things left to be done by private agency; if the businesses of companies are one after another taken over by the State or the municipality, while the businesses of individuals are progressively trencned upon by official competitors, then, in no long time, the present voluntary industrial organization will have its place entirely usurped by a compulsory industrial organization. Eventually the brain-worker will find that there are no places left save in one or other public department; while the hand-worker will find that there are none to employ him save public officials. And so will be established a state in which no man can do what he likes, but every man must do what he is told.

An entire loss of freedom will thus be the fate of those who do not deserve the freedom they possess. They have been weighed in the balances and found wanting, having neither the required idea nor the required sentiment.

the proper
payment for
base but

6000
stop they are
same time

Wm Shannon	370	2734 acres	40000000 + N. Plume
J Shannon	800	284	N Plume & Bag of
W Shannon	350	356	4000000 N Plume & Bag of
		143	Bag of
	[3788		
		3517 acres	

Sampling Horses.

- 1) Play a bamboo all over horse ^{noobles}
- 2 Tie lead to tail and make him go round
- 3 put on packing and smock him about
yard stopping for a woa

Then do amongst other things
 Tickle all over with pole
 Rem about legs - between legs
 pole well up under tail rub up o
 down with jerks
 Tie pole to both sides and make him turn
 both ways
 Kerosine tin to his tail - Stamp & scratch it
 over him and in front of him
 Tie pole between his hind legs & make
 him trot round with it

15. Sep 1886

Called W. Wm Shannon. He and his brother Abraham are
 thinking of going in for some of their fathers estate which is
 to be sold on 14th Oct. The share of William Abraham the
 larger is 1/4. They want put in the 1/4th as margin
 and ask Edw to find the remaining 3/4th.

William wants to buy part of another division of the property
 but not more than 1/8th of the whole so that his payment for
 that which he buys him self w^d nearly cover his purchase but
 he wants a temporary loan of the whole

For the 1st loan I quoted 6% for 3 years up to 6000
 points in addition to his 1/8th share of the whole ^{at the rate they are} other ^{land} ^{to buy}
 a share of more land of the fathers to be sold or some time
 and this share to go in reduction of the balance
 they give us whatever comes to them

7 Feb 1888.

Antoin Wm Shannon
 with me. (The one above the line)

W & C. Shannon	[2268	2754 acres	40000000 + N. Plume
Wm Shannon	370	284 -	N Plume & Bag of
A Shannon	800	356 -	40000000 N Plume & Bag of
W Shannon	350	143 -	Bag of
	[3788	3517 acres	

Dec. 1886.

W. Spencer's estate

Total liabilities Dec 31. 946

Contingent stated at 25947

Assets deemed 68.760

Free 3011.12.2

As against Contingent

his share of the properties in

stated at £47,800

Instant mortgage of 19000 apt security mainly East Adelaide property

Mortgages transferred	540	"	Misc Locals	790
^{only not as to whom} Yorks peninsula Coy	1200	"	604 acres land in Kintailul.	1
Grange Land Coy	3500	"	34. Grange allotments	
Union Bank	2150	against	allotments East Adelaide. 95 Buss	
			200 share North Terrace.	

Adelaide Insurance (Life) Coy	"	Grange Hotel 22 Collingwood
Public Trustee	£3500	against
	7500	Leone at Perth
	432	"

David Murray 6000

7 1/2 interest in Section 108, 109, 110, 114, 115, 7120, 1129 Tal magu allotments. Henty Beach 200 shares of Tilly's Swamp. German reef valued £600 Pt. Northfield £100 Muba Ka 200

Henty Beach Coy	2150	932 ft Henty Beach 607
W. P. Lunn	1000	mortgage Sh Harvey allotment 3 P.A
Commercial Bank	2700	Kapunda marble
Bank of N. Zealand	1901	1/2 interest 22 acres in 1888
		75 ft west woodville
		10 allotments Grange
		7 P. Ferguson with 1000

James Hahny	800	8 roomed house Grange
H. R. Fuller	350	astalwegs P/Note 2 50 muba
A. V. Ridley	230	30x90 in Kintailul Parade
North Terrace Land Coy	200	100 own shares
W. S. Ridley	450	stone at Prospect 2 Grange land

Lefreres Coy	140	
Northon land Coy	322	
Wharf land Coy	1501	
Balloon Range Coy	30	
Trustees of the	30	
Hill Coy	19	
W. H. H. Coy	200	apt 260 muba bankless
Courts & Taxes	97	

Bank of N. Zealand for 2000

57946

Proportionals of guaranteed see list of securities

I have paid mortgage calls

W Spence

Contingent liabilities

Marine Residence Coy	12,450
Wharf & Land Coy	8,700
Tri to Mutual	3,300
By S. A	800
By Amstelasia	200
Mutual of Victoria	150
Tokio Marine Bank	369
	<u>28,949</u>

14 August 1890 properties
C. Wommi selectura

These contingent liabilities are of some amount possible calls or in BWSA possibly a guarantee of Wommi Spence's interest in the properties I presume in each instance good enough. These presumptive claims

I Stillin & Lee No. 1000 1600 unaffairland 2500. 2 claim 3000

M. King & Co Sec'd 2000 unsecured 9000 A. Foster Sec'd 1800 Tenant 6000

London 1000 Summ 1500 B.K. of Australia 15,000 South Trustees 28,500

Total liabilities 121,350

Assets. Land at Adelaide 30000. Shares 6000 Life Policy 4500 Boston Stage 3250

and Sanders 15,203. West 6000 net 2176. Total assets 86,160

Shear's & Stomachans note

So Australian Coy

By 200 e 64 1/2

200 e 65

Here names afterwards
reps 5 of capital

Johns for her took 150 shares

100 E.C. Pow 185 shares 531. 13

25 De Beers 441. 16. 7

50 Jager Fountain 671. 5. 11

West Australian
granite 50 e 10
Boulders 20.

Asper Hill
2000 e 64 1/2

South Australian Company 8th Oct 1895

Sparks notes remitted London 2000 2000 2000 15 July 1895

Individuals By shares 25560

26,940

R Finghans on Sharp's instructions 5 Nov 1895

Simple headstone to mark my brother's grave - mother wishes it in
form of plain stone - no inscription

Wrote this mother in loving memory of

Thomas Sharp - Born in London Nov 27 1857

Died in Adelaide Oct 24 1895

Silver Pieces

April 1896. per Massie's

Silver Tankard £45 Invenance 1704 45

1 Scam bottle Dutch 9.10/

1 Two handed box with lid 7.5/7

1 Self cellar Irish 10

Silver poplar non succulering Populus Bohica

S. Smith populus leucocarpa choice

Tree with blossoms like lily of valley

Proca comitoides

Decy. 23 - 1897. J. Bd. 40. 4/

" " " J.S. 1200 London 7000 Bank. 12.000 - 4.8.

2100 Stamp - 4.8 2000 acres. Stamp: acres?

Shavers Journals see J

Splaining (For explicit speeches & other books)

arranges (I mean in the paper) 1859 Evans began in March & said he was rather late

SALE OF ST. ALBANS YEARLINGS.

SENSATIONAL PRICES.

[By Telegraph.]
[FROM TRUMPATOR.]

Melbourne, March 4.

The annual sale of yearlings bred by Mr. W. R. Wilson took place at St. Albans to-day. A special train, which left Spencer-street at 11 o'clock, had on board all the leading racing men in the colonies. Cabs conveyed the party to the scene of action, and after luncheon the sale began in a new enclosure which had been specially prepared for the occasion. It was soon seen that the quality of the youngsters was duly appreciated. The sixth lot topped the thousand, Mr. Crozier (of Adelaide) being the buyer; but the brother to Correeze brought 2,300 gs., which is the highest price ever paid for a yearling in Australasia. Mr. Chirnside's principal opponent for this colt was a well-known South Australian for whom Mr. W. T. Jones was bidding. The next highest was 800 gs., which Mr. R. M. Turner paid for a filly out of Nightmare, the dam of Mentor and La Tosca. Everything catalogued was sold, twenty-eight lots realizing 9,860 gs., or an average of 387 gs. This is the most successful sale of yearlings ever held in the colonies. The following are the prices:—Colt, by Boolka from Phiz, Mr. Littlewood, 50 gs.; colt, by Robinson Crusoe—Rustic Lass, Mr. D. O'Brien, 190 gs.; colt, by First King—Hatason, Mr. Foulsham, 450 gs.; filly, by Robinson Crusoe—Blonde, Mr. W. Muggridge, 80 gs.; colt, by Newminster—Zuleika, Mr. Littlewood, 75 gs.; colt, by Robinson Crusoe—Ouida, Mr. John Crozier, 1,075 gs.; filly, by First King—Lady Keith, Mr. F. McEvoy, 425 gs.; colt, by Newminster—Primrose, Mr. Andrew Chirnside, 2,300 gs.; filly, by Newminster—Zillah, Mr. J. Turnbull, 175 gs.; colt, by Robinson Crusoe—Eileen, Mr. John Crozier, 250 gs.; filly, by First King—Europa, Mr. H. E. Beddington, England, 175 gs.; colt, by Newminster—Nina, Mr. P. Russell, 425 gs.; colt, by First King—Pilgrimage, Mr. J. Mayo, 125 gs.; filly, by Robinson Crusoe—Nightmare, Mr. R. M. Turner, 800 gs.; colt, by First King—Lady Disdain, Mr. W. P. McGregor, 250 gs.; colt, by Newminster—Melodious, Mr. Foulsham, 575 gs.; filly, sister to Vengeance, by Newminster—Vindex, Mr. A. Chirnside, 525 gs.; colt, by Newminster—Little Sister, Mr. A. Chirnside, 400 gs.; colt, by Robinson Crusoe—Vandeville, Mr. John Crozier, 300 gs.; filly, by Newminster—Margaret, Mr. J. Mayo, 110 gs.; colt, by First King—Chloe, Mr. Conway, 65 gs.; filly, by Robinson Crusoe—Princess Alice, Mr. R. M. Turner, 100 gs.; colt, by Newminster—Oceana, Mr. F. McNamara, 110 gs.; filly, by First King—Solitude, Mr. J. Monaghan, 30 gs.; colt, by Robinson Crusoe—Mowerina, Mr. Carlslake, 140 gs.; colt, by Newminster—Idalia, Mr. J. Brown, 75 gs.; colt, by Robinson Crusoe—Annita, Mr. Brown, 375 gs.; filly, by Newminster—Mrs. S. Miller, 130 gs.; filly, by Newminster—Ootoroon, Mr. C. Summers, 100 gs.; colt, by Newminster—Dearest, filly, sister to Vengeance, 450 gs.; Aroth, filly, sister to Sir Modred—Spinaker, Mr. Brown, 50 gs.; filly, by Danton—John, 27½ gs.

"JOHN L." ON THE GENTLER SEX.

John L. Sullivan, in an account he has given of the "Carson Tournament," refers, we gather from the *New York Tribune*, to the presence of Mrs. Fitzsimmons at the ringside as one of the features of that inspiring spectacle that met his most cordial approval. As a rule Mr. Sullivan says he is "not in favor of having ladies at fights," though "it is natural that they should admire fighters." Lest it might be inferred that this was a self-complacent deduction from his own experience with the other sex, he instances George Washington, who was also "a fighter, and no man was more admired by the ladies than he was." Concerning Mrs. Fitzsimmons he is free to say that her conduct "was admirable. No woman could have conducted herself with greater solicitude. Apart from the fact that I should never permit myself to criticise the individual conduct of any lady Sullivan continues, "I cannot say too much for the good it did Fitzsimmons to have her wife there." Her "cheering words and advice"—as, for instance, when she said "Hit him in the ribs; keep at him in the eye; hit him alone; you can never hit

BEAKING THE NEWS.

Some people really seem to have no regard for other's feelings. There is a story told of a costermonger who went out for a drive in his country on a donkey barrow. On the way home one of the men fell out and broke his neck. The other two were very much surprised over the difficult question of breaking the news to the unfortunate widow. "You must tell it to me," said one of them at last, "I'll tell it to her." "You'll do it gentle like," said his friend, and he promised that he would. So they put the body at the bottom of the barrow, covered it up, and drove up to the house of the deceased man's house. The news-aker got out and knocked at the door. When the wife appeared he asked, "Does Mrs. Brown live here?" "I'm Mrs. Brown," replied the woman, "but, thank God, I ain't a widder." "Ain't you!" was the answer. "You just go and look in that coming cart!" This was not intended for a joke, but wives don't like to find out that they are widows in such an abrupt manner.

Kilmarnock, 27 Sept. 1890

Mr. Barr Smith's family.

Having examined the

Funeral Book kept by the

there I did find

the main

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Copy of inscription on Tomb-
stone near East End of Church
in Kilmanno's Church Yard,
Ayrshire, Scotland.

To the memory of
Robert Smith, late of Gowandrie,
Born 4th June 1760, Died 19th November
1842.

Also
Margaret Smith,
His Spouse, Born 23rd August 1760,
Died 14th April 1824, with
Five of their Children,
James, Elizabeth, James
Mary and Janet.

Certified to be a correct copy

William Lindsay
Registrar of Births, &c.

Kilmanno, 27 Sept. 1890.

Mr. Barr Smith's family.

r. Sir, Having examined the
vival Book kept by the Sexton
here, I did not find any entry
Robert Smith's death only
his name was mentioned, &
the map ~~showed~~ where his tomb-
stone was to be found.

I now annex copy of the inscrip-
tion found on the same relative to
Robert Smith & his family. The
name under of the inscription on
such relative to Hugh Smith of
Brackea & his family, under
neath the annexed.

You can send me a fee of 2/2⁶
in stamps, for which accept my

Yours faithfully
Wm Lindsay

Splaining (7)
arranges
said he was

NEW SOUTH
deducted.
sales of
buildings
YEARLINGS.

(The other book)

Evans began in March

all wife there. Her "cheering words and
advice"—as, for instance, when she said,
"Hit him in the ribs; keep at him in the
ribs; leave his jaw alone; you can never hurt
his jaw"—Mr. Sullivan thinks, were of the
greatest encouragement to her heroic husband.
... a lady of whom any man

God, I ain't a widder." "Ain't you?" was
the answer. "You just go and look in that
blooming cart!" This was not intended for a
joke, but wives don't like to find out that they
are widows in such an abrupt manner.

Succession of person
claiming under child born
after death of Testator

1897

OUTER HOUSE.

(Before Lord Stormonth-Darling.)

M.P.—JOHN SMITH'S TRUSTEES V. MARY SMITH
OR GRANT AND OTHERS.

Judgment was pronounced to-day in an action raised for the purpose of deciding questions which had arisen in the administration of the estate left by the late John Smith, wine and spirit merchant, Glasgow. Mr Smith died on 6th April 1876, leaving a will, dated 5th August 1873, by which he made certain provisions for his wife, and directed his trustees to hold the residue of his estate for behoof of his two daughters, Mary Smith or Grant, Carfin Street, Glasgow, and Margaret Smith, Sauchiehall Street, there, and their issue. At the date of the will these two daughters were the only children he had. But on 13th March 1876, a few weeks before his death, another daughter was born to him named Alice. She survived him, but died on 16th January 1878. Lord Stormonth-Darling, in disposing of the case, said that this multiplepointing had been brought by John Smith's trustees in consequence of the decision in Elder's Trustees, which was the first case in Scotland establishing the proposition that the "conditio si testator sine liberis decesserit" operated in favour of a child born after the date of the settlement, even when the competition was not with strangers but with other children of the testator alive at its date. What really gave rise to the competition in this case was that Mrs Grant was the child of a first marriage, while Margaret Smith and the deceased Alice were children of a second. Thus, if the settlement was imperative Margaret would take, in her own right and as her sister's heir, two-thirds of the estate "ab intestato" instead of one-half under the will. Mrs Grant stated a plea against her sister's title. But alternatively to that she made certain averments of which she asked a proof. The substance of these averments was that the testator, in full view of Alice's birth, deliberately and of set purpose forebore to alter his will, and declared his intention not to do so. It seemed to his Lordship, however, that the case of Elder's Trustees, and the comments of Lord M'Laren upon it in the case of M'Kie, were conclusive against the competency of any proof of declarations of intention either as setting up the will or as fortifying the presumption against its existence. The other circumstances relied on by Mrs Grant required no proof. The case must therefore be decided on the record, and if Alice survived and had been the claimant, the decision in Elder's Trustees would have been directly applicable, for there the claim was made by the tutor of the child born after the date of the will. But here it was made by the heir of the child, and Mrs Grant's preliminary plea was that the right of challenge was personal to the child, and that no representative had any right to maintain it. This plea was founded on the case of Watt v. Jarvie, referred to with approbation by Lord Newton and Lord Pitmilley in Colquhoun v. Campbell, and cited by Lord M'Laren as an authority for the proposition that the right of challenge was personal. His Lordship was not aware that the case of Watt had ever been overruled, and he was of opinion that it was correct in favour of Mrs Grant's plea. Some confusion had been introduced into this branch of the law by a rigid adherence to the phraseology of the Roman law. It might be that by that law the subsequent birth of a child "eo ipso" revoked a father's will, because it could not be disinherited except by express words, and that was not our law, and to say that a will was by the mere birth of a child was rather a strained expression. If so it would be difficult to say that a will once revoked could ever be restored to vitality by the lapse of time or change of circumstances or a new act of the maker. But if the child born after the date of the will predeceased the testator, the will held good. These difficulties were avoided if the will were held to be affected from the first by the implied condition that it should not remain valid if a child were subsequently born and were alive at the testator's death. A statement of the rule there was no doubt correct, but it was illogical or contrary to principle in so far as it required the further qualification that the challenge must be made by or for the child himself. Indeed, the whole rule, viz., that a father was under a legal obligation to make provision for a surviving child, was in harmony with the principle underlying the rule, viz., that a father was under a legal obligation to make provision for a surviving child, and he was under no such obligation towards his other children or their representatives. In accordance with the decision in Elder's Trustees the trustees were directed to hold the estate in trust for the child.

My mother married twice
had daughter by each wife but
Alice's mother
of Testator some before
his death
Succession of this will -
Alice survived him, and died
at 2 years.
Her full sister claimed as
her heir 1/3 of estate
ie 1/3 in her own right
1/3 as heir to the Alice that I
Daughter of M'Laren all said
Testator knowing of Alice, omitted
her name in his will
This did not hold water but
of Alice survived and was
the claimant - all right
but Alice did not claim
The claim was made by her sister
Court held that the right
to claim was personal
to Alice who father and
did not pass to her heirs
will was not revoked by the
birth of child
Rule. Father is liable for provision
to the child, surviving him
but mother would otherwise
be child's representative

John Smith's Trustees—Mr R.
son & Gulland, W.S.
Margaret Smith—Mr W. C.
& Gulland, W.S.
Grant—Mr Christie,
W.S.

South Australian Company
By Sparks letter of 7th June 4. 1898

Remittances.	Dividends
1895. 51500	25.560
1896. 52500	28.400
1897. 40.000	28.400
<u>144000</u>	<u>82.360</u>

82.360

61.640 Held back from shareholders in 3 years or 4. of a share

May 1898. 20.000 half dividend 14200

South Australian Company.
Adelaide 8 June 98

Dear Mr Barr Smith

I was coming up to see you when your letter arrived.

I could not find Mr Cunningham, so I wrote to him - see enclosed.

I must acknowledge I cannot explain the toy's balance sheets but this office has remitted

in 1895	£ 51,500	
1896	£ 52,500	
1897	£ 40,000	
May 98	£ 20,000	£ 164,000

The dividends paid have been

1895	£ 25,560	
1896	£ 28,400	
1897	£ 28,400	
1898 (half)	£ 14,200	96,560

Surplus £ 67,440
say 2.4.76 p share
all to £ 2.10 p share, not considered

ing the £10,000 - in hand here.
from faithfully
H. J. Spence

MPO.
OLIVER
ENTH AN
FRIDAY
ered:-
CATTLE
HOR
CHEVY
5 BLAC
HALF
OXFOL
GREYF
NOTE.
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N.B.-St
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Valleytie
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tion.
AL
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As a mail further tip Jan 1900
 these may be market prices
 £25⁰ 14.10
 60/- 35/-
 £15 to 20 11.10/-
 By branches at £10 to 11
 St Boulders C 24 to 25/
 Assurance £8 to 9

These prospective rises in the case of the St Boulders + Assurance
 depend upon solution of the smelting difficulty
 Crossed sheep N.S. Wales.
 Review of Review Feb 1900.

What Drought Costs.
 Much melancholy arithmetic is emerging to prove how terribly during the last few years the colonies have suffered from drought. Thus in New South Wales the number of sheep has shrunk from 61,831,416 in 1891 to 35,782,622 in 1899. Here is a table of figures extending over nine years that might almost be described as being, like the prophet's roll, "written within and without in lamentation and mourning and woe":—

Sheep in New South Wales on December 31.	
1891	61,831,416
1892	58,080,114
1893	56,980,688
1894	56,977,270
1895	47,617,687
1896	48,318,790
1897	43,952,897
1898	41,241,004
1899	35,782,622

Lord Strathcona (Smith)
 had a man Stephen (Stephen)

The modern progress of Canada is bound up with two Scots, whose life-story forms a veritable romance.

~~Strathcona & Stephen~~

Smith from Morayshire
 Stephen a Banffshire

Donald Smith (Strathcona) was shipped when he was 16 to an uncle Stewart in Canada - entered the Hudson Bay Co service & passed 30 years at Ungava Labrador, Selkirk and Esquimaux & Furstenburg - latter became resident Chief Commissioner - in 1870 was elected member for Manitoba and retained his seat till 1880. During 1880 to 1887 he planned & started the Canadian Pacific Railway in 1887 became member for Manitoba. Chancellor of the McGill University (Stephen) had at Stephen his cousin was in the service of a prominent firm of St Pauls clock & jewellers - went to Canada 1850. Became manufacturer of woollen goods - was largely interested in railways. The two boys in covenant a yickion to the McGill University - Lord Strathcona has no children - an adopted daughter married the son of the Glasgow merchant who has been made a peer.

GREAT BRITAIN'S SECRET SERVICE.

Long before the war-cloud in South Africa burst, almost every yard of the Transvaal had been carefully surveyed and mapped out; every coign of vantage had been carefully noted. Not only is the entire country cateologically known to the British authorities, but there is not a fort or earthwork throughout the length and breadth of the land whose strong and weak points have not been ascertained by British officials. How is this done? Many other instances of English ubiquity are on record. It may be remembered how the Government in 1876-82 was enabled to easily check the machinations of the Fenians in Ireland, how the conspirators upon landing from America were arrested one after the other despite the most careful disguises. From whom did the Government obtain this information? Another striking evidence of a subtle omniscient agency underlying affairs of State will be, no doubt, recalled by many. Russia agreed to forego the war indemnity incurred by Turkey provided the latter Power would allow the Muscovite fleet to have uninterrupted passage through the Dardanelles. But the English Government not only knew of this, but actually checkmated the wily Russian without the British Ambassador being any the wiser. Many other instances could be cited to prove how well the Ministry at home is acquainted with every event of importance which transpires in any part of the world. How is this information gleaned, and by whom?

It is not generally known that the entire official world of Europe is honeycombed by a gigantic system of espionage. We have foreign spies in our very midst. They are in our dockyards, our public offices, our fashionable clubs, our big hotels—everywhere, in fact, where information can be picked up likely to be of service to the Powers they represent. It is impossible to detect these gentry, so innocent are the avocations they follow. Who would suspect a chef, a waiter, a clerk, or a labourer of being a paid agent of a foreign Power?

So Great Britain, powerless to cope with these undesirable visitors, decided to do the best thing under the circumstances, and imitate the Continental countries, and today the British secret service is one of the most complete, if not the best, in the world. Its modus operandi is, of course, kept rigidly from the knowledge of every one save a chosen few. Parliament votes £40,000 annually for its maintenance, but how this money is disbursed and what is obtained for the expenditure, none but the very inner ring can hazard more than a guess. The Secret Service remains to-day a sealed book, the pages of which are jealously guarded from prying eyes. In the gigantic clockwork of the British Government the most insignificant causes often produce the most gigantic effects. An English Minister is perhaps called away from the dinner-table for a brief moment. Some thing important may have occurred, or perhaps the merest trifle claims his attention. He converses in a low tone with a quietly-dressed gentleman in the ante-room and returns shortly to the table again. No one takes the slightest notice. The Minister shows an untroubled brow, and the general conversation is renewed. But in that short minute the fate of an Empire may have been sealed.

A good idea of the secrecy observed in affairs of State may be gained when several members of Cabinet meet together at a dinner. A messenger enters with a despatch, which he hands in a locked casket to one of the Ministers. Drawing his private key from his pocket, a Privy Councillor opens the casket, reads the despatch, replaces it, and, instead of passing it on to his brother Minister at his elbow, relocks the casket and hands it back to the messenger. The same performance is repeated with every Cabinet Minister present. Great Britain may have a difficult task yet before her in the Transvaal. But the difficulty will certainly not be increased by an imperfect knowledge of the country with which she is at war. No public works have lately been undertaken in the Transvaal upon whose working staff some British agent has not secured a footing. So persistent, indeed, are the Secret Service emissaries that when recently great difficulty was experienced in gaining information respecting the strength of the fort outside Johannesburg, one of the British agents actually committed an offence against the laws of the Transvaal Republic on purpose to be put in the convict gang engaged in building the fort. During his sentence he kept his eyes and ears wide open, with the result that the "circles official" in London are now as wise as the authorities at Pretoria or Johannesburg itself. Who shall say, in the face of these facts, that the Secret Service agents do not materially help to win England's battles?—"Daily Mail."

Seaham Colliery value
100,000 shares which have 14000 face 20/-

1400
April rec^d. £280 Div^d. 4/4 per share
1400 shares for the half year
by annuities on half balance sheet shows
output nearly 750 tons daily of round coal
authorised improvements will increase this
to a possible 1000 tons daily
output for last year 199,988 worth of 60,318-10-0
equal to 6/11^d per ton
wages & charges for same period 47,403-4-9
So the cost of coal was 4/10¹/₂ per ton
Leaving a margin of 1/2¹/₂ a ton
to cover management. Bad Debts -
General Expenses - Directors fees -
interest on borrowed money Dividends
and replacements of capital or
borrowed money (Borrowed 37,500)

Laffort & Co. supplies supplied 1901
Names & quantities of
S. the woollen plants
supplied by Laffort in 1901
for cut & Bales

- 71- 50 crescent
- 57- 100 Crusty Edith
- 67- 300 Arthur's Veitch 200
- 107- 28 garnets Veitch
- 207- 25 Laytons Sledation
- 207- 25 Laytons Noble
- 216 300 Red Chillian
- 61- 300 Royal Sovereign 200
- 107- 25 Sharpless
- 57- 50 Reflexion
- 1200 in all

J.P. Shurtz

Sugar

In 1892. Prof. A.C. Smith

Says.

Medical District 2800 Physicians

The industry in 10 years
was worth 2,561,946

In same time £175460 paid in

wages to white is 97000 panning

of Kanaka labor is stopped

20 to 30 thousands and white in

N. Queensland will be thrown

out of employment

A fanciful extravaganza in two acts, entitled "The Tale of a Pigtail in the Realms of Thinkee-Thinkee," was recently presented at Bishop's Court, Freshfield. It was written for the boys of that school by Mr. J. P. Short; the scene is laid in "Ever so Far Away;" and the period is "In the days of old, when we were young." Bishop White-side, who witnessed the excellent impersonations of the young actors in the bright extravaganza, expressed a hope that the author would do some more similar work, as good plays for schools and colleges were much needed. Two acts of wit and humour in dramatic form he considered something to be thankful for, and a part of education.

Total Kanaka

Population in 1892-9362

Medical District 2896

Bundaberg 2846

Other parts of Queensland 3640 9362 Total

Gorens in Cash
and was a total loss

4216.14.5

Div. Div.
from S. Britain
101 Dec
1881. 5028.3.6
in Dec Div? 730.0.0
5758.3.6

S. Britain shares &
debentures stand in
my books at

4955.19.-
8972.13.5

NAMES OF SHAREHOLDERS.	SHARES IN TORRENS TIN COMPANY, LIMITED.			PAYMENTS ACCOUNT TORRENS TIN SHARES.								
	FIRST ISSUE.	SECOND ISSUE, NOW MADE.	TOTAL.	FIRST ISSUE PAID.		SECOND ISSUE TO BE PAID.		TOTAL.				
Thomas Elder ..	34	34	68	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
W. W. Hughes ..	34	34	68	850	0	0	850	0	0	1,700	0	0
R. Barr Smith ..	34	34	68	850	0	0	850	0	0	1,700	0	0
A. L. Elder ..	24	24	48	850	0	0	850	0	0	1,700	0	0
George Elder ..	24	24	48	600	0	0	600	0	0	1,200	0	0
J. L. Stirling ..	12	12	24	600	0	0	600	0	0	1,200	0	0
E. C. Stirling ..	12	12	24	300	0	0	300	0	0	600	0	0
Wm. Elder ..	10	10	20	300	0	0	300	0	0	600	0	0
Wm. Shakspeare ..	7	7	14	250	0	0	250	0	0	500	0	0
S. Higgs ..	5	5	10	175	0	0	175	0	0	350	0	0
H. C. James ..	4	4	8	125	0	0	125	0	0	250	0	0
				100	0	0	100	0	0	200	0	0
	200	200	400	5,000	0	0	5,000	0	0	10,000	0	0

Adelaide, 28th January, 1875.

SHARES IN GREAT BRITAIN TIN MINING COMPANY, LIMITED.	PAYMENTS ACCOUNT GREAT BRITAIN SHARES.								
	TOTAL COST.		PAYMENT MADE.		BALANCE TO BE PAID.				
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
78	3,570			2,751	1	5	2,550	0	0
www	3,570			2,751	1	5	2,550	0	0
AD	3,570			2,751	1	5	2,550	0	0
u.g	2,520			1,941	18	7	1,800	0	0
g.r.	2,520			1,941	18	7	1,800	0	0
g.s	1,260			970	19	4	900	0	0
gcs	1,260			970	19	4	900	0	0
wE	1,050			809	2	9	750	0	0
w	735			566	7	11	525	0	0
w Shakspeare	735			566	7	11	525	0	0
S Higgs	525			404	11	5	375	0	0
H.C. James	420			323	13	1	300	0	0
	21,000			16,182	15	3	15,000	0	0
							1,182	15	3

In addition to the
4600 shares were bought
Jan 1874 from Andrew
& divided to them
Sir J. Elder 1533 1/3
R. Barr Smith 1533 1/3
W. W. Hughes 1533 1/3

5104 Elder
5103 www
5102 AD
Stirling
W. Elder
W. Shakspeare
S. Higgs
H.C. James

3570
1533 1/3
5103

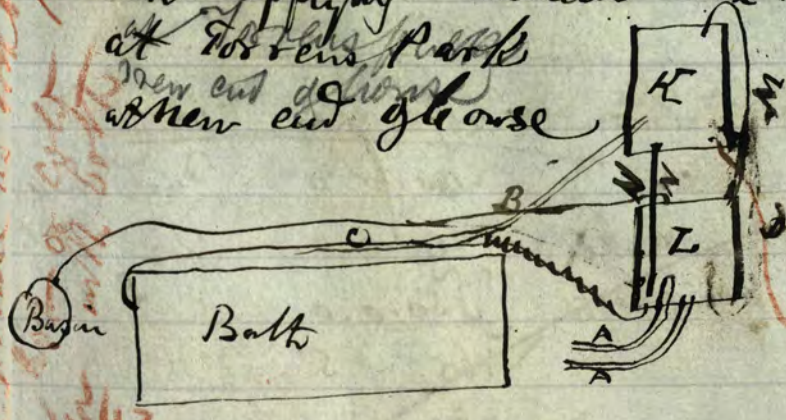
Tolarno 1860 sq. miles 150,000 sheep
 Ross's Bay Reginald Colley, G. Colley, J. H. Colley
 Top of 40,000 and lower 60,000

W. Tolmer Reminiscences
 600 pages. Sampson Low & Co.
 188 Fleet St.

Wrees The following (English imports) have been planted
 out I think all at Mt B. The spelling is
 my friend's error
 3 Hequidamber Phoracelia
 1 Chestnut gold variegated ~~leaf~~ 2 Epidendrum (Salisburia ad anti-folia)
 3 yellow Calceolium rubrum these 2 also 2 Scarlet oak
 1 Pyrus Salicifolia 2 Golden crows

"Nicotri" Mahomet Fisherman's daughter 23 Sept 1892

Tank supplying children's bath
 at Ross's Bay
 new cut of glass
 at new end of house



- K the supply tank
- L the tank in kitchen with kitchen range
- AA 2 pipes which communicate with the kitchen range & heat & circulate the water
- B a small pipe which supplies hand wash basin
- C a pipe which supplies the bath
- D a pipe which passing under the floor communicates with the soft water tank
- M a pipe from the

lower tank merely to take off steam as if the hot water sh. bubble up the end of the pipe overhangs and discharges into K.

NN The pipe through which water passes from K to L
 it will be seen from the above the K is supplied from K and K from the large soft water pipe tank
 The kitchen range is supplied from L through the pipes AA and K is heated because the water circulates through AA

Theatres & Hall - measurements.

Theatre Royal Adelaide

Museum 30ft x 30ft high - stage 60 wide 65ft deep

white Rooms

Museum 22 ft wide about 18 high ^{stage} 35 deep 41 wide

white Rooms one 4ft 11ft over all.

St. Man Hall (Club)

Museum 21 ft. Sides 13ft 6 Stage 48ft x 49ft wide 21ft deep from the corner

Banquet Hall Town Hall Adelaide

68ft long x 34 ft wide 25ft high.

Expenses loss - 23,000.

Tostiven. Range letter. Hampton St Goodwood West

May 28th 1883 Sybell says 27 apple trees 19 peaches or other fruit wth baskets

Theatre Buildings appropriate		Aug 20 th 1883	Final account	4173.9.5	paid +	By
of Barnack Co	Estimate	Wm Jones	103.10.4	180.0.0	Due	By Buhnet receipts
		House		250.0.0	"	see B Buhnet
		servants room	42.10.6			
		Stable	24.13.9			
		Hot house	28.1.6			
		Jobbing in house	14.8.6			
		Wall of ramp conservatory	15.5.6			
		Painting & glazing 1883				
		check in connection with Billie's road	19.9.			
				4653.9.5		
				291.14.1		
				4361.15.4		
				150.0.0		
				202.9.3		

~~Theatre for no account for Nov. 1883~~
 Buhnet final 4173.9.5
 not Theatre work 21.19.1
 3881.15.4

SEE
 Banquet Rooms
 Huntley
 Reeds
 Gas.
 Ashbee.

Theatre

Barnett final	4635. 11. 1
Bonus	150. —. —
Thomas Plumber	12. 1. —
King W Store	16. 16. 6
Blussen & Son	6. 0. 0
Gray & Co	2. 11. 2
Merfin	15. 13. —
Wozz	72. 9. —
Wape	123. 9. 7
Mumble	15. 0. 0
Revell Adanson	14. 9. —
	<hr/>
	5064. 0. 4

Paid here to date 4716. 7/1
 15. —
 Paid to the Order 332. 15. 4

 5064. 0. 4

of the above paid
 to Barnett W/1
 on y. Theatre 326 14. 1

4737. 6. 3

add

Huntley	354. 0. 0
W. W. of Allynman	229. 2. 0
W. Reeve	50. 0. 0
alteration of boxing	80. 0. 0
Thomson Gas	100. —. —
Gates Ladder	58. 11. 6
chimney piece Jackson	72. —. —
Asbee	67. 13. —

seats
 Properties
 alteration of Ceiling

By Brinsley's letter of Dec 8. 2187
 the measurement from bottom of barners to ceiling (centre
 width of theatre) is 9 feet 7 inches
 The height of theatre ceiling from floor 22 feet

at least in my opinion

Telegrams.

Direct in New York City

24th Dec^r. 1885 announce

New York or Canada 1/8th per word

The name of the place from which message sent free.

Testolini Venetian glass etc Venice under V

Tolarno. Sep 1885

Last shearing 70,000

not paid to W Reid for 70,000

owns the Bank also £47,000

24 Paid up £6000

owners Robt W Reid, Jas Harvey, W Regnell, W Hill, Colley

W Reid in private of and the Bank in addition 16,000

Int in allof3 - owners. W Hill 1/5 - Jas Harvey 1/5 - W Regnell 1/5

W Reid 1/5 - W Hill, Colley, Penick, W Hill late Datalow

Debt. £12,800 to Houghton + 24,000 to the Bank

Each 1/5th has paid £3,400

Debt £41,000 of 26,000 Sheep

Proprietors	41,000
W Reid	8,000
W Hill	3,300
W Hill	3,000
W Hill	5,000
W Hill	4,000
W Hill	26,000
other partners to pay	26,000

Town & Country Bank

Dec. 16th

are said to have £40,000 to Blackmill Telstead etc

40,000 to John Street Sanders

and a "hoop" of small bad things

Adolf von Treuer born 11 April 1822

Wurzburg Bavaria

on the Main & Steier rivers

W.D. Fassie Co 7 April 1886.

Statement one Co. Aust. Banks 61,500

Bank has nominal Securities 28,000

note Bills under Discount 10,962 38,962

15,000 F Stokes guaranteed not related ~~Deficiency~~ 22,538 Deficiency

To be increased Grosser Securities bills say 19,481.

Less Stokes guaranteed net deficiency £42,019

Unsecured creditors 8000

Free assets 50016

Unpledged land 1100

Camels 2695

Store goods 15000

Book debts 8242

£26,337

Say deficiency on food and Book debts

£10,000 comes 16,337 w/ 50016

£616 in the

Store is now equal to Hampden and Adelaide £10,000

Unsecured creditors are
Armburster 129 Giles Smith 200 Forster 490 Colton 75 Harper 59
St. King 80 Santo 167 W. G. Conwell 414 Joppett 56 Colley 58
Munton 88 Aubrey 298. Halsbury 108. Hall 277
Wood 735. Olders 118. Good Dumb 53 Bickford 88 Rumsell 207
Pud Jay 495 Cortes 417 Hart 930 Mills 146. Muley 94 Sanders 118
Small accounts with 50. £19,361.2

THE CONFERENCE IN SYDNEY. 1896 SOUTH AUSTRALIA AND THE OVERLAND TELEGRAPH LINE. VIEWS OF DR. COCKBURN.

Sydney, January 20. The Conference of Postmasters-General met again to-day and discussed the terms of the contract for the English mail service. The representatives declared that they had been specially desired by the British Government to keep the nature and result of their deliberations secret, and consequently declined to make any statement relative to to-day's proceedings. The MINISTER representing South Australia, Dr. Cockburn, to-day said that his colony wished to preserve its traditions in doing everything possible to improve the state of international telegraphy. At the same time its position was very serious in view of the expenditure of half a million incurred in building the Transcontinental Line, and the accrued deficit on its workings of £300,000. Last year was the second time only when the returns covered the working expenses and the interest on the money borrowed for the work. South Australia had always looked to the other colonies for a generous regard of her enterprise in this matter, and that she should be safeguarded against the disastrous effects which might result through the construction by the other colonies of a competing line. The colony

Register 5 Feb 1896

The text of the telegram addressed by the Emperor William to President Kruger on the occasion of the defeat of Dr. Jameson was as follows:—"I express my sincere congratulations that, supported by your people and without appealing for the help of friendly Powers, you have succeeded by your own energetic action against armed bands, which invaded your country as disturbers of the peace, and have thus been enabled to restore peace and safeguard the independence of the country against attacks from outside.—WILLIAM."

original
Penny
Tears & detents

Sunt lacrimae rerum et mentem mortalia tangunt

Again :-

"Break, break, break will always be admirable; so will run down, cold rivulet, to the sea, and the two lovely stanzas called Requiescat :-

Fair is her cottage in its place,
Where you broad water sweetly, slowly glides,
It sees itself from thatch to base
Dream in the sliding tides.
And fairer she, but ah how soon to die!
Her quiet dream of life this hour may cease.
Her peaceful being slowly passes by
To some more perfect peace."

C. Tucker Mayor

THE MAYOR'S CAREER.

Mr. Charles Tucker, who has occupied the mayoral chair since 1894, was born at Walkerville, South Australia, and he is forty-one years of age. After a residence on the Murray he went to Port Adelaide about nineteen years ago, and entered Mr. G. R. Selt's shipping office, afterwards becoming Manager for Messrs. Graves & Co. Subsequently he started a firm in partnership with Mr. Malpas, trading as Malpas & Co., shipping agents. Six months later he dissolved partnership, and carried on business alone as a Customs and shipping agent. Mr. Tucker has had considerable mining experience. He was one of the pioneers of the Mannahill district, and in conjunction with Messrs. F. Ayers, Blades, and Gall he erected the first battery in the North-East. He was interested in the Silverton mines before and after the rich lodes at Broken Hill were discovered. He was a Director in the Scandinavian Mine at Purnamoota, and was also early on the Euriovic tinfields. When the Teetulpa rush broke out he was one of the largest shareholders in the Newcastle property. He is still largely in-

terested in mining, and is a Director of several Companies. Mr. Tucker saw in the Port Adelaide Town Council from May, 1889, for East Ward until December, 1890, when he was elected Mayor, and served as Chief Magistrate of the leading port of the colony for three years. In December, 1893, he was returned as an Alderman of the city. He was nominated by the Port Corporation to represent them on the Fire Brigades Board, under the new Act, and was appointed seven years ago by the Government as one of the Directors of the Board to represent all Municipalities. Mr. Tucker was the first President of the Port Adelaide Branch of the Australian Natives' Association, and he was also a delegate from South Australia to the Federal Conference of Australian Natives, held in Melbourne in January, 1890. He has unsuccessfully contested the districts of Port Adelaide and North Adelaide for the House of Assembly, and is now Chairman of the Hospital Board.

**TIMBER CUTTING IN GIPPSLAND:
STACK FROM THE CHAMPION TREE.**

For the notes describing this sketch we are indebted to Mr. G. Cornthwaite, surveyor, who writes:—"The stack of palings taken from the 'champion tree' is so called because it is believed to be the largest quantity cut out of any one piece of growing timber in the locality. The tree was felled on the selection of Mr. W. Cornthwaite, of Thorpdale, two miles from the terminus of the Narracan Valley Railway. It was cut up by J. Howard, April 5, 1889, and yielded 9,600 palings, worth £87 in the Melbourne market. Of the barrel or stem 166ft. were worked. Its girth 6ft. from the ground was 21ft. 7in., and at the top end of the barrel 10ft. 6in. The total length of the tree was 311ft. There has lately been a considerable discussion respecting the heights of Victorian trees, but though my professional duties have called me into almost all the heavily-timbered tracts of Victoria I have never seen a forest where the trees stood so uniformly high or so thick on the ground as at Thorpdale. There they will average 20 to 30 to the acre, and from 270ft. to 350ft. in height. I measured one 375ft., 250ft. of which was without a branch. The timber is principally mountain ash or 'blackbutt,' with a few Tasmanian blue-gums interspersed." Our artist's sketch is compiled from photographs by Messrs. Griggs Brothers, of Thorpdale South, and forwarded by Mr. Cornthwaite.

woolly Butt. Tree
at Bulli N. S. W
walked round in this circuit
took in the roots & 1
of my steps round
The trunk said none, but I guess
a top up 4500 circumference.
at some place I stepped on a bar trunk
trunk lying on the ground large piece of
top away. ~~the~~ remaining 150 my steps
to the top from the roots

Digs 1898
Lyons Estate
Ash on Lyons Estate
Queensland £1330.00
N. S. Wales 560.11
Victoria 441.803
Total £2331.91

Gum Trees

nothing in Encyclopaedia
Britannica

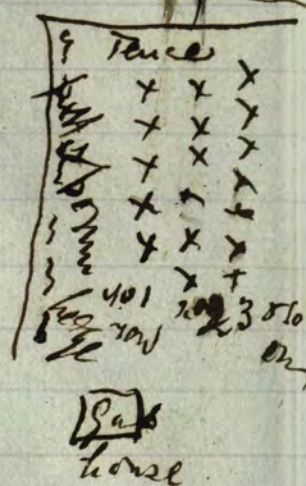
Chambers do
not head Eucalyptus page 157
gives diameter at from 8 to 16
feet

Anthony Trollope's book
on Victoria & Tasmania
Chapt. on Gippsland page
72 gives dimensions of some
tall trees. In Appendix No. 1
pages 184 & 185 he gives the
report of the Inspector of State
Forests who says that frequently
at the ~~Ratto~~ Ratto River and the
watershed of the Goulbourn
gum trees are met with 15
feet ~~in~~ diameter. One that
had fallen across a ravine
measured 5 feet from the ground
18 feet in diameter. The tree
4.35 from the ground measured
3 feet in diameter, and originally
must have been at least
500 feet high

But a better view in the
Australian is said many years
ago that the fallen trees in the world
(not the greatest diameter) are behind paper
at any

Vines for new park . . . 400 Beginning at Gas House

Rooted	No.	Name	True	% graft	Row
	40.1	Sweetwater	13		
4	402	Black Prince	13		
4	403	White Crystal	15		
4	404	Grand Turk	14		
4	405	Bowats muscat	12		3
4	406	White Portugal	15		
4	407	Red Prince	15		
Cuttings	40.8	late Blue muscat	15		
4	409	Strawberry Crystal	15		
4	40.10	Black. Bashany	15		
4	40.11	Blackland Sweetwater	15		2
4	40.12	Cumley Cup large Black	9		6
Rooted	40.13	Baylis Blanco	15		
Cuttings	40.14	Grey Red	15		2
4	40.15	Purple Spanish	15		6
Rooted	40.16	Golden Chasselas	15		
"	40.17	Black Hamburg	15		
Cuttings	40.18	Greenly unknown white	13		2
Rooted	40.19	Grand Turk to graft on	15		15
4	40.20	" " " "	15		15



Duke of Buccleugh vine is in 7th row 3rd vine from creek
 Alwick seedling is in 10th row
 Grey Colman of Lady Downes in pots

FERTILITY OF A VIPER.—Although about thirty young is a very good number for any viper to produce at a birth, the Gaboon viper (*Bitis gabonica*) mentioned by R. L. in his note last week as a prolific dam must take at least second place. In 1881 there was in the old reptile house of the Zoological Gardens a nose-horned viper (*Bitis nasicornis*) which produced forty-six young, thus exceeding the number brought forth by the Gaboon viper by about 50 per cent. This fact is entered in the report presented to the annual meeting on April 29, 1882, and in the eighth edition of the *Vertebrate List* (p. 620). The young appear to have been bred in the menagerie, for the viper was acquired on Oct. 1, 1880, and the birth took place on Nov. 6, 1881. In the report Dr Sclater stated that few of the young vipers long survived their birth, but he considered that the large number produced on one occasion by this venomous snake was remarkable and worthy of record. Last year another female viper of the same species produced twenty-one young.—Hy. S.

"Vulcan" born Nov 1872

Van Souden's house at Medicine Hants road facing
 Jimm's Chilton nursery 75/6 x 194 8 rods 10
 out buildings - stable etc Price 1500 to 9 half
 medicine - at present mortgaged for £500 by J. Souden
 in Bulloch's hands who can Souden will pay down £100
 Bulloch will take a mortgage for £1000

Vulcan born Nov 1872

Prior to 1878 - won the Hack race twice

Year	Event	Distance	Time	Starting
1878	won handicap	2 miles	8.12	7
1879	" St Matthew's "	"	9.11	4
1879	" Oakley Park "	"	9.8	7
1879	" Safopey Club "	"	9.0	5
1879	" " " "	"	10.9	6
1879	ran 3 rd in Northern handicap			7
"	not placed in Queen's Birthday Cup			15
"	" " " " Victorian handicap			
"	ran 3 rd in the Royal handicap			
"	ran 2 City Handicap won of Dan Carlos			

was best in Melbourne in my absence race of hand
 started 13 times in all won 7 times

To Upton's I gave in starting £25 cash 25.000
 1876 Hart paid £26. 1877 £74 1878 £85 1879 £104
 1880 £75 I in 1880 I gave him £cheque on
 the Oriental £80 for school of boy in 1881 I
 sent him £10 Total 502. 2.6? for himself
 Separate payment of £220 also Hart for tickets
 which Upton bought for me
 To Upton's mother Nov 20/85 £10

Voyage to England
1883

Date Lat Long Run Bar Then Distance

1883
Nov 25 35.28 135.03

26 35.09
27 35.01
29 33.53
Dec 1 30.08
2 26.26
3 22.24
4 18.30
5 14.24
6 10.25
7 6.53
8 3.28
9 0.16
13 4.02
14 7.32
15 8.32
16 9.27
17 10.17
18 11.11
19
20
21
21

- Venice Testolini, things
- 1 Box with 16 glasses
 - 4 Trays & goblets
 - 12 Small Salts
 - 2 Sugar basins
 - 1 Tumbler specimen
 - 1 " " "
 - 2 Small thimble
 - 2 Boxes Tea caddies
 - 1 Claret jug
 - 1 Fine specimen jug
 - 36 glasses claret sherry champagne each
 - 18 " lepreux, totem. Finger bowls
 - 4 large bottles & small

Paul Testolini 3^o Felz 1741-13-4^o - 3
Cheque

1909 - Dops of Spizella (Pell.) on Northern Penn 1909
Dops 3415. 744 116 goshawks were
Arrested 1391 Trapped 1511 shot 28. Random 20 Turn note 565
Black's Dops 16 = 3531.

Voyage to England 1883, 4

Date	Lat	Long	Run	Bar	Ther	Distance		
1883								
Nov 25	35.28	135.03	180	30.03	73	840	1883	
26	35.09	129.04	297	30.06	66	543		
27	35.01	123.15	285	30.12	66	258		
29	33.53	114.06	240	30.10	72	3150	to Colombo	
30	30.08	110.29	290	29.92	74	2860		
Dec 1	26.20	107.05	292	30.05	77	2568		
2	22.24	103.44	298	30.10	73	2270		
3	18.30	100.21	301	30.10	76	1969		
4	14.22	96.58	314	30	83	1655		
5	10.25	93.33	310	29.97	81	1345		
6	6.53	89.58	300	29.92	77	1045		
7	3.18	87.27	258	30.01	79	787		
8	0.16	85.0	261	30.12	81	526		
9	4.02	81.43	300	30.04	83	226		
13	7.32	75.01	291	30.06	87	1812	to Aden	
14	8.32	70.17	287	30.13	89	1525		
15	9.27	65.12	306	30.03	82	1219		
16	10.17	59.54	318	30.09	79	901		
17	11.11	54.35	318	30.03	80	583		
18	12.23	49.39	302	30.12	83	281		
20	14.22	42.34	214	30.09	80	1094	to Suez	
21	18.05	40.02	268	30.13	85	826		
22	21.55	37.49	262	30.	80	564		
23	25.23	35.33	246	30.07	74	318		
24	28.44	32.57	246	30.13	69	72		
25-26	canal							
27	32.16	29.57	144	29.76	60	805	to Malta	
28	33.46	26.14	210	29.90	60	595		
29	34.46	20.36	287	29.88	60	308		
30	35.56	14.46	293	30.13	58	15		
31	at Malta							
1884								
Jan 1	37.21	10.27	222	30.37	65	778		
2	37.27	4.23	290	30.32	62	488		

100	13/6	14	81	20/-
50	6/9	74		10/-
25	3/6	37		5/-
10	1/4	18.50		2/6
5	8	9.25		1/3
200	27	7.40		1/-
300	40	3.70		6
3400	1.14			
450	3-3	0.		

Hotel Continental
PARIS

in the Steamer "Onyx"
 Return to Genl. Sir... sailing... 1861
 To England 1871 "Banda" "Banda" "Pirch"
 Australia 1874 "Siam" "Siam"
 To England 1879 "Siam" "Siam"
 Australia 1881 "Bangalore" "Decan" "Bokharu"
 To England 1882 "Ballarat"
 Australia 1885 "Bombay" "Akkur"
 To England 1888 "Burrumbidgee"
 Australia 1891 "Ballarat"
 To England 1899 "Decan"
 To Australia 1899 "India"
 Newcastle

1884

1884

Voyage to England 1883, 4

Date	Lat	Long	Run	Bar	Ther	Distance	
1883 Nov 25	35.28	135.03	180	30.03	73	840	Jan 3
26	35.09	129.04	297	30.06	66	543	4
27	35.01	123.15	285	30.12	66	258	4
29	33.53	114.06	240	30.10	72	3150	5
30	30.08	110.29	290	29.92	74	2860	6
Dec 1	26.20	107.05	292	30.05	77	2568	7
2	22.24	103.44	298	30.10	73	2270	7
3	18.30	100.21	301	30.10	76	1969	7
4	14.22	96.58	314	30	83	1655	7
5	10.25	93.33	310	29.97	81	1345	7
6	6.53	89.58	300	29.92	77	1045	7
7	3.18	87.27	258	30.01	79	787	7
8	0.16	85.0	261	30.12	81	526	7
9	4.02	81.43	300	30.04	83	226	7
13	7.32	75.01	291	30.06	87	1812	7
14	8.32	70.17	287	30.13	89	1525	7
15	9.27	65.12	306	30.03	82	1219	7
16	10.17	59.54	318	30.09	79	901	7
17	11.11	54.35	318	30.03	80	583	7
18	12.23	49.39	302	30.12	83	281	7
20	14.22	42.34	214	30.09	80	1094	7
21	18.05	40.02	268	30.13	85	826	7
22	21.55	37.49	262	30.	80	564	7
23	25.23	35.33	246	30.07	74	318	7
24	28.44	32.57	246	30.13	69	72	7
25-26	canal						
27	32.16	29.57	144	29.76	60	805	7
28	33.46	26.14	210	29.90	60	595	7
29	34.46	20.36	287	29.88	60	308	7
30	35.56	14.46	293	30.13	58	15	7
31	at m altar left 5.30 PM to Gibraltar						
1884 Jan 1	37.21	10.27	222	30.37	65	778	7
2	37.27	4.23	290	30.32	62	488	7

Distance from P.S. 1884
 3640 0.52m 262 30.36 65 226
 arrived Feb 6.30 am. left 10.30 am
 35.59 5.37 18 30.32 63 1040
 38.46 9.33 288 30.34 58 752
 43.33 9.9 288 30.32 59 464
 47.27 6.11 270 30.25 52 194

England & Australia
 I came on the ship of the ...
 in the ...
 returned in ...
 to England 1891 ...
 to Australia 1899 ...

PARLIA

W
Y
7

Urban Judicate
 original 114 acres £19,950 [5000 paid down]
 £3100

J.J. Baffing, dryers (Bartells Myers)
 J.H. Dymon, west. brickline

Van Sledright limits
 406.717th "Oswald" 25 Bales 28 Bales

Van Sledright
 Sap Road
 Blue Ridge

Todd River 6³/₄ 49 Bales

Wanda Road.

Left Toron 300 yds to 8 in. low stone
 Balmain - Amber side 11 minutes to 5.
 Oakbank road 4 minutes to 5. Ancherdath
 = 2.38 for the distance grey mark

Village Settlements

June 1899

allerdale grant 90 minutes

The advances by these
 State Pensioners were
 amount to £1,000 borrowed
 at about 3¹/₂ per cent
 which amounts to
 £900 per man on
 the number on the
 Settlements

THE VILLAGE SETTLEMENTS.
 A FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

An interesting return prepared by Mr. T. Duffield, the secretary to the Commissioner of Crown Lands, has been laid on the table of the House of Assembly. The financial position of the settlements up to June 30, 1904, is shown as follows:—

Name of association.	Net amount advanced from loan.	Amount of valuation.	Balance to be written off.
Lyrup Holder	£20,433	£9,253	£11,079
Waikerie	*11,811	3,792	8,019
Kingston	10,840	5,054	5,785
Pyap	9,999	4,068	5,930
Moorook	13,793	5,574	8,218
Ramco	7,645	3,579	4,066
	7,794	3,818	3,976
	£82,317	£35,450	£46,837

*Holder is included with existing settlements by Commissioner's direction, as land has been let at a rental covering interest on the value of improvements.
 Amount to be written off existing village settlements (including Holder), as above £46,837
 Add net amount advanced to abandoned village settlements (excluding Holder), which has already been written off .. 19,797

Less sales at abandoned village settlements credited to revenue after net expenditure had been written off £693

Actual loss to date £65,941
 Of the £66,635 referred to above, £30,628 has already been written off from revenue, leaving £36,007 to be provided for on the Estimates during the next six years = £6,001 per year.
 The arrears of rent and interest are given as follows:—

Lyrup—	Village Association	£54 11 8
	Hort. blockholders	1 17 6
Waikerie—	Village Association	120 10 7
	Hort. blockholders	1 19 10
Kingston—	Village Association	162 1 5
	Hort. blockholders	2 10 2
Pyap—	Village Association	257 0 11
	Hort. blockholders	25 5 7
Moorook—	Village Association	187 13 6
	Hort. blockholders	21 18 3
Ramco—	Village Association	166 13 10
	Hort. blockholders	15 4 2
Total		£1,017 7 5

The largest number of settlers on the settlements was 304, but there are now only 84 settlers, the total population being 390, the settlement with the largest population being Lyrup, with 101 men, women, and children. There are 179 acres under orchard, 330 under vines, and 1,256 under cereals. Last season the settlements produced 25 tons 4½ cwt. of dried fruit, 73 tons of raisins, 1 ton 15 cwt. of currants, 1,206 bags of cereals, and 114½ tons of hay.

THE FEDERAL REVENUE STRENGTH DISI

There are now 136 total rolls of the prov House of Assembly containing 77,398 and the Federal referendum every one of these with his or her franchise Absent Voters' Act respect to the plebiscite of the various colonies as follow:—

District	693
East Adelaide	81
West Adelaide	71
North Adelaide	71
Wallaroo	71
Port Adelaide	71
West Torrens	71
Yatala	71
Gumeracha	71
East Torrens	71
Sturt	71
Noarlunga	71
Mount Barker	71
Onkaparinga	71
Encounter Bay	71
Barossa	71
Light	71
Yorke's Peninsula	71
Victoria	71
Albert	71
Burra	71
Stanley	71
Wooroora	71
Gladstone	71
Frome	71
Newcastle	71
Flinders	71
Northern Territory	71
Totals	77,398

original
 £3100
 114 acres £19950

Whelan syndicate

J.J. Baffing, dryers (Barkells M)
 J.H. Symon, west. Old River

Van Leubus limits
 4087 1/4 "Oswald" 25 Bales 5/4 5/4 28 Bales

Todd River 6 3/4 49 Bales

Wanda Road

Left Toron 300 got to 8 m. Lior stone 400 at dividing roads
 Balanulv - ambleride 11 minutes to 5. got out on the
 oakbank road 4 minutes to 5. acceleration from 200 5. 38 min
 = 2.38 for the distance they were on Durrivell

Village Settlements

June 1899

allerdale grant 90000

The advances by these
 State Pensioners now
 amount to £1,000 borrowed
 at about 3 1/2 % p.a.
 which amounts to
 £900 per year on
 the number of these
 settlements

SHOES AT SENSAIONAL PRICES AT

NUMEROUS TO MENTION

Children's Strap Shoes, Tan or Black, sizes 3, 4, 5, 6, strong soles, machine sewn, 1/11

Infants' Red Felt Tip Shoes, lined with wool, sizes 1 to 3, 1/1

Children's Good Felt Slippers, leather soles, sizes 7 to 1, only 1/6

OUR PRICES BREAK ALL RECORDS. Another Heap of Ladies' Glace Lace and Button Boots, patent peak cap, usual price 7/6, Sale Price 5/6

Ladies' Good Felt Slippers, with white soles, usual price 1/9, Sale Price 9d.

30 Pairs Ladies' Glace Kid Lace Shoes, patent peak cap, and patent facing, machine sewn, worth 12/6, Sale Price to clear 0/9

Men's Strong Rip Lace Boots, double sole, heel plates and sprung, no seams in back, usual price 7/6, Now 4/11

50 Pairs of Ladies' Felt Slippers, leather soles, all sizes, usual price 2/11, Sale 1/11

BOOTS AND SHOES REDUCED TO BEDROCK

Children's Strap Shoes, Tan or Black, sizes 3, 4, 5, 6, strong soles, machine sewn, 1/11

Infants' Red Felt Tip Shoes, lined with wool, sizes 1 to 3, 1/1

Children's Good Felt Slippers, leather soles, sizes 7 to 1, only 1/6

NUMEROUS TO MENTION

SHOES AT SENSAIONAL PRICES AT

LE-STREET.
 RANDON(S).
 158-GEORGE
 FIT BOOT COY.
 BOOT SALE!
 THE GREAT
 OPPORTUNITY.

THE FEDERAL REFERENDUM.

STRENGTH OF ASSEMBLY DISTRICTS.

There are now 136,519 persons on the electoral rolls of the province for the purposes of House of Assembly contests, the men numbering 77,398 and the women 59,121. At the Federal referendum to be taken to-day every one of these will be entitled to exercise his or her franchise, the provisions of the Absent Voters' Act being also in force in respect to the plebiscite. The relative strengths of the various constituencies of the colony are as follow:—

District.	Men.	Women.	Total.
East Adelaide	4,037	2,443	6,480
West Adelaide	3,105	2,058	5,163
North Adelaide	3,755	3,833	7,588
Wallaroo	2,991	2,612	5,603
Port Adelaide	4,554	3,588	8,142
West Torrens	4,126	3,224	7,350
Yatala	1,734	1,236	2,970
Gumeracha	2,356	1,638	3,994
East Torrens	7,173	5,655	12,828
Sturt	5,303	4,680	9,983
Noarlunga	1,349	1,819	3,168
Mount Barker	1,796	1,723	3,519
Onkaparinga	2,175	1,911	4,086
Encounter Bay	1,132	1,036	2,168
Barossa	2,573	2,192	4,765
Light	2,555	2,212	4,767
Yorke's Peninsula	1,714	1,307	3,021
Victoria	2,304	2,345	4,649
Albert	2,115	1,545	3,660
Burra	2,518	1,951	4,469
Stanley	1,982	1,452	3,434
Wooroora	1,782	1,513	3,295
Gladstone	3,496	2,373	5,869
Frome	3,339	2,411	5,750
Newcastle	2,875	1,962	4,837
Flinders	2,333	1,126	3,459
Northern Territory	693	81	774
Totals	77,398	59,121	136,519

4 H 1899

TOMPKINS ON THE UNDERGROUND.

Five a side at Biker-street and four as 'as
ter stand,
Smokin', sweatin', swearin' all the wye—
An' that is 'ow we travils in this 'oly
Chrisching land
Ter the City in the mornin' dye by dye,
And yer awks yerself with pine,
Is this box o' stinks a trine,
Or a hoptical delushing of the heye?

They 'as tew sorts o' winders, with the
smawtest pitent trick—
Oh, it's jest abart the smawtest thing in
tarn!—
Theer's the sort as won't storp up unless
yer prop 'em with a stick,
An' conrtrariwise, the sort as won't
come darn,
Cawn't 'e 'ave a K.C.B.?
That ere mug whort mide 'em, 'e
Shud 'ave proper reckernition an'
renarn.

Fur the sifety of the infants whort's
allard ter use the line
They've precaushings as wud aggrivite
a saint;
They'll shut the bloomin' barrers when
theer's time ter ketch the trine,
An' likewise leave 'em open when they
ain't.
If the porter says yer can,
Yer may shoot the 'indmost van;
And if 'e says yer mustn't, then yer
mayn't.

Five a side at Farringdon, an' four as 'as
ter stand,
Grimy, growlin', grumblin' all the wye—
An' that is 'ow we travils in this 'ighly-
cultured land
From the City in the evenin' dye by dye,
And occish'nally we thinks,
'Mid the vari'gited stinks,
Of some triflin' alterations as 'ud pye—

If the trines weren't over-craded, an' the
smells weren't over-strong,
And a man cud see whort stition 'e
weren't at,
And the rollin' stock weren't kennels with
the fittin's all gorn wrong,
And the man as shut the gites were not
a flat,
An' theer weren't the rilewye slime
(Equil pawts o' grease an' grime)
On the 'andles an' the cushings where
yer sat.

Wheat in S.A.
Nov. 1898

Valentine Farmer ald in a church
1 mile on the blade side on the road.
Land belongs to the So Australian Coy
The crop was exceptionally good in 1898
and I enquired of Valentine as to cultivation
See below The land is only
fairly good land on a limestone
subsoil - equally good land all about
I took samples of the crop to
Professor Hartwig who remarked -

I think the result was mainly due to
cultivation and hitting the best moment
to sow - much depends upon the luck of
getting in at the best moment, and you
cannot say down a rule for you cannot
command the weather in S.A.

In this climate fallowing & early sowing are
the main things. I cannot imagine that so
small a quantity as 1 1/2 cwt lime could have
much effect. Lewis' Euphatic phosphate
& prefer to Thomas' phosphate

1898
Farmer Valentine's
of his good crops at my place & harrowed, then sowed
South Australian fallowing & harrowed, then sowed
to kill wild oats - later scarify & harrowed ^{again} and left untouched
till middle of May. Scarified again and put in the wheat with
a drill one bushel of old red straw and about 1 1/2 cwt good
fresh soft lime
Cultivation same wheat and 1 1/2 cwt Thomas' phosphate
Middle portion
Lower portion same cultivation 11 acres Bluey wheat (Came from S. East)

This was sown 2 weeks later added 1 cwt phosphate
There was no important difference in the crops on the 3 sections
for the gas at same amounts see above on this page

This land has been cropped since Valentine was born 30 years ago.
It is cropped every year every 2 or 3 years

W mers 45/- 44 doz
 60/- 44 -
 21 -
 Grand Pny 1869
 Troy champagne 1874

Fane Plot
 Rafite 1874 10 500/-
 " 1875 8 412/-
 " 1869 15 6 -
 Horse 1878 5 412/-

Engagements

wool . Joloh Place 87 Beer 1/2 returning Spot
 Casiope Peddley Dr 1/2 5/8 " 5
 Cullite Castle Ins White Dr 1/2 " " 5
 Last word Dr " " "
 Cambrian Place
 Blue River alford Dr
 Datta & W... G... Dr
 loaded wool at 5/8 ^{ms} returning Spot undumped
 also by the Datta 1/2 sets Spot and 1/- set
 all work being ...

Walhainbo lease 21 years / Payment of
 Is never consolidated ach. Building re resumed 1 half full value
 3 quarters half
 last quarter - quarter

Tanks Dams wells whenever resumed or
 on lupin of lease Full value
 Shrimp of you blue in paddocks of 25 miles
 or well in district C you only pay minimum
 rental for 3 years -
 March 1880 a statement was sent as showing
 value of improvements on Walhainbo of 608 1/2 5/8

Trade 1881

Cheer proposes to buy ^{1/2 share} out Cheungs from
 Patalpa 35000 sheep for 12,500
 of this there is a mortgage extending
 over 8 years 11,300 (about) at 5 per
 cent proposes to pay Cheungs 1200 and take over
 mortgage his 1/2 of whole
 wants to as £2000 on mortgage at 7 per
 cent
 Has about 1200 or more + 2500 to pay
 lease Cheating 3500 wants the difference

Watson 1881 4/1/82

J. C. Watson started with 3000 out of which he paid 1/3 of the
 purchase money viz 2225
 to 2nd 1/3? because due Dec. 1881. 2225 interest ³⁵⁰ = 2575
 He has at his credit 350 shillings worth in amount 1500
 This will leave him after Cheating in 1881 in debt to us
 725 if we paid his bill
 His last bill is due Dec. 1885 and is for 2225 +
 interest. His clip 1880 valued 1450

^{Original of}
 Wool 1000. Angus D. Murray, Adam Murray, John Murray, William a. Tennant, P. Smith, J. Fisher
 Lobethal & Johnston, Macbeth, Elanor, W. Symon, R. Reid
 £500 R. Campbell, J. Gray, R. A. Farlow, G. Watson, R. Ross, J. Johnson, R. White, R. White
 who to F. White, F. Bigney, Henry D. Ellison, G. Brown, W. Russell

Water Closets

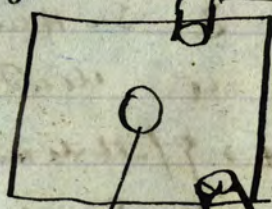
The water closet at 908 Venus Park near Billiard Room
 I found the horizontal ^{under the floor to be} three pipe ^{in size} 6 inches in
 below there is nothing at it - It catches up
 course the upper closet as well.

Outside ^{the} arrangement made in this
 the ventilation under the seat goes up to roof of small
 gable - The ventilation of main drain goes ^{Surface}
 into angle of building & follows up to really the
 chimney & main gable pipe lying behind stone parapet
 the main pipe runs across floor and also changes ^{with} pipe of W.C.
 the basin discharges into trap outside wall ^{not} the trap of the W.C.
 but another trap connected with it as shown in other set



Secturis showing the trap (gully) at
 Billewind 2000m Torresen pastor

Looking down into trap

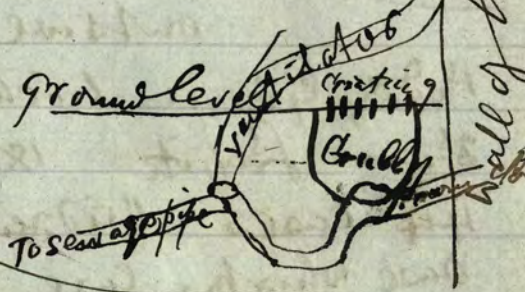


Side near house

Rain water pipe coming through side of trap

Size of the bottom of trap

Cross section of same gully trap



Willowie Pastoral Company

Willowie swillialpa 1778 sq miles on 31st Dec 1881

20000 sheep 5500 cattle 1231 horses

Brown Downs 849 sq miles on 1st July 1881 8049 sheep

1200 cattle

Whittatta 228 sq miles 31st Dec 1881 17583 sheep, 14 horses

Stuart's creek 5614 " " 31st Dec 1881 8352 cattle

Freehold

Gregory 22,862 acres 2 roads 27 perches

At Pinalpa 12,883 " 3 " 0 "

Wangyarra 5,832 " 2 " 0 "

Booyoolie 217 " - - -

Booleeroo 13,59 " - - -

Woolbundupa 305 " 3 " 30 "

Danson 253 " - - -

Aspila 121 " 3 " 27 "

Caltonie 581 " 3 " 27 "

Woolchra 3 " 2 " 4 "

Pinda " 11 " 1 "

Bangor " " " "

Willowie 158 " - - -

44,591 acres 0 roads & perches

~~Willowie Pastoral Company~~

Wine. Torrens Park

For wine
in outside place
see
100 and

Wine cellar nos. 24. 1883

Bin no	Wine	Quantity	Year	Shelf no	Wine	Quantity
Bin no 1	Blue seal hook	6 dozen		Shelf no 1	4 doz Redhook	
	ESB Lafite	11		2	1 doz Billegate	
Bin no 2	Jenny Champ	13		3	5 doz Hanger Madras	
Bin no 3	Madras	24		4	Madras	
Bin no 4	La Rose	10	1876	4 & 9	full Madras	
Bin no 5	Lafite	17 1/2	1875	8	5 doz hook	
Bin no 6	"	29 1/2	"	7	22 bottles panthe	
				6	Liquors	
				5	4 doz Madras	
				11	19 bottles Sherry	
				12	Catambor	
				13	8 bottles port	
				14	Lafite 1875	

outside cellar

1 1/2 doz Gorgers hook
 2 1/2 - Lafite 1869
 44 cases Heidsieck champagne
 case whiskey care brandy and 7 bottles
 of brandy and 6 bottles of whiskey
 beer liquors and 2 of mineral wine

July 1884 Purchase from C. de Baker

Claret	Rangan Margaux 1870	1 doz	e 70/-
Claret	Monton Rothschild		e 50/-
Sherry		2 doz	e 48/-
Port	10 years in bottle	2	e 48/-
Brandy		1 doz	e 62/-
Whisky		1	e
Beer	Pils	3 or 6 in	Pints
Champagne	25 doz Pommery 1880		e 84/-
	40 - Cluquot 1880		e 78/-
	9 - Perrier Joret pint, 1878		e 83/-
	1 1/2 - Magnum		e 156/-
	6 1/2 - Joret 1878		e 75/-
	2 - Perrier Joret		e 78/-

For ship went by
 bulk of me by 100
 all my little ship going

of the above
 ordered to
 of Cumberland Place
 Paris an amount of Claret
 400 for Rothschild
 4 doz Pils Perrier Joret
 6 1/2 - Pils Perrier Joret
 5 - Perrier Joret
 2 - Perrier Joret
 15 - Pils Perrier Joret

also left with
 2 doz
 Monton
 and one of may
 15

Walton Isaac (wife) Worcester Cathedral

Here best buried, soe much as could dye of, anne the wife of Isaac walton who was a woman of remarkable prudice and of pious piety; her great and general knowledge being adorned with such true humility and blessed with soe much Christian meekness, made her worthy of a more memorable monument

She dyed (alas that she is dead) the 17 of April 1662. aged 52.

Study to be like her

World Wonders

One Who Wishes to Know. — The "Seven Wonders of the World" is an old designation of seven monuments, remarkable for their splendour or magnitude, generally said to have been the Pyramids of Egypt, the Walls and Hanging Gardens of Babylon, the Temple of Diana at Ephesus, the Statue of the Olympian Jupiter at Athens, the Mausoleum at Halicarnassus, the Colossus of Rhodes, and the Pharos or Light-house of Alexandria.

Wire netting
with 2 lb wire 1 1/2 inch 16 gauge
as 1. 17. 2. and sells to the mile
53. 16 lb sellin^g par ton in
Philadelphia or 7 3/8 per yard

J.P. DeWitt Theatrical Publisher 35 Prince St New York
no butter no play will be priced to 18 plays 1 dollar

Wharves see Doekhs for
the allupment of all the Companies
into wharves or Philadelphia

wasakumbo oct 20. charlie masher says I have
 1100 cattle or 25,000 sheep and can't summer them all
 Had 57 bales wool, 68 bales pieces, 7 bales locks

at Dalka
 wife getting. Sybell says 298 bathons to go
 on chendalwa garden

S.G. Waterhouse's estate proved at Aug 6.000

C Wade Nov 1885

Fin ance.	debt to S.H. deducting wool	6000
	To pay Chewing 31st Dec 1885	2900
Chewing balance will then be	£8000	
	debt to Horn Aug 1886	1500
	" to New	155
		<u>£13.555</u>
4000 sheep to sell	1500	
next seasons clip	<u>5000</u> (of 4000)	6.500
		<u>7.055</u>
	add interest	1.000

after 1886 clip 8555

with chance of selling Beaumont 3000
 and his 1/4 share mudi mudi 4500
 cost

Security also on these of Teetulpa 28,000.
 Improvements on Teetulpa 14,000
 Improvements on mudi mudi (his share)

Winnic Station on mudi mudi Nov 1885

owned by W. B. Strling 1/3 Westlycentan & 2/3 W. B. Strling 2/3
 Wade 1/3 = whole
 Strling has to pay 5000 each have sold to W. B. Strling 5
 Wade at £8300 and 4150 = 12450 They taking over a debt of 4500
 Therefore cost 1/3 to W. B. Strling Wade ^{has 12450} 1/3 debt 15000 [27.450]
 equal to £82.350 for the two sums & stock

1886. Verocata was sold to Angus
 with stock plant for £95000.
 There are 25615 acres. The Bonmans value
 the stock (12000 sheep cattle horses) at
 £7000 say with the plant & cally worth £8000
 at £8500 gives 52/- an acre for the land

Various Wine Statistics

The quantity of the quantity
 of Port was 62,000
 2 cases of double
 city of Adelaide. Land of the
 5 of the Port 54 of the
 in 34 cases
 2 pipes of Madeira
 at the time in
 an Bowdler Port
 July 1886

Wine

Welford Downs & Minto proposed junction under
 Peffer see G (Cooper)

White Corn sell to

Total sold 77887	Debuter list in my pig and holes
Stock 9657	Town & County 34549
Book 2739151	Daarb 12362
Bills 2489	Sipper 6823
Bills held 7836	F. White 4653
Debitants 1698	W White 3100
Debitants 4301	Jacobs Hart 2533
allots 300	Salt Bright 2318
Cash 693	Lorundoul 1458
Depts 8411	R Dixon 835
	Wanted all 933
	Hesper 590
	Belle 590
	most's 563
	Tidmarsh 370
	1st Year 377
	11 Year 365
	Harlow 345
	Barlow 324
	Spier 224

C. Wade

On 26 May 1884

W. Todd

with Hall frame that the

Bank overdraft of the ... 38,000 ... the sheep 100,000

THE WEST COAST AND FOWLER'S BAY COUNTRY

[By R. CALDWELL, M.P.]

From a geographical point of view, if none other, a few remarks respecting some of the peculiarities of the "great north-west" of South Australia may not be without interest to the general reader...

In many places the land has a decidedly inhospitable appearance. The shipping places are by no means of a secure description...

Much of the surface of the country which is about to be dealt with by the Western Land Board is only a few feet above sea level...

THE ADVERTISER, ADELAIDE, WEDNESDAY

WEST COAST LAND TO THE EDITOR

Sir—Will you kindly give me a little space in your valuable paper to give my opinion on the west coast land? I would not attempt to trouble you if it were not that I feel a deep interest in settling our people...

These places would have been found I know by these places have not been used because Messrs Swan and Smith...

- 856 242 9601 1942 32 744 204 698 21 8586 7527 4291 2328 1292 908 547 510 2073 2349 2295 547 703 151 488

of the above

Hawthorn Glenville

PETER ANDERSON

also the nature of the soil. I will give the public a commission I will not give to any other person. On arrival at Fowler's Bay you have nothing but sand and travel over for the first 15 or 20 chains, then for about 2 miles you have a swamp and pig face country that is no earthly use for man or beast, and which is under water the wet part of the season; and on the left of you there are drift sandhills constantly on the move, as they are at some places on the Brighton beach, which to my knowledge have buried houses completely. Leaving the swamp you travel several miles of country toward the head station, a class of country of which I would not accept 10,000 acres as a gift and be bound to live on it, or to live from what it is capable of producing—one of the worst pieces of country that any one could imagine, unless some parts of the hundred of Ramsay and the hundred of Mooskooartie that my hon. colleague and myself have the honor to represent and look after for the sake of the few that are living on it, and where my friend Mr. Earle resided a few years and had the pleasure of losing £11,000 by attempting to farm in what he considered a perfect paradise. On leaving the head station next morning after travelling about one mile to the north-east the land commenced to improve, and after travelling through the hundreds of Nash, Magarey, Giles, Cohen, and a portion of the hundred of Burgoyne, about 40 miles for the day, we halted at Pemong station for the night. The next morning we drove from 15 to 20 miles almost direct north, and returned again. For about 10 miles from the station the land commenced to be very much inferior and became so bad at the end of 20 miles that I would not accept 5,000 acres as a gift. I say to my farming friends it only means disaster and ruin to attempt to grow wheat only on such a country; sheep must be combined, and then a man should have not less than 10,000 acres. I will give you the rainfall for the months when rain is most required to grow cereals, wheat, &c. :-

1885—From April 1 to October 31	— 8 685
1886—From April 1 to November 30	— 9 778
1887—From April 1 to November 30	— 13 810
1888—From April 1 to November 30	— 7 865
1889—From April 1 to November 30	— 14 725
1890—From April 1 to November 30	— 13 924

On this class of land it will require more than 100 men to be employed, and rainfall, it being more than 100 inches. I cannot say the fourth day we travelled in a westerly direction through the hundreds of Burgoyne, Magister, and on to Ocharra, which was formerly an old station, and now occupied by Dennett Bros., two gentlemen recently from Victoria, who evidently are men who have a fair amount of capital, and who have taken from 30 to 40 square miles of country, and are running 3,000 sheep on the land they hold. One of the brothers told me they would never have left their homes if it were not for the large tract of country they hold for the purpose of keeping sheep, and may do a little cultivation. Here, also, I met Mr. Kelsey (I think that is the name of the gentleman), reported to have had 20 bushels of wheat to the acre, a sample of which was shown in the House of Assembly; but he told me the statement is false and misleading, as he only averaged 8 bushels to the acre. He is of opinion that small holdings means ruin and disappointment, and expressed himself disgusted at the exaggerated statements made about the west coast. He has been residing there for 30 years, and claims to have some knowledge of the country. The fifth day we travelled 15 miles to Denial Bay over country, a very large portion of which, in its present state, will not keep a goat; and if they had the pluck and any man 10,000 acres and being such land as a boon on the general community, at any rate I would allow any man to occupy it for the first 10 years on the condition that he fenced it and cleared the timber off it, or rather stunted blue bush, mallee, titree, &c. Now I come to the water question and clay to make dams, &c., and I say, without fear of contradiction, that water can only be secured by sinking wells and making tanks. There was only one place on our journey where there was any sign of clay, and that was at a place we travelled—say 90 miles of country that paying £6 for every dam by 10 wide—by ft. through clay, and that can be sunk 16 as I have on my farm from making dams such and from 12 ft. to 16 ft. deep, on the condition that the dams be not less than 10 ft. apart from each other, and the amount up to £50 to be paid to the Adelaide Hospital. I will leave this challenge open for 12 months, that farmers may have a chance of proving my statements and my judgment to be correct or otherwise. I write thus to correct some of the rambling statements that have been made, and which have a tendency to mislead those who are not acquainted with the facts, and that men may not do, as too many unfortunately have already done, spend their all by taking inferior land. I say again to my farming friends—"Stop, think, and ponder over matters before you rush out of the fryingpan into the fire, and leave your comfortable homes for a place of desolation far removed by distance from civilisation and the ordinary comforts of life." I am not a pessimist, but I am writing of that of which I know must occur if men will persist in having small holdings in those outlandish places of very inferior soil and uncertain rainfall. They will be only perpetuating what has been done on Yorke's Peninsula over and over again, where men have been driven penniless from their homes, and have lost the whole or the best part of their earlier days, and spent the best of their lives on fruitless and barren land. But I believe, as you stated in your able leader of Thursday last, that too many of us have been trying to fight against the laws of nature, trying to grow wheat where the Divine Being never intended that wheat should be grown, or at any rate under the system that we have followed—robbing the land, taking everything from it, and putting nothing back, until Nature has recoiled on our misdoings, and now demands an intelligent review of our situation.—I am, &c.,

H. LAMSHED.
Maitland, February 14, 1891.

TO THE EDITOR.

Sir—I see that Mr. R. Caldwell, M.P., has given a very unfavorable report on the above land. He describes it as all poor land and of a grey color, and also says that the timber is quite useless; not even good enough for posts. Surely Mr. Murray, Messrs. Swan & Smith's men, who drove him, must have picked up the timber which drove the dust into Mr. Caldwell's eyes, or perhaps the Hon. J. place had left him a pair of glasses and high boots, making look grey instead of also that there is only one post could be taken Fowler's and Denial Bays, a few days about 80 miles. Now if the Government had done as I suggested and sent a competent man to examine the coast I am sure several ships

1891 'THE WEST COAST AND FOWLER'S BAY COUNTRY.', The Advertiser (Adelaide, SA : 1889 - 1931), 3 February, p. 6. , viewed 16 Jul 2021, <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article26771115>

1891 'THE WEST COAST LAND.', The Advertiser (Adelaide, SA : 1889 - 1931), 25 February, p. 7. , viewed 16 Jul 2021, <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article26772840>

Nov Way
must say, 1895

Sales of
Wool 1894 £860 1884 just
see below
43211
1895

THE LIEUT-GOVERNOR.
BRIEF BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH.
AN EXEMPLARY COLONIST.

NINETEEN TIMES GOVERNOR.

His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, the Hon. S. J. Way, C.J., D.O.L., LL.D. who is on the point of giving place in the viceregal office to Sir Thomas Fowell Buxton, has a brilliant record. Bora in Portsmouth in April, 1836, he is, it will be seen, in his sixtieth year. After a private education at Shebbear and Maidstone he in March, 1853, joined his father, the late Rev. James Way, in South Australia. Having served his articles with the late Mr. Atkinson, he was admitted to the bar in March, 1861. Subsequently he took into partnership the late Mr. W. J. Brook, a man of rare talent, and on his death was joined by Mr. J. H. Symon, who has long been the acknowledged leader of the South Australian bar. Ten years after beginning the practice of his profession Mr. Way was created a Queen's Counsel, a distinction conferred upon him to mark the fact that he was one of the first Australian lawyers to proceed to London and advocate an appeal before the Privy Council. That appeal arose out of the famous Moonta Mines case, and it is worth adding that he won it. In February, 1875, he was elected to the House of Assembly for Sturt; in June of the same year he became Attorney-General in the Boucaut Ministry, and in March, 1876, he succeeded the late Sir R. D. Hanson as Chief Justice. For one who at the outset of his career enjoyed no adventitious advantages his success has been phenomenal. That this has been in a measure due to what, in sporting phraseology, may be called a run of good luck is indisputable, but it has been chiefly attributable to his commanding abilities and captivating personality. He is of tireless energy, and delights no less to serve the public than the public delights to be ministered to by him.

Dr. Way was appointed a member of the Board of Education in February, 1874; in November of the same year he was elected to the Council of the University of Adelaide; in 1876 he was chosen Vice-Chancellor in succession to Bishop Short; and in 1883 he became Chancellor, an office which he has held ever since. On the establishment of the Public Library Board in 1883 he was appointed one of the members, and he has not only continued an active interest in its work from that time to this, but during the last two years has been its Chairman. For many years past he has been a Vice-President of the South Australian Zoological and Acclimatization Society and President of the South Australian Society of Arts and Gardeners' Society, in which he has ever held a prominent place. In the domain of philanthropy the object of Dr. Way's Adelpitude has for a long time been the movement of Children's Hospital, the initial movement which dates back to 1875. From the no other flourishing institution has known to be considered the most distinguished Freemason in Australia. Eleven years ago he became the first Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of South Australia, the first independent foundation of the kind on this side of the world, and in due course it became his duty to assist at the installation of Lord Carrington as Grand Master of the New South Wales Grand Lodge and of Sir W. J. Clark, Bart., as Grand Master of the Victorian Grand Lodge.

The son of a leading Bible Christian minister, Dr. Way has been loyal to the Church of his father, and Methodists are proud to recognise him as one of themselves by connection as well as by descent. At the Methodist Ecumenical Conference in Washington Mr. Way was the most distinguished layman present. In scores of directions he has helped all religious bodies, but it is as an ardent advocate of Methodist union that he is chiefly known at present. In this connection it is interesting to note that he was the first Methodist to receive the degree of D.O.L. from Oxford. In later years the Queen's University in Canada conferred upon him the distinction of LL.D. It is impossible to enumerate the various organizations to which Dr. Way has given support, not in a niggardly spirit, but after the manner of an indefatigable worker. All these tasks have been self-imposed. Some other tasks have been associated with his position as Chief Justice. By the way, he is the senior Judge in Australia, and his name has been freely mentioned in connection with the selection of a Colonial Judge of Appeal in the mother colony. In 1881 he acted as Commissioner of Insolvency between the resignation of Mr. H. E. Downer and the appointment of Mr. J. M. Stuart, and more recently in conjunction with his colleagues of the

THE LATE MR. W. R. WILSON'S WILL.
The late Mr. W. R. Wilson made no public bequests. His will was lodged for probate to-day, the full estate being valued at £63,585—realty £21,585, and personalty £42,000. He gives his pictures to his widow and his daughter, May Harriet Raleigh. The bulk of his jewellery, plate, &c., goes to his widow for life or until remarriage. If that occurs it goes to his daughter. Besides receiving for her immediate use £500, Mrs. Wilson has power to pay to Mr. Leslie MacDonald, as friends or testator, each get £100, the same amount going to his sister, Harriet Wilson, no further provision being made for her, as testator says he made sufficient provision for her during his lifetime. His widowed sister, Anna Maria Collier, of Mauia, New Zealand, also gets £100, and testator's brother, Mr. Samuel Rupert Wilson, is released from all debts except the amount representing at equity value of the Broken Hill Exchange building, at present mortgaged by him for £2,000. Testator's mining shares are to be sold within six months of his death, all his blood stock, except brood mares, yearling foals, and stallions within four months; and the real estate and all other personal estate to be sold when the trustees think most advantageous, but if possible within twelve months of his decease. The net money received after selling off everything is to be invested in first mortgage on real estate in Australasia, or in Government or municipal debentures. Twenty-fiftieths of the income thus derived goes to his widow half-yearly, but if she remarries only ten-fiftieths, while the income of the other ten-fiftieths, together with the income of another fifteen-fiftieths goes to his daughter, May Harriet Raleigh, for her separate use. The income of another ten-fiftieths goes to testator's brother, Mr. Samuel Rupert Wilson. The income from the other five-fiftieths goes to the senior partner of Messrs. Blake and Riggall, to be distributed as requested by the testator.

JEL WILSON'S WILL.
The will of the late Sir Jellicoe Wilson, of No. 10 Grosvenor-square, London, Victoria, has been registered in equity's office here by the registrar. Particulars of the will published in *The Australasian* are as follows: The executors are W. C. G. Wilson, and H. H. H. Wilson, sons of the testator, and the late Sir Jellicoe Wilson. Testator had no real property in England, but he had personal property there estimated as of the value of £381,432, and personal property in Australia of £202,500: total property, £583,932. Ten-fiftieths of the net proceeds of the real estate is bequeathed to the testator's widow, and £50,000 to his daughter Adeline Wilson, and £50,000 to his niece Mabel Wilson. Testator's £1,500 shall be expended in the erection of a family monument. His silver plate and furniture is bequeathed to his son, C. C. G. Wilson, remainder of his property, £100,000, to his daughter, Mrs. Yanko Station, New South Wales, and the remainder of the sum bequeathed to his daughter, Margaret, with the Earl of Dudley, to his three sons, W. C. G. Wilson, and H. H. H. Wilson in equal shares in common. The will was proved on the 11th June, 1895, and the probate granted on the 10th June, 1895.

Cooper says 21. Dec 1895
Wool 28600 Bales 1894 vs 1895
34600 — 1895 vs 1896
11.9 Aug 1896
Profits for the half year 1895 are
increase of $1\frac{1}{2}\%$ wool in
1895 $7\frac{1}{2}\%$ increase 1895

1895 'THE LIEUT-GOVERNOR.', Evening Journal (Adelaide, SA : 1869 - 1912), 28 October, p. 3. (SECOND EDITION) <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article198460558>



Weights of household
 1896

1897

Water Service in
 Torrins Park

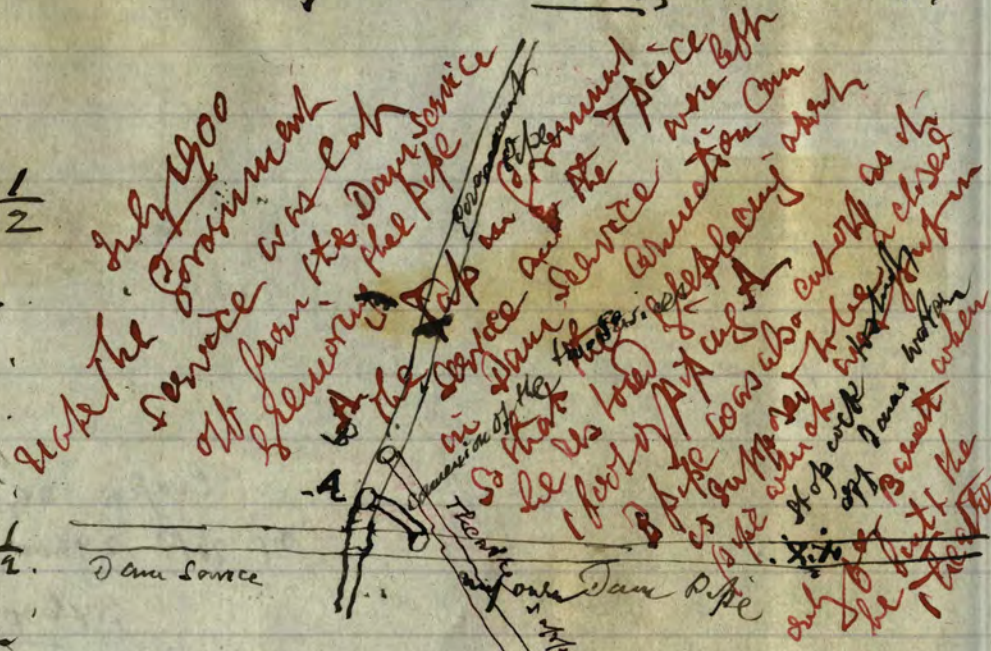
~~VC.VI~~
~~VC.VII~~

The junction between the
 Government Service and
 my own Reservoir is effected
 Northward of Bellard Room window

The Government pipe where
 they cross in under the Reservoir Pipe

Outside (1896)

Agnes	8.13
Miss Pickert	9.60
Elizabeth	9.2
Thyell	12.6
P.B.S.	12.11
Maryann	10.9
Lizzie	10.4 1/2
Miss Motter	10.12
Miss Ham Moore	8.9
Miss Clough	10.5
Miss Clough	11.5
A.P. Moore	12.12 1/2
Duncan & Cullloch	13.3 1/2
Miss Barford	8.10
Miss Alston	7.13
Miss Sherman	10.6
Miss Alston	9.9
Miss Paltre	
Miss White	11.5



The position of this
 connection is on the left hand
 side of the road leading to the stable

- 401 Two Tee pieces in Govt Pipe with
 note of the two cocks the remote house cocks
- 402 a short pipe which connects
 Govt Pipe & dam pipe
- 403 Stop cock to shut off dam water

To put the Government water on the
 whole service you must shut off Dam
 at ~~403~~ 403 cock or turn it on
 at A Tee piece each way junction pipe
 note you must not turn on A
 without turning of ~~403~~ 403 Cocks

The house is supplied with Govt water & the Govt pipe connected or unconnected
 Evans wrote me Dec 1896. There are only 4 pipes from Govt water
 before it reaches the house viz one in vegetable garden & 1 to
 The stable he says is Eschewel on my own Reservoir

Torrens Park. Government water Nov. 1896 Sabine says

- A up to 25000 gallons you pay 1/9 & 10000 gallons beyond that 1/3^d
- B my assessment is 7.8/- per half year = 14.16/- p annum
- C I am entitled to use 16000 gallons against the assessment
- D The meter reading is taken every two months
- E In 1894 I used 256,000 gallons In 1895 116,000 gallons
 In 1894 1st half year paid 13,000 excess @ 1/9 2nd half year 6000 ^{1/9} 6000
 Total excess charge £ 7.9.3^d for the year

In 1895 I used 53,000 gallons less than I was entitled to use -

700 further particulars see Sabine's statement in mt Barker P. 22 & 23 and meter papers

HAPPY VALLEY RESERVOIR.
 The Government being now assured of a constant supply from Happy Valley reservoir has determined to make a reduction in the price of water throughout the Adelaide water district, to take effect after the New Year. At present the amount charged for domestic, irrigation, and general purposes up to the amount of the rebate for rates is 1s. 3d. per 1,000 gallons, and this charge will be continued, but the excess over the rebate for rates, which is at present 1s. per 1,000 gallons, which will be reduced to 6d. For Government departments, manufacturing and business purposes the present charge up to the amount of the rebate is 1s. 6d., which will be reduced to 1s. 3d., while the charge for the excess over the rebate, which is at present 1s., will be continued. In the high level districts, such as Kensington and Magill, where pumps are used to raise the water, the present charge up to the amount of the rebate is 1s. 9d., which is reduced to 1s. 3d.; and for the excess over the amount of the rebate the charge is 1s. 3d., which will be reduced to 1s.

December 1897
 Present Adelaide district
 1/2 consumption up to 10000 gallons
 1/6 manufacturing 1/3
 1/9 High level district
 1/3 excess for all over 1000 gallons

See Andrew Sabine's letter of 18th 9th Aug 98 for readings of meter
 High water level principal meter on 17th Dec read 3748000 (starting point 1898)
 and on 16th Feb 3,788,000

So that 50000 gallons passed through the meter from 19 Dec 1897 to 16 Feb 1898 and was chargeable to 1898

2nd High water level meter at Evans Lodge
 17th Dec 1897 read 45000 gallons
 17 Feb 1898 48000
 used from 17 Dec to 16 Feb 3000 gallons
 chargeable to 1898

February 1900

Was to inform the Gas House company is cut off the High level service and now on the Happy Valley service. There is nothing on the High level service except the house & the cable trough at the vegetable garden

The Theatre company & orchard & nursery are on an iron dam - also the two rows leading down to the olive orchard and of course the paddocks.

Happy Valley meter reading for 1897 at 15 Dec 1897 150,000
 reading of 16 Feb 1898 505,000
 used from Dec to 16 Feb 355,000 to 1898

Therefore you deduct the reading on 16 Dec. 1897 - from the reading at any date during 1898 you get the consumption for 1898 up to

1891 Weight Lifting

Some extraordinary weight-lifting feats were accomplished at Glasgow on Saturday by Sandow, including the raising of a 180lb. dumbbell by a clear lift with one hand from the ground to the shoulder and then up to arm's length above the head. This record was, however, not allowed to stand long unchallenged, for on Monday, the ordinary practice night of the Amateur Weight-lifting Club, of Cullum-street, London, two of the members equalled the feat, while one of them beat it by 20lb. The practice began with small weights, which were increased until Mr. Lancoston Elliott raised 118lb. in the right hand and 165lb. in the left simultaneously, both clean lifts from the ground to the shoulder and then to arms' length above the head. Then followed the attempt on Sandow's 180lb. feat, which was cleanly accomplished by Mr. Elliott and by Mr. T. Pevier. Mr. Elliott was then persuaded to try the 200lb. bell, which, at the third attempt, he succeeded in lifting magnificently in the requisite manner.

Over to Elliott's feat
 at 5/11/98

Shipments of wheat and flour from various countries to Europe from August 1 to June 14 compare with those for the corresponding period of the previous season as follows:—

From—	1900-1901. Quarters.	1901-1902. Quarters.
United States and Canada..	21,440,000	24,905,000
Russia	8,432,000	9,186,000
Danube	3,926,000	3,910,000
India	96,000	1,490,000
Argentina	4,560,000	2,522,000
Australasia	1,565,000	1,805,000
Other countries	1,562,000	1,459,000

Total 41,581,000 44,795,000

The total shows an increase of 3,214,000 quarters. The quantity of wheat loaded at Victorian country stations during the week ended 17th inst. was approximately 12,210 bags, against 44,705 bags for the corresponding week last year. Out of the total loaded, 5,875 bags were drawn from stocks at the stations, against 38,595 bags last year, the balance being brought in by farmers and others. The total brought in since the beginning of the year compares with that for the corresponding period of the two previous years as follows:—

	Bags.	Bushels.
1902	1,983,045	8,427,941
1901	3,203,260	13,613,856
1900	2,158,025	9,171,605

Winnings of horses

Sir - If our old friend Hon...
I should like to hear...
letter... Caroline A. Gawie...
your columns last Friday...
that I should have his sympathy...

Comparison - Wool Clips 1895. 6 & 7.

Station	1895.			1896.			1897.		
	n ^o . of sheep shorn	Bales of wool		n ^o . of sheep shorn	Bales of wool		n ^o . of sheep shorn	Bales of wool	
		Grey	Red		Grey	Red		Grey	Red
Beltana	44200	861	37	31518	542	36	11033	213	
Lynahurch	96380	2037	65	91050	1698	81	14700	308	at 70
Mutupoewi	116802	2406	29	78576	1336	28	58758	1202	
Cordillo	100806		1131	97216	5	1121	83763		at 1000
Beltana Past. Coy	358188	5304	1262	298360	3581	1266	168254	1723	at 1070
Manuka Past. Co. L ^{td}	244487	3180	144	237350	4910	230	221550	4173	
Muturoa	125577	2952		*103426	2299		112790	2315	
Milo W.S. Pas. Coy	476398	3811	2377	423336	3656	2165	324316	3280	1223
Reds Corner	76464	1060	126	58805	834	120	39728	571	
Fowlers Bay	28790	567	26	29252	495	59	22938	430	
Shunmook	34468	693	19	30661	578	18	23665	444	at 16
	1344372	17567	3954	1180190	16373	3848	913241	12936	at 2309
	^{n^o. at 31/1/96} 74000	1400	282	^{n^o. at 31/1/97} 70000	1192	242			
Bunda Cen	20000	542	105	18000	456				
Welpena	29346	374	88	15000	372	68		147	
Marakimbo Goodanga									

* Excluding 20000 lambs not shorn
 † Including at 16000 lambs shorn

1897 Weight P.M.

like his own girls to be thus torn from their
mother with such a sad prospect? If the law
girls have spent their... Christ

Winnings & Losses

and runs as follows:—

OWNER.	HORSE.	STAKES WON.			TOTAL.
		2 yrs.	3 yrs.	4 yrs.	
Duke of Portland ...	Donovan	£16,487...	£38,666...	—	£55,153
Duke of Portland ...	Ayrshire	£6,565...	£8,675...	£20,660...	£35,900
Count De Lagrange ...	Gladiateur ...	£980...	£25,818...	£4,329...	£30,627
Baron Hirsch	La Flèche ...	£3,415...	£25,635...	—	£29,050
Duke of Westminster ...	Ormonde ...	£3,008...	£21,552...	£3,905...	£28,456
General Pearson	Lord Lyon ...	£3,625...	£20,350...	£1,500...	£25,565
Lord Calthorpe	Seabreeze ...	£4,122...	£20,144...	—	£24,266
Mr. Sutton	Achievement ..	£10,390...	£12,055...	—	£22,445
Duke of Westminster ...	Orme	£8,174...	£13,023...	—	£21,197
Mr. Graham	Formosa	£1,805...	£18,575...	£900...	£21,080
Duke of Portland ...	Memoir	£1,308...	£15,702...	£290...	£17,300
Baron Rothschild ...	Hannah	£3,045...	£12,730...	£691...	£16,466

It will be seen that exactly half the above are mares, and also that in no case do the winnings of any of the dozen extend to their fifth year. Donovan, Seabreeze, and Achievement won nothing after they were three, Memoir only won a single six furlong race, and it of course remains to be seen whether La Flèche and Orme will last longer than the others with whom they are associated. La Flèche is said to be the soundest of fillies, but Porter must I am sure listen with anxiety to Orme. It will surprise no one to hear next season that the colt makes a noise. "Boris" mentions Bendigo, who lasted on the Turf till he was aged, and won £20,104. He won £3,981 in two races as a seven-year-old, ran once only—for the Eclipse Stakes—as a six-year-old, and so added £4,451 to his winning account, so that in his first three years he only won £1,672, a contrast to the other dozen, who won nothing after four.

THE compiler has forgotten a famous animal that should not have been omitted in Signorina, whose winnings would place her above Bendigo in the list. The Chevalier Ginistrelli's daughter of St. Simon and Star of Portici won in all £20,876 in stakes—£11,705 as a two-year-old, the result of nine races, only £300 as a three-year-old, and one race, but that one worth the nice total amount of £8,976, as a four. This beautiful filly, therefore, must by no means be passed over when the list of famous winners of large sums is being made up. What about Surefoot, again—and he is a classic winner? "Boris" has forgotten him, for certainly a winner of £26,678 must be included! That was Surefoot's total—£2,411 as a two-year-old, £12,722 as a three-year-old, £11,545 as a four. Then, again, there is the beautiful Amphion. He did not win any of the traditional classic races, but what a good horse he was! As a two-year-old he secured £1070, as a three-year-old £4,730, as a four-year-old £12,863, as a five-year-old—it is a pleasure to see our favourites last on—£2,205, in all £20,868; so he too must be honoured with a place. There is Minting, too, who won over £20,000—just £218 over—made up of £7,396 at two, £5,904 (in France) at three, £1,495 at four, and £5,423 at five. St. Simon ...

St. Gatien won in sta

Sir—Can the P.A. ... have realized the fate to which he ... assigned Mrs. E. Ward's four children? It has created considerable surprise that a man in so responsible a position should have placed three girls, aged sixteen, fourteen, and ten, and a young child of two years in so perilous a position, alone in the far country, twelve miles from neighbours, in the house with Mr. Ward and a man servant, no woman in charge. As a mother, I appeal to you to show this sad case in its true light. Mrs. Ward has brought up her children well; the elder ones having proved this by their steady and respectable start in life, and their sympathy and affection for their mother through her sad life. Now just as the three young daughters specially need maternal care they are placed alone under obviously bad influence and no woman near to help them or advise them. Has Mr. Gordon any children? Would he like his own girls to be thus torn from their mother with such a sad prospect? If the law has so little power of protecting mothers and children there is abundant room for improvement with as little delay as possible. As an earnest supporter of the "Mothers' Union" I protest against such injustice and cruelty. If a good mother is not trusted with her children, who is to be? I have personal knowledge of Mrs. Ward's older children, and can vouch for her success in training them; and who will be responsible if these four poor children come to harm in body or mind? Mothers are God's instruments for training the children He has given them—those who realize their great responsibility will seek His help and find it, and are safe to succeed. All must recognise the duty they owe their little ones. Every good mother will feel with me this outrage to motherhood. Perhaps a higher Court would interpret the law in a more rational and merciful way; if possible an opportunity of testing the question should be found.

I am, Sir, &c.,
CAROLINE A. GAWLER.

December 12.
[It seems to us that in the present state of the law Mr. Gordon had no alternative but to give the father the custody of the children. It is only fair to point out that Mrs. Ward could have accompanied her children to Grampus had she been so inclined.—Ed.]

Sir—Our old friend Henry Gawler, once my colleague in a Ministry, could return to us I should like to hear his criticism upon the letter of "Caroline A. Gawler" appearing in your column last Friday. I am confident that I should have his sympathy at least. But, seriously, to what extent is any one, even with an established reputation for meddling, justified in making a man's domestic relations the subject of newspaper discussion? Perhaps so far as fair comment upon evidence publicly given in a Court of Law, but certainly no further. But where a case in any Court absolutely breaks down on the complainant's own evidence, is it fair to condemn and cauterize the successful defendant? No one regrets more than I do that Mrs. Ward was so badly advised as to take the action she did, which alone justifies any public comment, and I hope that by this time she regrets it also. But in the whole tissue of Mrs. Gawler's impertinent assumptions there is neither reference to the evidence actually given nor one item which is sustained by that evidence. If Mrs. Gawler had come to the Police Court and given her testimony on oath to anything relevant to the case that she either knew or thought she knew, I should have been pleased to have had the opportunity of cross-examining her; but outside the Court, or the sworn evidence given there, I protest against any unauthorized interference with the internal domestic concerns of my family. The details, inaccurate as they are, which she volunteers of my menage at Grampus Range suggest to me that possibly Mrs. Ward may have had the misfortune to have made the personal acquaintance of Mrs. Gawler. If so, it would excuse and induce me the more readily to forgive much that I have for some time past condemned. Your correspondent appeals to you "to show this sad case in its true light." Had she done so, instead of my contempt she would have earned my, perhaps selfish, gratitude, although in that case Mrs. Ward would no doubt have had much reason to resent her unwarranted interference. Mrs. Gawler speaks of my home at Grampus Range as being "a perilous position" for my young children, and of the "obviously bad influence" they are to be placed under. What is the peril, and whose or what the bad influence? Off and on I have lived at Grampus Range since I first obtained the country in 1890, and I have found no sign of peril, but ample evidence of a magnificently healthy climate, picturesque scenery, valuable country in a practical sense, and many surroundings which tend to make existence so much more enjoyable than it can be in any mere town that was ever built. Need I remind Mrs. Gawler that God made the country, but only man the town, and that, even if she does not, I do infinitely prefer the works of God to those of man. And as to this obviously bad influence, I again ask what or whose is it? Is it to be always in view of the works of our Creator, if not in their greatest, still in comparative grandeur? Is it to be away from the haunts of men and the evils inseparable from them? Or does Mrs. Gawler mean that mine is the malign influence; or is it my old servant's, who has been loyal to his trust for four years; or my neighbours', who are at distances of twelve, fifteen, and eighteen miles from my house? If she means mine, let those who really know my care for my little ones answer. I will answer for my servant, and say that, although he is old and not active, he has faithfully protected my place in my absences. And of my neighbours I can testify that they are good ones, and my personal friends, and I would rather have them, even at the distances they are from me, and with the intervening country all our own, than I would be in necessarily closer proximity to bad neighbours in town. And I have also the confidence inspired by the fact that for three consecutive years the same little girls have spent their Christmas holidays at Grampus Range with me and without their mother, never for less than a month, and sometimes longer, and then I had only the same old manservant, far less accommodation at the house, and precisely the same friendly neighbours that I have now. And this, too, in perfect safety for the children, much enjoyment for them also, and certainly great benefit to their health. One of the young ladies to whom Mrs. Gawler refers, who is now in her seventeenth year, told me and others quite recently that she would rather live at Grampus Range altogether than be in Adelaide. And so would I; and so I would for my Parliamentary duties. I have spent the city during five years, and I have friends to telephone to and write to. There is in the correspondence that I apply to my old age after

THE SHIPPING RECORD
PUBLISHED WEEKLY
BY THE
LONDON AND NORTH-OCEANIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LTD.
10, ABchurch Lane, LONDON, E.C. 4.

This Steamer has SUPERIOR
COMMODATION (AMPHIBIOUS)
Early application necessary for
passage or freight or passage
Apply to the Agents
ROBERTS & CO. LTD.
10, ABchurch Lane, LONDON, E.C. 4.

"In all my career," said the eminent



THE BRIDEGROOM—RIGHT HON. S. J. WAY.

MY DEAR VIC

University Co
and myself.

No con
COLLECTIVE tok
years had the

The lord
the most splenc
sterling friendsh
hold it ourselve
permanently att

Pray, M
grateful thanks

WM. BARLOW

Vice-Ch

Born at Perth month 11 April 1836

Came to Australia 1857

Was M. L. for State Feb 1875

Attorney General
Chief Justice
married

June 3 1875

1875 or 1876
April 11 1878

10TH APRIL, 1898.

MY DEAR VICE-CHANCELLOR,

How can I adequately thank you and my other colleagues on the University Council for the magnificent wedding gift you have sent to my intended wife and myself.

No convention against presents to Judges can require us to refuse to accept this COLLECTIVE token of confidence and goodwill from those with whom I have for many happy years had the happiness of working for the advancement of learning in South Australia.

The lordly bowl which you have sent us will always be the most prized as well as the most splendid of our household Gods. We shall proudly exhibit it as a proof of the sterling friendship of my colleagues on the University Council. When we can no longer hold it ourselves we will take care that its possession shall be one of the privileges permanently attached to the Chancellor's office.

Pray, Mr. Vice-Chancellor, accept yourself, and convey to your colleagues also, our grateful thanks for this superb expression of your good wishes.

Believe me,

Yours faithfully,

S. J. WAY.

WM. BARLOW ESQ., LL.D.,

Vice-Chancellor of The University of Adelaide.



THE BRIDEGROOM—RIGHT HON. S. J. WAY.

Born at Perth month 11 April 1836
Came to Australia 1857
Was Member for Sturt Feb 1875
Attorney General June 3 1875
Chief Justice 1875-1896
March April 11 1898

Town Council

John Whytes estate 12/8/87

Debts

S & mortgage Coy 23,500 + interest

Yosys Trustees 6000

Curtis & Piquety 23,500

Land & property
House & shop in
2 Hares good wood
2 " Cleely

Anglo Trustees 5000

By mortgage Freehold 384 1/2 acres

Robertson 3774

Section 100 to 182
Steamer Cumberland
Section 88 Belvidere 105 acres
295 Noaling 241
85 Moorba 104
1/4 Edinbills property

Jack Johnson 1800

Section 37 - 2000000 64500

169-176-179 Impaired 962

F. J. Beck 1050

Security 2 houses Flinders St

Trustee late S. Conwell 2700

Vineyard at Jonestown
Wine and mortgage
allotment at Pleasant

Bank of South Australia

18,000

Amplea mutton with
20000 sheep
4500 in other color prop
1/4 in in Thurston
160 acres Papers fully 839
Noaling 889-200 89 acres

Town & County Bank 21,000

2000 Plain ash mine shells
1/20 share in Spring hill
gold mine

Peter White 1050

Sliding Rock 50
Post Strucent 25

about £81000

1899 Aug 1900. Whytes debt to mortgage Coy good £18,325

against which they hold. Temple Chamber 757210ft 16325

2 Hares Cleely 1250
250 acres Sturt 750

The LIST of APPLICATIONS will OPEN THIS DAY (TUESDAY), the 28th day of March, 1899, and will be CLOSED on or before TOMORROW (WEDNESDAY), the 29th day of March, 1899.

THE WARWICK ESTATES COMPANY (Limited).

Incorporated in England under the Companies Act, 1862 to 1898.
AUTHORISED SHARE CAPITAL £120,000
 Divided into 12,000 Shares of £10 each, of which 3,450 are reserved for future issue.

ISSUE OF £210,000 4 PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE DEBENTURE STOCK at par.

The Debenture Stock and the interest thereon will be secured by a specific First Mortgage to the Trustees for the Debenture Stockholders of the property of the Company more particularly referred to below, and by a floating charge on the Company's undertaking and other assets present and future, not including uncalled capital.

Unless previously paid off under the power reserved to the Company as mentioned below, £126,000 of the present issue is to be paid off at 105 on the death of the Earl of Warwick, and £84,000 at the same price on the death of the Countess of Warwick.

The Company reserves power to pay off the whole of the Stock at six months' notice on or at any time after the 10th day of September, 1903, at 105.

In the event of a winding-up of the Stock, or the balance of the Stock for the time being unredeemed, is to be paid off at 105.

TRUSTEES FOR THE DEBENTURE STOCKHOLDERS.
 His Grace the Duke of SUTHERLAND.
 Sir HENRY C. BURDETT, K.C.B.

Solicitors to the Trustees—Grundy, Kershaw, Samson, and Co., 31, Booth-street, Manchester, and 4, New-court, Lincoln's-inn, London, W.C.

DIRECTORS.

The Right Honourable the Earl of Warwick.
 The Right Honourable Lord Kenyon.
 W. T. Fosbery, Warwick.

Tyndale White, Stonion Place, near Brentwood.
 Solicitors for the Company—Frere, Cholmeley, and Co., 28, Lincoln's-inn-fields, W.C.; Farrer and Co., 28, Lincoln's-inn-fields, W.C.
 Bankers—Lloyds Bank Limited, 22, Strand, W.C., and their Agents, the Manchester and Liverpool District Banking Company (Limited), Spring-gardens, Manchester.

Brokers—Linton, Clarke, and Co., Bartholomew House, London, E.C.; Lawson and Ormrod, 10, Half Moon-street, Manchester.
 Auditors—Deloitte, Dever, Griffiths, and Co., 4, Lothbury, E.C.
 Secretary and Registered Office—H. G. Godfrey-Payton, Warwick Castle Estate Offices, Warwick.

LLOYDS BANK Limited, 222, Strand, W.C., and other Branches, and their Agents, the **MANCHESTER and LIVERPOOL DISTRICT BANKING COMPANY (Limited)**, Spring-gardens, Manchester, are authorised to RECEIVE APPLICATIONS at par for the above £210,000 Stock, payable as follows:

£50 on application.
 Balance £40 per cent. on 1st May, 1899.

Payment in full may be made on allotment under a discount at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum.

The Stock will be registered in the books of the Company, and the interest will be payable half-yearly, on the 1st of March and the 1st of September. The first payment will be made on the 1st of September, 1899, and will be calculated from the due date of the instalments.

PROSPECTUS.

The property of the Company upon which the Debenture Stock will constitute a specific first charge comprises:

- (1) The life interest of the Earl of Warwick in certain freehold estates in Warwickshire known under the short descriptions of the Warwick Town Estate, the Wedgcock Estate, the Tachbrook Estate, the Milner Estate, and the Barley Estate, and in Warwick Castle with its grounds, park, and other appurtenances, and also in a freehold estate in Somersetshire known as the Clutton and Chelwood Estate, which includes the Clutton Collieries, and in the residuary personal estate of the late Earl.
- (2) A sum of £7,000 a year payable during the life of the Countess of Warwick, and charged upon her life interest in the Maynard Estates, which comprise the Easton Lodge and Bigod Estates in Essex, the Thornton, Bagworth, and Ingarsby Estates in Leicestershire, and the Passenham Estate in Northamptonshire.
- (3) Leases of the Clutton Collieries and certain adjoining coal seams.
- (4) Policies of insurance on the life of the Earl of Warwick for the total sum of £139,000.
- (5) Policies of insurance on the life of the Countess of Warwick for the total sum of £33,000.
- (6) A sum of £10,000 cash to be provided by the Company as working capital.

The policies are world-wide and indisputable, and are effected with the following offices: the Rock Life Assurance Company, the Scottish Union and National Insurance Company, the North British and Mercantile Insurance Company, the Law Life Assurance Society, the Royal Exchange Assurance Corporation, and the Commercial Union Assurance Company, Limited.

With a view to the issue of the Debenture Stock, Mr. John Cross, of Manchester, the well-known expert, acting on independent instructions, has inspected the estates, and a copy of his report is appended. The following is a copy of the summary taken from Mr. Cross's report of the income derivable from the respective estates.

	Balance of income.
Warwickshire and Somersetshire Estates	£12,189 5 0
Clutton Collieries	2,887 19 11
	15,077 4 11
LADY WARWICK.	
Estates estimated to produce £9,902 2s. 11d. per year, limited to	7,000 0 0
	22,077 4 11
To pay interest on £210,000 Debenture Stock, at 4 per cent., requires	£8,400 0 0
To pay life assurance premiums on Lord Warwick's life requires about	5,448 16 10
To pay life assurance premiums on Lady Warwick's life requires	2,301 11 8
	16,150 8 6
	£5,926 16 5

The trust deed provides that the income of the estates, after deducting rates, taxes, and tithes, and such other outgoings and payments as the trustees may in their discretion allow to be deducted shall be paid to the trustees or persons authorised by them, and after providing for expenses of management, shall be applied by them in the first instance in keeping up the premiums on the policies, and paying the interest on the Debenture Stock.

The purchase price payable by the Company for the properties, numbered (1) to (6) mentioned above has been fixed by the vendors at £225,000 payable as to £215,000 in cash, and as to £10,000 in fully-paid shares of the Company.

When no allotment is made the deposit will be returned in full. If the amount allotted is less than that applied for, the balance of the deposit will be applied towards payment of the amount due on allotment. Failure to pay an instalment will render the previous payments liable to forfeiture.

Scrip to be exchanged for definitive certificates when ready will be issued against allotment letters and receipts.

Applications for settlement and quotation will be made to the Committees of the London and Manchester Stock Exchanges in due course.

The report of Mr. John Cross, or an attested copy of it, a print of the memorandum and articles of association, and a printed draft of the proposed trust deed to secure the Debenture Stock, can be seen at the Manchester and London offices of Messrs. Grundy, Kershaw, Samson, and Co., or at the offices of the solicitors of the Company.

Applications must be made on the form accompanying the prospectus and sent with the deposit to the bankers.

Prospectuses with a full copy of Mr. Cross's report attached and forms of application may be obtained at the offices of the bankers, brokers, and solicitors.
 London, 22nd March, 1899.

Water hole
 in Basin
 The belt's calculation
 33th x 27 ft x 6 ft
 198 cubic fms.

Woods in March 1900 Sales
 Helms from previous sales
 into 1808 number 1637 Beltana 599-
 Nedlomer 303 Hummells 197
 40mlen Bay 170 Bandclear 445
 Welpner 28 = 5187

May 5, 1900.

WINNING SIRES.

The following is a return of the winning sires to the end of the third quarter, ending April 30:—

Name of Sire.	No. of Winners.	No. of Wins.	No. of Seconds.	Total Amount of Winnings.
Lochiel	31	72	73	12,874 6
Bill of Portland	11	24	33	11,638 1
Carbine (England)	13	32	87	8,364
Malua	24	63	64	6,746
Gozo	21	37	27	4,893 6
Grand Fleneur	6	18	10	4,511 1
Metal	23	45	18	4,044
Pilgrim's Progress	13	25	10	3,790
Sunrise	35	80	48	3,285 1
Escutcheon	19	40	16	2,968
Far Niente	7	14	11	2,888 6
Neckersgat	15	31	32	2,869
Haut Brion	4	10	3	2,840
Forest King	12	18	12	2,604
Padlock	18	48	30	2,608
Trenton (England)	13	22	20	2,382
Gibraltar	9	20	8	2,368 1
Eiridsport	7	18	12	2,198
Splendor	16	31	22	2,146 1
Invader	13	25	14	2,005 1
Russley	15	22	17	1,963
Cranbrook	7	10	10	1,961 1

... (Northampton) ...
 ... (Victoria) ...
 ... (B.M.T.) ...
 ... (Progress from the Nun) ...
 ... (Constant Reader) ...
 ... (Victoria) ...
 ... (South Wales) ...
 ... (M.D.) ...
 ... (F. Parkin) ...
 ... (Subscriber) ...
 ... (practice is to divide) ...
 ... (Starting Price) ...
 ... (I had a horse) ...
 ... (H.P.) ...
 ... (The best time) ...
 ... (He is disqualified) ...

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THE WARWICK ESTATES COMPANY (Limited),
 AUTHORIZED SHARE CAPITAL £120,000
 Divided into 12,000 Shares of £10 each, of which 3,450 are reserved for future issue.
ISSUE OF £210,000 4 PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE DEBENTURE STOCK at par.

The Debenture Stock and the interest thereon will be secured by a specific First Mortgage to the Trustees for the Debenture Stockholders of the property of the Company more particularly referred to below, and by a floating charge on the Company's undertaking and other assets present and future, not including uncalled capital.

Unless previously paid off under the power reserved to the Company as mentioned below, £120,000 of the present issue is to be paid off at 105 on the death of the Earl of Warwick, and £24,000 at the same price on the death of the Countess of Warwick.

The Company reserves power to pay off the whole of the Stock at six months notice on or at any time after the 10th day of September, 1903, at 105.

In the event of a winding-up the Stock, or the balance of the Stock for the time being unredeemed, is to be paid off at 105.

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Trade White, Standon Place, near Brentwood.
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Auditors—De Motte, Dever, Griffiths, and Co., 4, Lombury, E.C.

Secretary and Registered Office—H. G. Godfrey-Payton, Warwick

Oxley Estate Offices, Warwick.

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£10 per cent. on application.
 £10 per cent. on allotment.
 Balance £40 per cent. on 1st May, 1893.

Payment in full may be made on allotment under a discount at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum.

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Estates estimated to produce £9,902 2s. 11d. per year, limited to 7,000 0 0

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16,150 8 6

£5,926 16 5

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The purchase price payable by the Company for the properties, at £235,000 payable as to £215,000 in cash, and as to £20,000 in fully-paid shares of the Company.

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London, 22nd March, 1893.

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Far Niente	7	14 1/2	11	2,889 1/2
Neckersgat	15	31	32	2,860
Haut Brion	4	10	3	2,840
Forest King	12	18	12	2,640 1/2
Padlock	18	48	30	2,608
Trenton (England)	13	22 1/2	20	2,382
Gibraltar	9	20	8 1/2	2,363 1/2
Fridspord	7	18	12	2,198
Splendor	16	31	22	2,146 1/2
Invader	13	25	14	2,005 1/2
Russley	15	29	17	1,963
Cranbrook	7	10	4	1,960 1/2
Martini-Henry	14	37	16	1,936 1/2
Trident	13	26 1/2	21	1,930
The Australian Peer	8	20	13	1,922
Booka	10	32	21	1,880
Caryon	8	28	14	1,849
Nordenfeldt	7	12	15	1,797
Thunderbolt	9	22	22	1,775
Lord Wilton	10	27	9	1,750
Canzoni	4	14	5	1,699 1/2
Abercorn	7	13	19	1,545
Kangaroo	3	5	9	1,535
Landsborough	2	7	2	1,370
Niagara	11	23	21	1,320 1/2
Malvolio	7	13	16 1/2	1,308
Archie	12	34	15	1,211 1/2
Bendigo (England)	1	3	1	1,185
Wellington	14	27	15	1,135
Sir Oliver	10	26	9	1,108
Tremador	4	17	13	1,085
Isonomy	4	8	14	1,036
Wallace	4	4	2	1,007
Beauchamp	10	19 1/2	11	983 1/2
Richmond	5	10	7	983
Paris	2	5	2	980 1/2
Light Artillery	3	4	7	980
Manton	5	12	1	925
Acolyte	4	7	1	905
Off Colour	6	10	14	880
Little Bernie	7	11	10	870
Trenchant	1	2	3	862
Buckthorpe	3	5	2 1/2	840
Brasenose	6	12	22 1/2	830
North Star	4	17	15	827 1/2
Ormond	5 1/2	8 1/2	6	810
The Broker	4	10	3	802
Lennox	3	5	1	799
Clan Stuart	7	17 1/2	6	789 1/2
Mistake	16	49	11	770
Glorious	6	10	9	758
The Englishman	6	20	14	751
Mentor	5	14	3	727
Zalinski	6	13	8	727
Bargo	3	9	1	708
Pacific	5	9	5 1/2	707
Warloo	4	9	9	705
The Rake	4	8	17	693
Albury	4	4	17	687
Creswick	9	20	9	677
Frand	1 1/2	6 1/2	15	660
Mana	7	18	2	659
Town Moor	4	9	2	638
Mozart	10	16	7	632
Anteros	3	6	1	625
Gosson	6	7	6	602
The Admiral	5	8	5	595
Ruis	9	15	5	576
St. Blaize	1	2	2 1/2	575
Tradition	9	32	3 1/2	568
Vision	1	5	7	568
Ascotvale	3	4	9	559
Egremont	2	9	6	555
The Assyrian	6	11	6	534
Metcor	9	15	10	533
Robinson Crusoe	3	7	3	531
Vengeance	7	11 1/2	10	523
Othello	4	10	9	512
Emerald	4	7	3	510
Battalious	4	9	1	497
Bengal	9	23	7	49
Arsenal	6	20	11	48
Mercury	4	7	8	48
Gique	2	2	1	489
Sonneil	4	14	8	482
Mostyn	1	1	5	478
Stromboli	2	8	5	475
Tartar	1	4	2	460
Butler	3	13	5	453 1/2

Mausers or Bullets Wounds.

Continued Mausers or Bullets Wounds

TREATMENT OF THE WOUNDED.

Writing to the "British Medical Journal," Mr. Frederick Treves, the eminent surgeon, who is with General Buller, says:—

The method of dealing with the wounded in the Natal Field Force is as follows:—The railway—a single line—is open as far as Chieveley, and on it are two admirably equipped hospital trains in charge of the indefatigable and ever-obliging Major Brazier-Creagh, R.A.M.C. The hospital train was on the field before daybreak on Saturday morning, the day of the Colenso battle, and was soon filled with wounded. Some few of these were landed at No. 4 Stationary Field Hospital at Chieveley, the rest were taken on to Estcourt and Maritzburg. At both these towns, but especially at Maritzburg, there is very excellent hospital accommodation. The base hospital alone at Maritzburg can take in 1,100 patients, and besides, there is the large military hospital at the College, Grey's Hospital, and the hospital for volunteers established at the Legislative Assembly.

From Maritzburg the patients are sent down to Durban by the hospital train, and are then conveyed to Cape Town by the hospital ship *Spartan*, which is under the charge of Major Woodhouse, R.A.M.C. From the careful examination I made of her when I boarded her at Durban, I would think she was the best-equipped and best-managed hospital ship afloat.

Colonel Gallwey's organization has now been tested to the utmost, and has been found to be efficient and admirable. Those in England who have friends among the wounded in Natal may rest assured that the arrangements for their comfort leave nothing to be desired. The wounded placed in the hospital train by the Naval Hill (627) Chieveley could have—as soon as they were placed in their berths—iced soda water and whisky, iced milk, hot soup, or champagne and seltzer. It is no matter how wonderful that Major Brazier-Creagh is the only man on his train, to which he has devoted only his labour and thought.

The strain of the work at Durban falls on a Major McCormack, R.A.M.C., who has the care of the base depot medical stores, and who, after weeks of hard work—has seen his department to a perfect degree of business-like efficiency.

MAUSER BULLET WOUNDS.

The great majority of the wounds are by the bullets, some few are due to fragments of the shell, and a still less number to the shell. The Mauser bullet is a very dangerous one, and in no instance have I seen a case in which the head of the bullet has been cut off, as had been asserted by some. The damage done by the bullet depends mainly upon the range. At 2,000 yards it penetrates like a bullet; at 500 yards or less it will smash through a humerus to fragments. When it fractures the bullet—if retained—is found to be much distorted or broken into many fragments. The shell breaks off the leaden core.

In the case of the fine hitting of the bullet in which the bullet went through the middle phalanges of the ring fingers, making four small fractures, which healed kindly and neatly. On the other hand, I have seen the humerus in which the bullet was broken into twenty-three small fragments by gunshot fractures of the first intention.

ABDOMINAL WOUNDS.

The entry of the Mauser is very difficult to overlook. The wound is also often very small, but is fistula-like. Several patients have been treated through the abdomen with success following. In some of these cases the bullet has been penetrated, as in the motions. The hole made by the Mauser is very small, and can be closed by from three to four sutures. Several penetrating wounds of the liver and kidney have been treated with no symptoms. One discharges a shrapnel bullet passed through the liver and kidney. He had little beyond some temporary lymph

BULLET WOUNDS OF THE HEAD AND SPINE.

In several instances the bullet has passed through the brain without causing marked symptoms, and perfect recovery has followed. For example, a bullet entered near the vertex, passed through the brain, hard palate, and buccal cavity, and escaped at the root of the neck on the opposite side. No discomfort followed except headache and some strabismus. Speaking generally, operations upon the skull for gunshot wound have done exceptionally well, and such operations have been numerous.

BULLET WOUNDS OF THE EXTREMITIES.

Amputations have been comparatively few. I have seen a Mauser go through the centre of the patella and out at the centre of the popliteal space, and lead to no trouble in the joint. In another case the bullet went through the popliteal space from side to side, and left the bone and joint untouched, but led to an arterio-venous aneurism.

BULLET WOUNDS OF THE CHEST.

After penetrating wounds of the lung there may be no symptoms beyond an immediate hæmoptysis, which is not repeated. In other instances there has been surgical emphysema or hæmothorax, a pneumothorax, and an example or two of pyæmia. On the whole, gunshot wounds of the chest do well.

Some cases are hard to understand, as for example one in which the bullet entered above the clavicle, and came out on the inner side of the opposite thigh, there being no symptom except temporary shock.

THE FIELD DRESSING.

The field dressing carried by each soldier answers its purpose admirably. Tommy has a great regard for it, and takes every care that he has it on him.

THE SPIRIT OF THE WOUNDED.

On all sides there is evidence that our soldiers behaved splendidly on the field, and I can say that when brought back they were plucky, patient, and uncomplaining. Their unselfishness was many times very marked. An orderly was bringing some water to a wounded man lying on the ground near me. He was shot through the abdomen, and he could hardly speak owing to the dryness of his mouth, but he said, "Take it to my pal first; he is worse bit than me." This generous lad died next morning, but his pal got through, and is doing well.

Vertical text on the right edge of the page, likely from an adjacent page or a stamp. Includes: "Dunlop & Co., Limited", "171, 173", "102, 104", "82, 84", and "1891", "1892", "1893".

Some AUSTRALASIAN WOOL IMPORTERS.

L O N D O N.

	1891.	1896.	1899.
2 Dalgety & Co., Limited.	117,819	1 105,034	83,240 1
4 Australian Mortgage Land & Finance Co., Limited.	92,750	2 88,831	72,361 2
7-6 Union Bank of Australia Ltd.	42,831	4 72,256	60,603 3
6 Bank of New South Wales.	44,687	6 56,004	55,685 4
1 New Zealand Loan & Mercantile Agency Co., Limited.	124,923	3 83,935	55,016 5
3 Sanderson, Murray & Co.	96,272	5 67,467	54,706 6
16 Bank of New Zealand.	4,592	9 42,320	48,801 7
9 Bank of Australasia.	31,032	10 40,560	38,810 8
8 Robert Brooks & Co.	35,576	8 45,253	28,788 9
5 Union Mortgage & Agency Co., of Australia Limited.	52,765	7 46,147	28,598 10
Australian Estates & Mortgage Company Limited.			
11 A. L. ELDER & Co., Limited.	29,626	12 26,209	28,257 11
14 National Mortgage & Agency Co., of New Zealand, Limited.	17,606	15 19,691	25,019 12
10 Elder, Smith & Co., Limited.	30,595	11 34,387	21,750 13
12 Commercial Banking Co., of Sydney Limited.	28,546	14 19,655	20,376 14
13 Leishman, Inglis & Co.,	19,424	15 15,395	10,503 15
15 A. Scott	8,261	17 7,815	4,396 16
18 Bank of Adelaide	3,227	16 8,677	4,223 17
17 G. & R. Wills & Co.,	4,231	18 4,773	4,025 18
20 South Australian Land Mortgage & Agency Co., Limited.	1,048	21 2,031	2,551 19
National Bank of Australasia Ltd.		19 4,393	2,277 20
19 John Wilcox	3,029	20 3,260	1,066 21

SALE OF THOROUGHBREDS.

THE ST. ALBANS STUD.

LA CARABINE SOLD FOR 1,200 GUINEAS.

SIR R. CLARKE THE PURCHASER.
Melbourne, August 10.

The Newmarket yards of Messrs. Yuille and Co. have seldom been so crowded as they were to-day, when the racehorses in the estate of the late Mr. W. R. Wilson were submitted at auction. Twenty-one of the 25 catalogued were submitted, and in every instance a sale was effected. The chief interest, of course, centred in the competition for the brilliant Carbine mare La Carabine, who entered the ring not at all jaded, as might have been expected after the ordeals of her exceptionally severe Autumn campaign, but presenting an appearance of freshness which suggested the possession of vitality of a very marked description. A gentleman, who evidently imagined he was bidding for the Selling Plate at Caulfield, commenced with an offer of 500 guineas, but Sir Rupert Clarge, who, obviously, had a better conception of the situation, jumped in the second to 800 guineas, and although one or two others tried with mild increases to secure the mare, it was easy to see that Sir Rupert Clarge had bent his mind upon the purchase, and when he called 1,200 guineas no one contested the point further. Still, at 1,200 guineas La Carabine was undoubtedly a cheap mare. It was pleasing to see her sold to such a sportsman, and this purchase seems to definitely indicate that Sir Rupert Clarge has decided to again actively identify himself with the turf in Victoria. The brilliant Bobadil, who was generally expected to reach four figures, looked the picture of health as he stepped into the ring, but for some reason he was not in strong request, and a bargain was secured by Mr. F. S. Grimwade, who bought him for 500 guineas. Bobadil is apparently quite sound, and if he races again it is on the cards that his purchase money will be repaid before it is necessary to call upon him for his services at the stud. Kinglike, who did so well at Randwick some months ago, realised 900 guineas, and Barragunda, a half-brother to Wallace, by Bill of Portland, was knocked down for 600 guineas to the New South Wales trainer, Mr. I. Earnshaw. Debuture was sold to Mr. W. Murray, a member of the ring, for 575 guineas, but he was acting on behalf of a well-known New South Wales owner. Appended are the details of the sale:—

- Rumor, ch f, 3 yrs., by Eiridspord—Eloasis, to Mr. P. T. Heywood, Victoria, 130 guineas.
- Peninsular, b g, 4 yrs., by Bill of Portland—Lady Carbine, to Mr. R. McKenna, Victoria, 230 guineas.
- Argout (imp.), foaled 1896, by Amphion—Sandfly, to Mr. B. M. Osborne, Victoria, 150 guineas.
- Regained, br h, 5 yrs., by Robinson—Crusoe—Happy Land, to Mr. J. Scobie, Victoria, 280 guineas.
- Eminence, br h, by Bill of Portland—Eunnie, to Mr. J. H. Davis, Victoria, 135 guineas.
- Headland, b c, 3 yrs., by Bill of Portland—Montalto, to Mr. H. Bellamy, Victoria, 175 guineas.
- Barragunda, blk c, 3 yrs., by Bill of Portland—Melodious, to Mr. I. Earnshaw, New South Wales, 600 guineas.
- Rona, blk m, 4 yrs., by Bill of Portland—She, to Mr. C. F. Glasscock, Victoria, 170 guineas.
- Kinglike, blk g, 3 yrs., by Wallace—Bonnie Rosette (imp.), to Mr. J. Scobie, Victoria, 900 guineas.
- Debuture, b g, 3 yrs., by Eiridspord or Wallace—Waterlily, to Mr. W. Murray, Victoria, 575 guineas.
- Wakeful, br m, 4 yrs., by Trenton—Insomnia, to Mr. N. Campbell, Victoria, 310 guineas.
- La Carabine, ch m, 6 yrs., by Carbine—Orotava, (imp.), to Sir Rupert Clarke, Victoria, 1,200 guineas.
- Revenue, b g, 4 yrs., by Trenton—Waterlily, to Mr. J. Scobie, Victoria, 725 guineas.
- Songbird, br m, 4 yrs., by Bill of Portland—Melodious, to Mr. George Gordon, Victoria, 725 guineas.

100 to 3 Butler.
After the sale of La Carabine this afternoon a wage of £1,000 to £40, three times, was laid against the mare for the Melbourne Cup.

Wine Clutch,
Cash in part of
as sent as follows

CM 25 Cashes T.P. *deposited*
1890 25 - Mr B

CM 5 Tomasso
2 14 Mr Barker

C.B.C 15 Cashes Mr Barker
1890 10 - Totham Park

C.B. 10 - Mr Barker *Young*
15 - Totham Park *stable*

Parmaud

Cashes 25 Mr Barker
25 Totham Park

TO-DAYS ENGAGEMENTS

T. C. Hayward, 41, E. Ter., secured 45 passes during two years in C. Service in as well as can be expected.
Mr. Taggart, C.P., is suffering from influenza, and is confined to his room. Mr. Taggart, C.P., has subscribed £1,000 to cost £18,000, and one of the

DEATH OF SIR EDWARD WATKIN.

PASSING AWAY OF ONE OF THE GREAT FIGURES IN ENGLISH RAILWAY HISTORY.

We regret to announce the death of Sir Edward Watkin, one of the best known personalities in the English railway world, and until a comparatively recent date the chairman of the South-Eastern and other railways.

Few men have been more prominently identified with railway enterprise in the South of England and in the Midlands than the late Sir Edward Watkin, Bart. He was born on September 26, 1819, and was the eldest son of the well-known Manchester merchant, Mr. Absalom Watkin, J.P. In 1845 Sir Edward married Mary, daughter of the late Mr. Jonathan Mellor, of Hope House, Oldham. She died in 1888, and in 1892 Sir Edward married ~~Ann~~ Ingram, widow of one of his oldest friends. ~~Lady Watkin survives him.~~ By his first wife Sir Edward had issue a son, Alfred Mellor, who was born in 1846, and married in 1876 Catherine Elizabeth, daughter of the Very Rev. Robert Payne Smith, Dean of Canterbury. He was created a baronet in 1820. Other distinctions are the "D.L." and "J.P.," which followed after the "Bart.," and preceded the foreign title of Knight of the Order of the Redeemer of Greece of Leopold of Belgium.



Sir Edward Watkin began his business career as a merchant in Manchester. In his earlier years he was his father's partner; but this arrangement came to an end in 1845, when the son left the business, began to devote his energies to railway enterprise, and was appointed to the secretaryship of the Trent Valley Railway. This led to his joining the London and North-Western Railway, and to his various positions as general manager, and afterwards as a director and chairman, of the Manchester, Sheffield and Lincolnshire Railway (which, it may be recalled, was the modest foundation upon which the more pretentious Great Central Railway Company has been erected), president of the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada, chairman of the South-Eastern Railway, and director of the Great Eastern and Great Western Companies. As a financier his first experience, curiously enough, was not gained in connection with railways. In 1840 the *Manchester Athenaeum* was in pecuniary difficulties, and Mr. Watkin, already a director, was selected as one of the secretaries of a committee organised to consider the situation. He suggested a series of great literary soirées in the Free Trade Hall, which, he considered, would result in profits sufficient to extricate the concern from its embarrassments. The idea was carried out. Mr. Charles Dickens, Mr. Benjamin Disraeli (afterwards Lord Beaconsfield), and Serjeant Talfourd in turn presided at the gatherings in the years 1843, 1844, and 1845 respectively, and the result justified the effort. In 1843 Mr. Watkin issued a pamphlet entitled "A Plea for Public Parks," which was largely instrumental in securing the existing park accommodation at Manchester. In the same year he commenced advocating the Saturday half-holiday movement in Manchester, and with success.

At the desire of the then Secretary of State for the Colonies, the Duke of Newcastle, Mr. Watkin went to Canada in 1861, and virtually brought out the union of the five British provinces and the establishment of the great Canadian railway system. Perhaps Sir Edward was the only man of the world who has purchased and paid for the continent. His acquisition, in 1863, of the Hudson's Bay property and immense territories for £1,500,000 was remarkable. The territory was divided into large portions of it are now covered by thriving colonies, and he did much to improve the harbours of the Channel and Calais, so as to render possible the establishment of fixed services by large steamers, to increase the comfort of the journey to Paris, especially the Channel part of it, and to reduce the time occupied to seven hours. Mr. Watkin returned to Parliament unopposed in 1864, and again in 1865, when there was a contest. He was elected at the head of the poll. He was, as a matter of fact, elected to Parliament in 1857, but was subsequently unseated. In 1863 he was defeated at Stockport by a narrow majority, and in 1869 he unsuccessfully contested East Cheshire. In 1866-67 he was chairman of two Select Committees of the House of Commons, and was successful in obtaining important alterations in the laws affecting railways, and especially the change in the law of limited liability which enables companies to reduce their capital by resolution and without winding up. He again returned to Parliament in 1874 as the member for Hythe, and for this enough he sat continuously until 1895, having, however, changed his politics and become a Liberal Unionist at the time of the great Home Rule schism in 1886.

But it is not as a politician that he will be remembered. As the chairman of the South-Eastern Railway Company in the day when the competition with that line and the Chatham and Dover was of an excessively keen nature, as the inaugurator of a tariff war of unexampled bitterness, and as the main factor in the extension of the Manchester, Sheffield and Lincolnshire Railway Company, the late baronet is not likely to be forgotten for many years to come. Into the details of the tariff campaign between the two southern lines it is not our present purpose to enter. The cut-throat policy of the eighties and the early nineties has given place to a plan of friendly co-operation, which promises to do a great deal more for the interest of the shareholders than the old, bad policy of retaliation. However, so long as the boards of both railway companies were committed to it, the chairman of the South-Eastern displayed

power of resource and inventiveness which was more edifying to turn to the constructive work Sir Edward Watkin did for what is now the Great Central Railway Company. The essence of this is to be found in the measure sanctioned by the Manchester, Sheffield and Lincolnshire Company to Parliament in 1890 applying for authority to build a new main line, 90 miles in length, from the Nottinghamshire coalfields to Eton Junction, a point a little north of Salisbury, and also to form a large London terminus on a site between Lord's cricket ground and the Marylebone-road. This is the first legislative indication of the intention of the Manchester, Sheffield and Lincolnshire Company to place London in its system. The whole plan of its existence to the energy and initiative of Edward Watkin. It was naturally a great blow to him when the Select Committee of the House of Commons threw out this important scheme for extension of the railway. He would not have been a human had he not felt disheartened, after the amount of labour and money which had been expended for the furtherance of the Bill. But Sir Edward consecrated the day of his defeat to a plucky policy of "Try again." With the swift penetrating insight of the experienced man of affairs, he saw clearly that the triumph of his project was only a question of time, that the Commons Committee had taken a pettifogging view of what was really a matter of almost national importance, and that even the interests of a select committee anxious to resist encroachment on a pretty London suburb would have to give place to the national interest of putting London into direct

country. In 1892 the Bill was reintroduced, passed through the House, and received the Royal Assent. The nothing about the Great Central Railway Station especially adapted to remind one of Sir Edward's atkin—no statue, no mural tablet; but, all the same, if it had not been for Sir Edward's interest in the Manchester, Sheffield and Lincolnshire. The proposed tunnel between England and France is another scheme with which his name is widely associated, in conjunction with the late Michel Chevalier, M. Léon Say, and other eminent public men on both sides of the Channel. The Government sanction to the scheme has been withheld, and at present it is kept in repair and ventilation. Incidentally, it may here be remarked, the decision of the late baronet was one of the first to foresee the possibility of working coal in Kent to advantage. He was most enthusiastic over the discoveries, and in 1891 expressed himself as having no doubt of the value of the black diamonds, and going so far as to predict an early revival of the iron industry in Kent. Unfortunately, these anticipations have not so far been realised, though there are many who believe them to be near realisation. It is understood that Sir Edward also advocated the possibility of connecting Scotland with the north coast of Ireland by means of a submarine tunnel. He also advocated the extension of harbour and other public works as a means of extending employment and increasing the capacity of the country in competition with foreign nations. The erection of the tower in West London, on the Aylesbury extension of the Metropolitan Railway, was another production of his brain. It was originally intended to celebrate the Eiffel Tower at Paris, and was considerably to the takings of the line connecting with the Metropolis. At one time it was thought that Sir Edward contemplated the building, at the summit of Snowdon, of an electric lighting apparatus of a capacity sufficient to cast a light over a large part of the country; but this was rather than rumour. Wirral Railway, which was opened in September, 1892, by Mr. Gladstone, was a natural result of the increasing years had the natural result of increasing the energy of the deceased baronet. It is enough to the last we believe his business has remained intact. However, a severe illness in 1894 made it absolutely necessary for him to relinquish the chairmanship of the South-Eastern railway companies with which he has long been connected. Accordingly, in 1894 he resigned this post on them. He was succeeded by the late Earl of Kimberley, who was succeeded by the late John Bell, the managing director; and the Eastern, where he was replaced by the Hon. Mr. Byng. It may be noted in passing that the resignation of the South-Eastern chairmanship was a considerable blow to the market, believing that there was a chance of more harmonious relations being established between the two companies. For a way the market was right. At various stages of his career Sir Edward Watkin was chairman of the following companies:—
The Blackpool Railway Company.
The East London Railway Company (chairman).
The Manchester, Sheffield and Lincolnshire Railway Company (chairman).
Oldham, Ashton-under-Lyne, &c., Railway Company (ex officio).
Wigan Junction Railways Company (ex officio).
Metropolitan Railway Company (chairman).
Neath and Brecon Railway Company (chairman).
South-Eastern Railway Company (chairman).
Channel Tunnel Company, Limited (ex officio).
Seabrook Estate Company, Limited.
Elham Valley Railway Company (ex officio).
Lydd Railway Company (ex officio).

Water Consumption at Torrens Park

	Upper level.	Habby valley.	hodge
Dec 1899 to 13 Feb 1900	16,000	375,000	3,000
Feb 1900 to 10 Apr 1900.	57,000	178,000	1,000
Apr 1900 to 11 June 1900	97,000	—	—
	<u>314,000</u>	<u>553,000</u>	<u>4,000</u>

314000

553000

4000

871000

871,000 falls consumed for six months ending June for which you have to pay 6^d per 1000 falls on 553,000 Habby valley water = £13.16.6 the cost of the other water is covered by assessment. — to the extent of 237,000 leaving to be paid for @ 4^d per 1000 falls — 81,000 falls = £4.1.0

ADELAIDE WATER

From the point of view of residents in the metropolitan area one of the most serious questions to be faced by the Government is that of the water supply. Various complaints have been addressed to The Register from time to time concerning the inadequacy of the supply during the hot and dry months, when the greatest demands are made upon the reservoirs. These complaints have reference principally to the manufactories in Thebarton and Hindmarsh, where the pressure at times is far from satisfactory; but they have a pretty wide and general range. When the Happy Valley scheme was built it was never anticipated that the excess rate for water would be reduced to 6d. a thousand gallons, as a previous Government, yielding to the popular will, agreed to. That scheme was the means of bringing into the metropolitan area 6,000,000 gallons of water a day over and above the available supply when Hope Valley and Thorndon Park were the mainstays. To-day the huge supplementary supply mentioned apparently is not sufficient for requirements. The amount of water lavished on gardens at the present tempting rate has been the greatest cause of the trouble. Happy Valley was never intended to combine domestic with irrigation requirements, and the principal officers of the construction departments—Mr. A. B. Moncrieff (Engineer-in-Chief) and Mr. C. A. Bayer (Hydraulic Engineer)—fought to the bounds of official propriety against the reduction of the excess rate to 1d. a thousand gallons; but they were overruled. It is significant that in all of the other Australian States the excess rate is 1/2 per thousand; so that South Australia, being one of the driest States, is especially well favoured. When the Happy Valley scheme was constructed it was expected that Adelaide would have a water pressure of 75 to 80 lb. to the square inch, but it has dwindled down to as low as 20 lb. This is an alarming condition of affairs, in connection with which some remarks of the Premier (Hon. T. Price), given below, are very instructive and interesting. So largely has the consumption increased of late years that were it not for the Happy Valley supply Adelaide, once dependent on the Hope Valley and Thorndon Park Reservoirs, would be absolutely at the door of a water famine. When Happy Valley is shut off, and the market gardeners in the Torrens Valley have had their fill from the old mains, the pressure in Adelaide is simply paltry. The most convincing way of gaining an appreciation of the consumption of water in the metropolitan area is to visit the Happy Valley reducing tanks at the back of the Lady Macdonnell Hotel and opposite to the Flagstaff Hotel on a fairly hot day. A representative of The Register had an opportunity of inspecting these works on Friday afternoon, and anybody who has not looked into the tanks would scarcely credit the enormous volume of water that waters the mains there. The surrounding ground was positively throbbing under the pressure, and when the covers were lifted it was impossible to hear one's own voice—and all that frothed-up water was being consumed on the plains below as rapidly as it was being reduced and aerated. Already the Adelaide water district is returning only a fraction over 3 per cent., and if the present cheap excess rate is to be continued the department will have to spend between £50,000 and £60,000 in the laying of another main, providing the adequacy of the supply is to be maintained without an extra penny being earned to the revenue.

The Premier Interviewed.

A representative of The Register found the Premier in his office on Friday night, and asked for an expression of opinion on the subject. Mr. Price remarked— "Yes; the position is a very serious one. During the hottest spell this summer—six days of heat, which culminated in a temperature of 106 deg. in the shade—the pressure came down to 36, 27, and even 20 lb. to the square inch, and many complaints, especially from manufactories, have reached the departments. In order to meet requirements for some years to come the Hydraulic Engineer has recommended that a new reducing tank should be made at Darlington, that a new 20-in. steel main should be laid along the South road to the Bay road, hence a 26-in. main along West terrace and Sturt street, hence a 21-in.

cast-iron main to Franklin street, hence an 18-in. main to Currie street, and hence a 16-in. main to North terrace. Then, the recommendation proceeds, the old reticulating mains should be taken up from West terrace to Brown street and replaced by 8 and 9 in. pipes. A 12-in. cast-iron main should be laid from the end of the 28-in. steel main from the Bay road to the Henley Beach road, and thence 10-in., 8-in., and 6-in. mains should be laid to New Thebarton, West Adelaide, and Southwark to improve the supply of what are known as the manufacturing districts. The new main to the city would be capable of delivering 2,850 gallons of water per minute. In the estimate of the cost of this new programme 10 per cent. has been allowed for contingencies and to cover interest on cost during construction, and 1 1/2 per cent. for engineering and supervision. The estimated cost of the new trunk main is £47,000. The new reticulation pipes would appropriate another £5,890, while £4,510 is set down for maintenance and alterations to existing mains, making a total fresh expenditure of £57,400.

—Mr. Price Startled.—

"What startles me as the Minister for Works is that no extra revenue would be derived, and a very large amount of excess water would have to be sold in order to return interest on this proposed new expenditure. That is the alarming nature of the departmental report I have received. Something has already been done to improve matters on the outskirts of the metropolitan area. Port Adelaide and the Semaphore were in a wretched state from a water supply point of view a year or two ago, but the new 15-in. main from Findon to Alberton has increased the pressure in those localities, and I believe that this has somewhat relieved the drain on the main now supplying the North Adelaide tank, although it may be necessary at some future time to lay a new 12-in. main along North terrace and King William road to the North Adelaide tank, which would cost still another £4,800.

—Excess Water Too Cheap.—

"The report before me concludes:— 'Ample proof has now been received that the present price of excess water is altogether too low. Had the price been 1/4 a thousand gallons in 1904 the net revenue would have equalled about 4 per cent. on the capital cost, and if it was now increased to that price it would be found that the existing trunk main would be sufficient for requirements; but, on the other hand, if the present price is to continue and the additional expenditure referred to in this report is to be incurred, the net revenue will unquestionably be brought down to less than 3 per cent., as the cost of maintenance necessarily increases from year to year as extension mains are carried out.'

—A Parsimonious Policy.—

"This is the legacy that has been left to me by previous Governments. Any one going through the dockets can find that the department in the past has been bringing down its proposals to remedy matters, but previous Governments have been parsimonious enough not to face their obligations on this question, and the departmental estimates have been cut down. So the present difficulty stares us in the face. I recognise fully the difficulties of the manufacturers, who are handicapped by the shortness of the supply, but I am not prepared to give them extra water from the Adelaide centre and face the responsibilities of a serious conflagration occurring in the city.

—The Trials of Ministerial Life.—

"It is very interesting to be in the position of Commissioner of Public Works. When you have dealt with one problem of consequence, and think you can see the haven of rest ahead, some lovely little skeleton always comes out from the cupboard of a predecessor, and this is one of them. Then somebody comes along and says—'You are a strong, bold fellow. Why not tackle it? It's up to you to do something.' The result is that I often can't sleep at night, for I may tell you that the water difficulty is not singular to Adelaide. Dear me, the Barossa scheme, according to the latest report, is paying only 1.18 per cent. And yet I see by The Register that the Gawler Corporation has been slating the Government for not putting the charges on a 'proper basis.' It was said that the rates were scandalous, and so high that they ran away with a great part of the rents. What do you think of that? The whole position has caused me much anxious thought. You can say that the question needs grasping with a firm hand, and that it will be so grasped."

JUNE 7, 1912.

SIR JULIUS WERNHER'S WILL.

MUNIFICENT PUBLIC BEQUESTS

We are informed that the necessary documents for proving the will, with a codicil, the late Sir Julius Charles Wernher, Bt., have been lodged by the executors and trustees Lady Wernher, Mr. Otto Beit, Mr. Friedrich G. J. Eckstein, and Captain S. H. Pollen, in the Probate Registry, the estate having been provisionally sworn under £5,000,000.

The testator makes several specific bequests including one to the Trustees of the National Gallery of his picture by Watteau, called or known as "La Gage d'Amour," and bequeaths and devises Bath House, Piccadilly, and his Luton Hoo Estate to his trustees upon trust for Lady Wernher for life, and subject thereto as to Bath House in trust for his son Harold Augustus, and as to the Luton Hoo Estate upon trusts for his two younger sons and their issue respectively in order of seniority, and after bequests to his trustees of various sums amounting in the aggregate to £3,650,000 upon trusts for the benefit of Lady Wernher and his three sons and their issue respectively, the testator gives the following charitable legacies:—

- £250,000 to the Treasurer of the Union of South Africa, as a gift to such Union for the purpose of assisting in building, and, if sufficient, partly endowing, a University at Groote Schuur, near Cape Town, provided that the constitution of the said University should be approved in writing by the Right Hon. Sir Leander Starr Jameson, Bt., and Sir Lionel Phillips, Bt.
- £100,000 to the Imperial College of Science and Technology, South Kensington, to be used at the discretion of the Governing Body for the purposes of the said College, together with two-twelfth parts of his residuary estate, but not exceeding £50,000.
- £20,000 to the German Hospital, Dalston, London.
- £2,000 to the German Benevolent Society, South-street, London.
- £1,000 to the Society of Foreigners in Distress, London.
- £25,000 to the King Edward's Hospital Fund, London, together with one-twelfth part of his residuary estate, such part upon trust, to employ the income in making annual grants to such hospitals, present and future, as the Governing Body may think fit.
- £2,500 to the Kimberley Hospital, Kimberley, South Africa.
- £5,000 to the London Hospital, London.
- £2,500 to the Bute Hospital, Luton.
- £1,000 to the Children's Home, Luton.

The testator also gives to his trustees a discretionary power to pay out of his residuary estate such sums as they should think fit, not exceeding £100,000, to such charities or charitable or educational institutions in England or elsewhere, subject to certain conditions as to the mode and objects of distribution.

There are numerous legacies to relations and friends of the testator, and to employees and servants; all death duties are payable out of the estate, and the net residue is divisible in certain proportions between Lady Wernher and the testator's two younger sons.

The executors state that the amount of the residuary estate cannot at present be ascertained.

This is the sixth millionaire estate of the current financial year, now less than ten weeks old, and the ninth of the calendar year. During the past 20 years there have been published the estates of 120 millionaires, an average of six per annum. It would appear that this year is likely to beat all previous years in this respect, for although there is no probability of the continuance of the high rate of the last few weeks, there are several other very large estates "in sight," notably those of Sir Edward Sassoon and Sir John Murray Scott.

C. Young 27 June 1882 at that date had taken over
 3314 acres 6500 1496 acres by Mrs. Hall 2500

Nov 22

B. Young mortgages taken nearly 1000
 2500 + 6500 not end paid at 6 p.c. to 30 Sep 1882
 Oct 25 5000 Oct 20 5000

Interest till further notice to be 7 p.c. on all mortgages
 Australia on Feb 1896

ALLEGED DUMMYING.

A special sitting of the local land board is at present being held at Gunnedah, New South Wales, in pursuance of a direction from the Minister of Lands that the members of the board should inquire into certain alleged irregularities in connection with Mercadool Station, which is situated in the Walgett district. The allegations are that by means of "dummying" the lessees endeavoured to obtain possession of certain portions of resumed area included in Mercadool run.

On February 4, Mr. Heydon, on behalf of the Crown, put in a letter from Mr. E. M. Young, of the Australian Mortgage, Land, and Finance Company to Mr. Colin James M'Master, chairman of the Moree Local Land Board. The letter ran:—

"On board the Polynesian, Albany, 7th March, 1891. My dear M'Master,—I was so deeply engaged prior to leaving Melbourne that I was obliged to postpone writing to you an intended letter until now. I want to tell you that I have recently bought out my partner in Mercadool, and that the weight of the management rests on my shoulders. True, Mr. Cotter of Sydney, is very good, and does all things financial and relating to stock, and Mr. Foster consults him in this respect, but I want something more owing to my absence. I trust I am not wrong in asking for your counsel and advice. Now that there is every prospect of more settlement taking place in the district, I want Mr. Foster to have an available sound head to advise him in a difficulty. Will you extend to me that kindness, and I hope I may some day be able to return your kindness. I would be ashamed to impose a duty on you without asking the further favour of accepting the enclosed, and I sincerely trust you will accept it in the same spirit as it is tendered. With kind regards, I am, yours truly,—E. M. YOUNG.

"I do not ask Foster to see you, nor does he know my request to him that your advice is available should he require it.—E.M.Y."

Mr. M'Master said that the enclosure in the letter was a cheque for £100 signed "E. M. Young." He forwarded the letter and the enclosure to the department, and later on, when the documents were returned to him, he destroyed both of them.

The end of it.

THE MERCADOOL LAND CASE.

1902 SYDNEY June 19.

Judgment in connection with a series of appeals embraced under the term of the Mercadool Land Case, which has been before the courts for many years, and has also formed the subject of an appeal to the Privy Council, was given by the Land Appeal Court to-day. The judgment dealt with a series of remarkable transactions carried out under the Land Act of 1884 in regard to the Mercadool resumed area in the Central Division—rich pastoral property, which has been selected to some extent by what are technically called hostile and friendly selectors. The history of the whole case was dealt with exhaustively by the President of the court, Mr. Alexander Oliver. The appeal question was that of the Assets Realization and General Finance Company, Limited, against the Gunnedah Land Board in respect of James Wilson's conditional purchase. The court dismissed the appeal. Mr. Oliver, in the course of his judgment, said there could not be a shadow of doubt as to the designs of Messrs. Firebrace & Co., the owners of Mercadool. It was a deliberate design to secure an extension of land in the resumed area, to evade residence and other conditions of the law, and to obtain circuitously and by means of catspaws what could not be secured directly and in a straightforward way. To this design Wilson had certainly lent himself, and became particeps criminis. The contract, agreement, or understanding between the parties, when stripped of disguise, became simply a contract to do what

SALE OF YEARLINGS.

MORPHETTVILLE AND RICHMOND PARK YOUNGSTERS. BIDDING BRISK. [FROM TARQUIN.] 1896

Melbourne, March 4.

The yearling sales, which were continued to-day, were well attended and the bidding was fairly brisk. Of the twenty-six youngsters submitted by Sir Thomas Elder the colt by Aldivalloch from Haidee was the only one withdrawn. The others realized 2,320 gs., or an average of just on 93 gs. The seven Richmond Park bred youngsters brought 455 gs., or an average of 65 gs. The brother to Hortensius and Destiny topped the sale at 425 gs., while the bidding for the Josephine colt reached 400 gs. before he was knocked down. Of the other yearlings submitted several were secured for South Australia. Mr. Wigley got the Malua colt from Karma for 32½ gs., while C. Quinn paid 27½ gs. for the Malua filly from Naga, and 35 gs. for a colt by Escutcheon from Lady Elizabeth. Mr. Purvis secured the chestnut colt by Malua from Maima for 35 gs., and jointly with Mr. J. Reid purchased the colt by Enfilade from Conjecture for 50 gs. Another youngster to come to Adelaide is the colt by Enfilade from Rustle, who was knocked down to Mr. Forwood for 30 gs. Quinn also bought the colt by Paddock from Queen Eliza for 30 gs. The following are the results:—

MORPHETTVILLE YEARLINGS.—Bay colt, by Neckersgat from Eothen, Mr. Albert Miller, 55 gs.; bay colt, by Nautilus from Fidelity, Mr. Albert Miller, 27½ gs.; bay colt, by Aldivalloch from Minnie, Mr. J. Wilson, jun., 40

gs.; chestnut colt, by Neckersgat from Theresa, Mr. J. McArthur, 105 gs.; chestnut colt, by Gang Forward from Miss Mostyn, Mr. H. Skinner, 80 gs.; bay colt, by Nautilus from Promise, Mr. A. Turnbull, Western Australia, 65 gs.; chestnut colt, by Nautilus from Ursula, Mr. J. H. Hill, South Australia, 60 gs.; bay colt, by Neckersgat from Hortense, Mr. W. Bailey, 425 gs.; chestnut colt, by Nautilus from Hecuba, Mr. T. R. Oddie, 30 gs.; bay colt, by Neckersgat from Maritima, Mr. A. Miller, 65 gs.; bay colt, by Nautilus from Elizabeth Villiers, Mr. Ahoder, 55 gs.; bay colt, by Neckersgat from Josephine, Mr. H. Skinner, 400 gs.; bay colt, by Neckersgat from Tarpeia, Mr. W. Barker, Western Australia, 155 gs.; bay colt, by Neckersgat from Pamela, Mr. W. Leonard, 150 gs.; chestnut colt, by Gang Forward from Paige, Mr. A. Miller, 30 gs.; bay colt, by Neckersgat from Silver, Mr. Rudings, 50 gs.; bay filly, by Gang Forward from Fairy Voice, Mr. J. V. Smith, 30 gs.; brown filly, by Neckersgat from Tyropean, Mr. C. L. McDonald, 130 gs.; chestnut filly, by Gang Forward from Small Talk, Mr. J. McArthur, 35 gs.; bay filly, by Neckersgat from Meg Merrilies, Mr. A. Miller, 400 gs.; bay filly, by Neckersgat from Perhaps, Mr. P. Russell, 90 gs.; bay filly, by Gang Forward from Sunningdale, Mr. J. V. Smith, 75 gs.; bay filly, by Nautilus from Cannonade, Mr. A. Griffiths, 15 gs.; brown filly, by Aldivalloch from Fidalma, Mr. Sholl, Western Australia, 30 gs.; bay filly, by Nautilus from Cyclone, Mr. A. Miller, 22 gs.

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Yale College

THE FOUNDER OF... Lever writes from... recent visit to this... students from Yale Coll... you the epitaph upon the... I copied from his tomb... North Wales, some years... Eliugh Yale, Esq., was... After cons... adopted by 1

July in the year of... Born in America, in E... In Africa travelled, in... Where long he lived an... Much good, some ill, h... And that his soul thro... You that survive, and... For this most certain ex... Where blest in peace the... Smell sweet, and blossom... quarter-

The tomb is on the western... an iron railing. At one t... Madras. He was tried in... groom, because he rode his... for the benefit of his heal... master. Yale escaped with... was the first man in England... by auction. His wife and... at the Cape of Good Hope... called after the founder, hu... made pilgrimages to Wrexham... tomb was restored in 1820 b... again in 1874 at the cost of... it has, within the last two... novated."

THE CO... ceedings ar... Colchester... Carzoon, an... Fitch Ken... sheet. Th... company, immed... which al... scheme a... assets un... produce... after de... policies... policies... value o... with a... Gurney... Mr. K... consid... liabil... the so

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THE FOUNDER OF YALE COLLEGE.—Mr. Ellis Lever writes from Brooklawn, Southport:—"The recent visit to this country of a number of athletes you the epitaph upon the founder of that college, which I copied from his tombstone in Wrexham Churchyard, North Wales, some years ago:—
 * Elugh Yale, Esq., was buried the twenty-second of July in the year of our Lord MDCCXXI.
 * Born in America, in Europe bred,
 * In Africa travelled, in Asia wed,
 * Where long he lived and thrived, in London dead.
 * Much good, some ill, he did, so hope all's even,
 * And that his soul through mercy's gone to Heaven.
 * You that survive, and read this tale, take care
 * For this most certain exit to prepare,
 * Where blest in peace the actions of the just
 * Smell sweet, and blossom in the silent dust."
 The tomb is on the western side of the church, within an iron railing. At one time Yale was Governor of Madras. He was tried in England for hanging his groom, because he rode his horse two or three days for the benefit of his health, without leave of his master. Yale escaped with a heavy penalty. He was the first man in England to establish and use a sale by auction. His wife and only child lie in one grave at the Cape of Good Hope. From Yale College, so called after the founder, hundreds of students have made pilgrimages to Wrexham to view his grave. The tomb was restored in 1820 by the churchwardens, and again in 1874 at the cost of Yale College. I believe it has, within the last two years, been further renovated."

Yale College

The end of it

THE MERCADOOL LAND CASE.
 SYDNEY, June 19, 1902
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