

The following "preliminary return" has been published by Mr. Hayter, Government Statist of Victoria. A note states that—"Returns for the preparation of this table have been furnished by the Governments of all the colonies named except New South Wales. The figures relating to the latter colony have been derived from various sources, chiefly official, and are believed to be accurate in most, if not all, cases."

Colony.	Area in Square Miles.	Estimated Population on the 31st Dec.	Births.	Deaths.	Marriages.	Artists by Sea.	Deportures.	Public Revenue.	Proportion of Public Revenue Raised by Taxation.	Public Debt on 31st Dec.	Value of Imports.	Value of Exports.
Victoria ..	27,884	900,225	36,747	13,694	6,309	69,404	48,624	5,692,982	5,317,706	22,108,202	18,718,081	16,103,679
New South Wales ..	309,176	817,465	29,702	12,516	6,948	27,072	27,072	7,415,537	1,003,413	16,721,219	16,716,001	16,716,001
Queensland ..	608,234	248,255	8,618	4,274	2,024	17,000	1,904,719	2,102,006	806,719	13,126,360	6,313,433	3,334,432
South Australia ..	340,430	202,609	10,814	4,303	2,650	27,000	2,087,076	683,894	2,146,699	12,472,600	6,707,788	6,380,590
Western Australia ..	974,930	30,760	1,089	480	215	883	290,372	134,668	205,451	611,000	1,063,766	483,066
Total Australia ..	2,944,688	2,296,223	70,000	28,000	15,000	149,405	101,427	17,450,443	5,816,390	15,869,238	64,933,371	53,664,217
Tasmania ..	29,375	123,479	4,043	1,906	969	12,882	11,408	651,213	870,846	602,771	2,050,600	1,657,389
New Zealand ..	104,027	10,009	6,701	3,023	9,023	19,382	7,408	8,917,000	1,009,000	3,824,735	1,070,572	6,655,008
Total Australasia ..	3,075,000	2,306,409	80,952	33,954	22,007	173,282	120,236	21,918,515	8,189,216	20,186,739	68,544,350	60,683,335

Colony.	Shipping, Number of Vessels Inwards and Outwards.	Shipping, Number of Tons Inwards and Outwards.	Miles of Railway open on Dec. 31.	Miles of Railway in course of construction on Dec. 31.	Miles of Telegraph open on Dec. 31.	Miles of Telegraph in course of construction on Dec. 31.	Crown Lands alienated during the year.	Total Crown Lands under cultivation.	Land under wheat.	Land under barley.	Land under potatoes.	Land under hay.	Gross Produce of Wheat.	Gross Produce of Oats.	Gross Produce of Barley.	Gross Produce of Hay.	Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.
Victoria ..	4,168	2,690,884	1,315	340	3,493	6,932	442,009	2,040,216	908,309	109,808	43,721	39,297	508,353	4,460,027	738,477	120,065	827,385	1,008,307	61,692,610	550,802
New South Wales ..	4,777	3,236,065	1,315	606	9,013	15,992	3,421,318	3,644,817	733,633	24,818	6,474	14,463	170,067	617,466	133,050	43,401	26,020	25,897	1,846,465	47,824
Queensland ..	2,660	1,880,931	987	332	9,355	668,265	801,694	158,633	10,494	8,437	6,004	6,133	120,329	146,132	8,932	14,891	86,080	1,680,965	31,706,308	154,515
South Australia ..	2,713	1,357,218	945	109	6,003	8,071	380,670	453,720	1,746,531	3,437	12,180	6,388	133,843	7,350,117	38,472	16,138	104,570	4,088,715	12,043,803	60,097
Western Australia ..	203	92,600	96	21	1,858	21,120	10,249	2,370,080	22,718	1,025	4,766	29,659	26,959	18,370	66,720	667	20,659	906,040	9,388,396	100,075
Total Australia ..	14,379	9,297,968	4,677	1,368	25,633	41,885	4,867,372	5,005,459	2,906,466	160,417	67,661	69,417	676,732	5,121,004	1,101,603	204,727	739,325	1,001,749	7,008,307	550,802
Tasmania ..	1,451	417,418	167	37	1,228	12,900	27,691	377,486	46,721	28,819	8,239	9,681	33,043	89,739	20,739	27,626	49,513	25,897	1,846,465	47,824
New Zealand ..	1,464	899,880	146	171	4,011	12,900	228,008	219,204	380,518	310,585	23,140	20,488	61,054	10,270,591	10,620,488	787,163	76,704	161,736	12,043,803	200,083
Total Australasia ..	17,394	10,615,212	4,930	1,660	30,747	54,182	5,133,161	5,224,663	3,434,005	191,234	75,900	89,900	715,349	5,131,499	1,122,242	232,353	788,839	1,028,548	8,852,110	807,711

Births per 1,000.	Deaths per 1,000.	Marriages per 1,000.	Revenue per Head.	Taxation per Head.	Expenditure per Head.	Public Debt per Head.	Value of Imports per Head.	Value of Exports per Head.	Average Produce per Acre of Wheat.	Average Produce per Acre of Oats.	Average Produce per Acre of Barley.	Average Produce per Acre of Potatoes.	Average Produce per Acre of Hay.
30.04	15.31	7.98	£ 6 7 1	£ 3 12 8	£ 5 6 11	£ 24 7 10	£ 21 1 1	£ 18 3 8	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Tons.	Tons.
37.16	16.03	8.69	£ 6 5 7	£ 3 7 11	£ 5 1 6	£ 20 9 1	£ 18 3 8	£ 18 3 8	10.85	20.17	17.35	3.78	1.06
35.35	17.99	8.56	£ 6 16 11	£ 3 7 11	£ 5 1 6	£ 20 9 1	£ 18 3 8	£ 18 3 8	10.85	20.17	17.35	3.78	1.06
37.40	15.15	8.22	£ 7 4 0	£ 3 7 11	£ 5 1 6	£ 20 9 1	£ 18 3 8	£ 18 3 8	10.85	20.17	17.35	3.78	1.06
35.34	14.16	7.07	£ 4 4 0	£ 3 7 11	£ 5 1 6	£ 20 9 1	£ 18 3 8	£ 18 3 8	10.85	20.17	17.35	3.78	1.06
34.18	15.81	8.02	£ 7 16 8	£ 3 12 2	£ 7 2 5	£ 28 5 6	£ 23 16 7	£ 18 17 0	6.92	22.68	16.23	3.44	1.09
33.50	15.79	8.08	£ 4 11 4	£ 3 1 6	£ 4 3 4	£ 18 4 10	£ 13 16 10	£ 13 3 0	20.27	27.79	27.79	3.88	1.30
37.32	11.19	7.07	£ 7 13 10	£ 3 13 0	£ 7 10 2	£ 58 8 1	£ 10 13 1	£ 13 1 6	20.27	27.79	27.79	3.88	1.30
34.73	14.99	7.30	£ 5 17 4	£ 7 1 4	£ 33 2 2	£ 22 3 8	£ 17 11 10	£ 9 25	27.34	27.34	27.34	5.10	1.24

Aborigines are included in the figures relating to Victoria and New South Wales, but not in those relating to the other colonies. The following are the numbers of aborigines enumerated at the census of 1881:—In Victoria, 780; New South Wales (civilized aborigines only), 1,643; Queensland (roughly estimated), 20,585; South Australia (in settled districts only), 6,346; Western Australia (number employed by settlers only), 2,346; Tasmania, nil; New Zealand (Maoris), 44,007.

† In Victoria and Queensland the financial year ends on the 30th June, but in the other colonies on the 31st December.

‡ The accrued sinking fund of New Zealand amounted on the 31st December to £2,462,493. The net liability was therefore £27,773,215.

§ The figures for Victoria, Queensland, and New Zealand do not include land of which the purchase was not completed; but those for New South Wales and South Australia do include such land. In New South Wales the extent "conditionally" alienated during the year amounted to 2,392,220 acres, and the amount to be paid therefore is £2,392,220.

Burdett's official Intelligence 1890

Debts	1878	1886
N. S. Wales	17.7.51	40.14.6
Victoria	20.44.5	31.14.10
South Australia	21.6.11	60.1.4
Queensland	42.9.4	66.13.10
Western Aust.	5.14.3	30.5.3
Tasmania	15.17.1	30.15.9
New Zealand	48.7.10	60.14.6

So African colonies

Cape of Good Hope	2.16.2	16.3.1
Natal	4.11.6	9.8.5
Cameroon	7.1.5	9.13.10

Burdett's variations are a constant proportion with the rate per head of population & the amount of the debt.



2 H Angus 200 to 4000 gam. 8 wood. 7 to 10 stores  
Giles of Smith, Wapiti, W. Duffield, S. Smith  
Harrold & the Milling Co

40500 acres with Remarkable freehold 70000 sheep  
11500 head cattle 1000 horses 9000 sq miles land above  
Price ~~all~~ ~~24000~~ 320000 See Willmore  
Pastoral Co. m. l.

Apples. Some things which W. J. P. Ascoe  
says about the apple  
1. Never gather when wet never gather when hot  
2. To keep gather rather before ripeness than  
too ripe 3. You can judge of ripeness  
of gathering one or two cutting & seeing if  
the seeds change colour - or of the ease with  
which you can pull them 4. Do not pack  
immediately they are pulled wait a week and  
let them lose superfluous moisture & harden  
the skin. 5. The essentials of a store house is  
that it be cool & dry with not too much  
light & a good plan to pick back apples is  
overhaul them after storage and get rid of  
faulty fruit. 7. Never pack in straw or  
in bran or in deal sawdust. The best  
packing Ascoe knows is Cedar sawdust  
artificially dried.

Pears To keep pears avoid moisture, and wrap  
tender varieties in soft paper.  
Some pears require to be pulled before ripe.

A. D. Sumner born 6th Sep 1874



Angas & Coan Partners

1 Angas to files Smith

Sep 13<sup>th</sup> 1865

guotes 100.000 Sheep  
10.000 Cattle  
1.000 horses

Angas to files Smith  
1000 horses

Nov 11<sup>th</sup>

Freehold as per schedule

70000 sheep

3<sup>rd</sup> Nov 27. files Smith give Lydiate a memo

4<sup>th</sup> Nov 28 Angas says to files Smith  
I will guarantee 11500 cattle or 10000

5<sup>th</sup> Nov 28<sup>th</sup> They accept handing files  
memo of Dy M. to Angas as basis

6<sup>th</sup> Nov 28<sup>th</sup> He takes the deposit of 10.000

7<sup>th</sup> on Jan 12<sup>th</sup> They agree to accept 70000  
and take stock without master of guarantee

Re J. D. Smith in state Feb 1887

approximate

into Olden's hands 800

Bank 500 1300

15 Bank of Adelaide shares 90

Deep Shames 250

non-Australian mortgage 100 425

Adelaide Life Co 60

Furniture 200

House 700

Debts assumed at 2685

185

into Aust in says she can produce vouchers  
for £ 519 her own money and she has a  
deed renouncing all claims of J. D. Smith

Adelaide Mining Co. 150.000 shares nominal capital 750.000

44700 shares fully paid given to proprietors of the mills plus

Half 11700 shares bowan 14.000. Duffield 12.000 Morgan Connor 5000

balance 2000 supposed to have gone to Harrold

4 Half Duffield, bowan, & Morgan Connor of each 13825 shares

4 allocated to them on which they paid a call of 20/- & had  
about 50000 shares were not allocated



12 On <sup>Nov 11th</sup> Angus notes  
70000 sheep 9000 cattle 1000 horses

on 13 Sept, Angus notes to  
Sides & Smith  
100000 sheep 10000 cattle  
1000 horses

on Nov 11. He says 70000 sheep  
9000 cattle 1000 horses

Nov 27 Sides & Smith give syndicate  
an answer

Nov 28. Angus says for an offer  
£10000 I will guarantee  
11500 cattle.

Nov 28. Syndicate accepts handling  
Sides Smith value of 27000  
or basis

Nov 28. They pay deposit

9 Aug 7 They accept £5000 to save  
expense of mastering & the  
something about cattle.

attends of sales Angus had about  
5000 head of cattle on Oldmixon  
which travelling for feed. These he  
mainly tamed & now not included because the  
sale note said all on the run.







# America

Maliposa  
Chief officer advises for

good weather

Leave Sydney end of July  
Let luggage go on to Frisco, but stop 3 days  
at Honolulu. August in Frisco and

California good weather along coast - inland

California good weather very early in frost -

September and October are the best months

for travelling in the United States generally

Fine weather on the homeward trip in  
November crossing Atlantic

---

Pascos apples Cleopatra see at the U.S. America

A. Shumway.

Cp. R. D. Bridie Shumway vicarage Bay

Index. Ecuador according to Whymper

Chimborazo 20.498

Cotacachi 19.613

Antisana 19.335

Cayambe 19.186

Parímarigazo 16.515

Coto Cachi 16.301

Quinchicha 15.918

Corazon 15.891

Sala. Verde 15.501



Apples planted at Torrens Park  
as per Asabines list  
at Torrens Park

Apples per ~~the~~  
Bunny note in voice

Cox's Orange Pippin

Cripps's Scarlet

Claygate Pomegranate

Cleopatra

Cornish Aromatic

Dunns Seedling

Empress of St. George

Empress of the North

Glencoe

Irish Peach

King of the North Country

made in

North's Spy

Nickajack

Perfect one

Rome Beauty Canada

Ribston Pippin

Stone Pippin

Strawberry Pippin

Scarlet Nonpareil

Winter Pomegranate

Blondin's Russet Silver Broom  
Bannan's Renette all red

Cox's Orange Pippin yellow red russet

Gravenstein Brown russet

Gravenstein Scarlet yellow russet

Harriet's Golden greenish yellow

King of the North yellow red

King of the North yellow

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# Artesian Wells

Mr Jack the Queensland Government Geologist reports that the sample taken from the Milo bore at 2400 is taken from the Rolling Downs or Cretaceous beds, such as overlie the water-bearing strata of the South West of Queensland; in these strata, so long as you are in them, there is always a strong probability of getting water (artesian) if you come on any form of bed such as sand stone or sand rock; on the other hand if you get through them into granite or slate it is time to stop! — We have therefore approved the further

## Artesian Bores.

Charleville about 1200 ft deep  
Throws about 8 million gallons in 24 hours  
95 lb pressure temperature 103  
4 inch pipe throws 53 ft 1 1/2 inch pipe 120

## Artesian

Farlow Bay White well

Bore 684 ft which well 154 ft

water level 115 ft from surface i.e. 39 ft in the

old well - 678 ft which casing

Pump is fixed 27 ft below level of water

Tests. Ran 20 hours with the pump 27 ft below water level & 14 ft below water level. Both tests gave 1200 gallons an hour. 1 1/2 ounces of salt per gallon

Remark Cut out casing at 45 ft fixing pump at water level

and water Bore 3398 ft throws 990,890 gallons in 24 hours

Various  
Ages of writers  
from Australian 1896

HERE are the ages of some of the best-known novelists:—Mr. R. L. Stevenson is 43 years of age, Mr. William Black is 52, Mr. James Payn 63, Mr. Meredith and Mrs. Oliphant are each 65, Mr. Besant is 55, Mr. Hardy and Miss Broughton are each 53, Mr. Buchanan is 52, Mr. Grant Allen 45, Mr. F. M. Crawford 39, Mr. Rider Haggard 37, Mr. Barrie and Mr. Doyle are each 33, Mr. Kipling is 29, and Mr. Quiller-Couch is 28.

Anchored at rock (land)  
valued for the action  
1894 of 440



nearly due. Mother left £3190  
 in moveables, half to James in  
 life rent, & half to me absolutely,  
 also to me her third in the house  
 property that this might always  
 be a home to us both should  
 James be willing to stay with me.  
 Then of course I have the £1000  
 which you wished me to have  
 should I survive Mother, & which  
 I get possession of at once only  
 needing to send the certificate  
 of death to each of the Companies  
 in which it was invested in our  
 joint names.  
 I know what my father & uncle  
 John Alison left me I average  
 £80 per annum.  
 With love to Aunt Joanna and  
 Eristoun & much sympathy  
 always your affectionate niece

Alison

I am Mrs Alison 1894  
 245. of House

1/2 of other side 1250  
 + Her only 1000  
 Invested 100 High's Watfield  
 200 Highland R.R.  
 220 A.F. St. Astor  
 470 North British R.R.  
 1000  
 From her Uncle & Mother's  
 5 shares of Eastern Railway  
 250 one paid shares in Ceylon Insurances  
 2 Highland Railway Co's

The addition of the 1000 to her £2600 legacy 4000  
 and on 26 April 1900 became 4000  
 when I am glad to say now the  
 American money is satisfactory arranged  
 at 3800 on which they undertake to pay  
 4400. High's is 1000

260 - 5.5 in Bank  
 400 - - 2nd Course  
 300 - -  
 400 - - Clyde Trust  
 500 - - 3rd Cal. Div.  
 300 - - Preferred Stock  
 500 - - Deposit Union  
 100 - - American R.R.  
 100 - - Highland R.R.  
 2760 - 5.5  
 260 - 5.5 off Americans  
 2500 - -

Being into 80 years  
 she seems to have got these things through  
 her mother and half sister's securities  
 22 July 1897 She says "The American Railway after 30 years  
 after paying regularly for 30 years  
 collapsed and was  
 investigated"



# Aldgate Land

Result of Draw for Jones' interest divided into seven parts

	Allotments numbered	Area about a. r. p.	Value about			Cash Bonus		
			L.	S.	D.	L.	S.	D.
<u>Wakefield &amp; Clark</u>	20. 21	1 1 7	80	.	.	20	.	.
<u>M.C. Davis</u>	22. 23	1 1 16	80	.	.	20	.	.
<u>M. Salom</u>	81. 82	1 1 27	100	.	.	.	.	.
<u>W.R. Cave</u>	147. 148	5 . 14	81	8	.	18	12	.
<u>R. Barr Smith</u>	149. 164. 165	5 1 32	65	8	.	34	12	.
<u>J. Wishart</u>	139. 140	2 3 .	70	.	.	30	.	.
<u>A.S. Baillie</u>	141	4 2 .	75	.	.	25	.	.

R. Barr Smith's Lot is in two Blocks  
Blocks 164, & 165 being together and  
Block 149 being nearer the railway line

With . . . . . out Joanna and  
Erlistown & much sympathy  
always your affectionate niece Jane

Joanna Alison 1897

2/35. 8 Hours 260 - 5.5 in Bank

1/2 of other side 1250

+ 14x only 1000

Invested 100 in High & Wakefield  
200 in High & Wakefield  
220 in A.T. & Wakefield  
470 in North British & Co's preference  
1000

From her uncle & Joanna  
5 shares in Eastern Railway  
250 one pound shares in Ceylon Improvement  
2 Highland Railway Co's

the 470 in North British & Co's preference  
made good to her Sw & Co's 4000  
and on 26 April 1900 Joanna also  
received 9 annuities to say now the  
American money is so tight that they  
of 3800 on which they were to pay  
4400. This is the amount of the  
American money which they were to pay

400 - - - 2nd Course  
300 - - -  
400 - - - Clyde Trust  
500 - - - 3rd Course  
300 - - - 4th Course  
500 - - - American Bank  
100 - - - Highland Rly  
2760 - 5.5  
260 - 5.5 off American  
2500 - - -

being into 80 years  
She seems to have got these and through  
her mother and half brother's securities  
22 July 1897 She says "The American Railway  
at the present time is paying regularly  
collapsing and the gold is  
in the hands of the  
investors"



in 1892 was 28 1/2 acres in the office  
 of the land office on the value of land only

good deal of centralization, and therefore for  
 the growth of land values in the centres of  
 population. He had discovered that the site  
 of Adelaide was sold for £3,594 9s., and the  
 unimproved value in 1893 was £6,508 678. In  
 Port Adelaide there were 2,118 acres, which  
 originally fetched £1,323 15s., and in 1893 was  
 valued at £774 824. This land could well be  
 subjected to heavier taxation. The absentee  
 tax realized only £3,600 last year. It ought  
 to bring in £12,000 per annum. Sixty-six  
 absentees owned £2,337,016 worth of Adelaide  
 land, and five absentees held £311,228 worth  
 of Port Adelaide land. The Government  
 needed a little courage to apply their pro-  
 gressive taxation principles. He moved to  
 amend the motion so as to provide for the  
 remission of duties on tea, coffee, and cocoa,  
 the progressive increase of the land tax on  
 estates over £5,000 in value, the progressive  
 increase of the income tax on amounts above  
 £200, and the increase of the absentee tax.

The Hon. A. E. ADDISON believed in  
 progressive taxation; but should oppose both

The  
 municipal  
 masterwork  
 is on rental  
 rental

it again  
 are not

Dear Mr. Parn

Y a long

Value of Adelaide City & Ceres

Hon. W. Russell speaking in  
 the Leg. Col on Thursday July  
 29<sup>th</sup> 1897 said the site of Adelaide  
 was sold for £3594. 9. 0 &  
 unimproved value in 1893 was  
 £6,508. 678.  
 The Vaccination Department say  
 this is incorrect. that the  
 assessed values 1893 were

North Adelaide.

South Adelaide.

581 655

4,497. 168

£5,078. 824





Imperial Chambers.  
Ls. L. Gb.

Dear Mr. Barn Smith,

It is very kind and  
thoughtful of you to send me the  
books I received yesterday and  
I shall be thankful for any  
others at your convenience.

I have read Mallock's  
Classes and Masses but I will,  
with your permission, keep it  
yet longer as I want to read  
it.





it again as some of his arguments  
are not very convincing.

I have been considered  
a Tory but I never was and  
am a radical to this day.  
I took part in three demonstrations  
on the passing of the Reform Bill  
in 1832 and was the guest at  
three Dinners given to celebrate  
that event which was a great step  
towards the liberation of the British  
people.

With kind regards.

Yours faithfully,

Henry James



Died June 11. 1897

<http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article54496680>

## LATE SIR HENRY AYERS, G.C.M.G.

### A NOTED OLD COLONIST.

#### SKETCH OF HIS CAREER.

Regret will be felt throughout the colonies at the announcement of the death of the Hon. Sir Henry Ayers, G.C.M.G., who passed away at his residence, North-terrace, Adelaide, at about 7 o'clock on Friday morning, in the seventy-seventh year of his age. His seventy-sixth birth-anniversary occurred on May 1, a day which the deceased gentleman spent on what proved to be his deathbed. Indeed, even before that time a fatal termination to his illness had been expected.

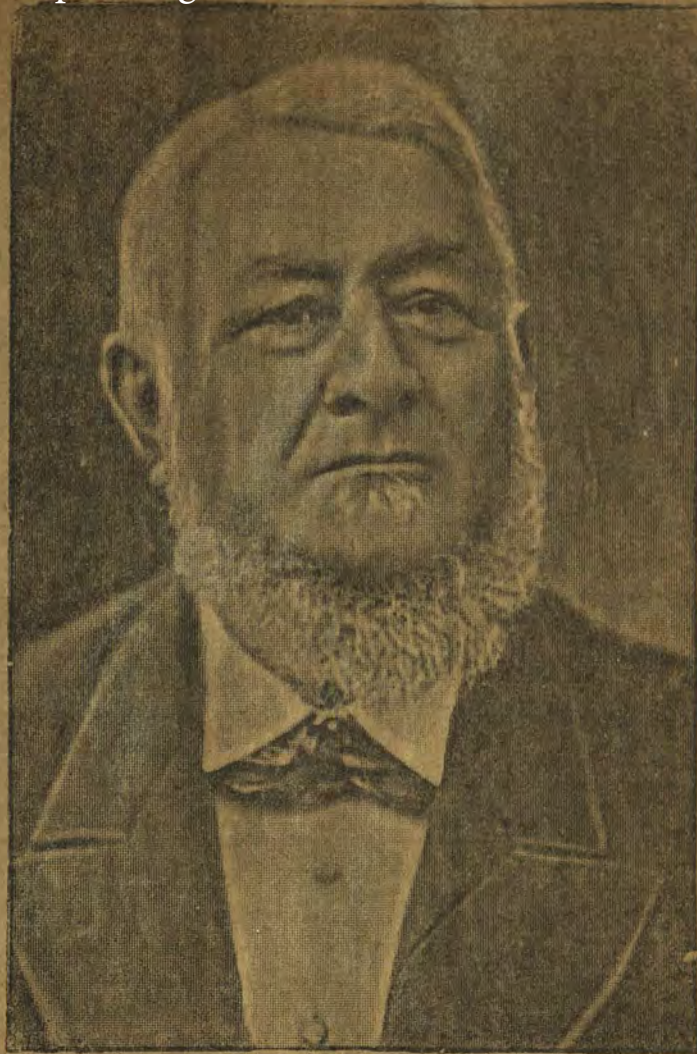
The removal of Sir Henry Ayers severs a link with the distant past and with the days of early colonization. It, moreover, deprives the colony of one of its most distinguished public men, whose record of service for the State is inseparable from the story of the rise and progress of this his adopted country. For over thirty-six years he was a conspicuous figure in the Legislature, which he entered at the establishment of responsible government. He was seven times Premier of South Australia, eleven times a Cabinet Minister, and twelve years President of the Upper House. In commercial and financial circles his influence was largely felt, and he took a wide and practical interest in every movement for the welfare of his fellow-colonists and the development of our national life. He retired from public life three and a half years ago full of honours and with the gratitude of the people for his long and honourable career.

#### A PERSONAL OUTLINE.

Sir Henry Ayers was born at Portsea, England, on May 1, 1821. He was brought up in a law office in the old country, and came to South Australia in 1840, only four years after the proclamation of the Province. He followed his occupation until 1845 in the offices of the late Mr. W. J. Riehm and the late Sir James Hurtle Fisher, who was the first President of the Legislative Council after it became an elective body. In September, 1845, the Burra Burra Mine was discovered, and the discovery represented in the young man's affairs the tide which he had the courage to take at the flood, and which led him on to fortune. In the preceding April he was elected Secretary of the South Australian Mining Association, the duties of which office he filled without intermission practically until the time of his death. Thus more than half a century ago Sir Henry was actively interested in industrial affairs, and at that early period laid the foundation of the high reputation which he so long deservedly enjoyed—the reputation of being one of the safest and acutest financiers in South Australia. For nearly half a century he was engaged in financial pursuits, and his character in this respect was always marked by great caution and penetration, combined with reasonable enterprise and a thorough honesty of purpose. He was a member of the Board of Trustees of the Savings Bank with one short interval since 1835, and was for many years Chairman of the Board, a position he retained until the time of his decease. He was reappointed Chairman only eight days ago, and it is worthy of note that he exercised the responsible duties of head of the People's Bank uninterruptedly, excepting on one single occasion, and excepting also, of course, the period of his last illness. He was Chairman of the Board of Directors of the South Australian Gas Company since 1862; one of the promoters of the Bank of Adelaide, and served on the Board of Directors for many years; and he was a Director of the Bank of Australasia from 1862 to 1865. In 1873 he was appointed Director of the South Australian Board of the Australian Mutual Provident Society, and afterwards became Chairman of the Board—a position he filled until, in accordance with the rules of the Society, retired on account of age. Another in which his practical services were much noted was that of a Governor of the Botanic Gardens since 1862, and yet another—that of President of the Old Colonists' Association, in which he was much devoted. His interest in education may be measured to some extent by the fact that he was for many years a member of the Council of the University of Adelaide and acted as Treasurer of that body.

#### POLITICAL CAREER.

Henry Ayers's entry into active politics coincided with the advent of responsible government in South Australia. He was elected on March 25, 1857, at the first election of the Legislative Council after the proclamation of constitutional



THE LATE SIR HENRY AYERS.

head of affairs until May 30, 1870. It was not until January 22, 1872, that Sir Henry formed another Ministry. His Cabinet was reconstructed in the following March, and in July 22, 1873, his Ministry again retired. Before this he had been raised to the Knighthood. On December 5, 1872, to mark the completion of the Transcontinental Telegraph Line, the distinction of a K.C.M.G. was conferred upon him in recognition of his position as Premier of South Australia, and in 1894 the Grand Cross of the same order was bestowed upon him. He was, indeed, the sole remaining holder of that distinction in South Australia. Sir Henry had not held office since October 26, 1877, when he was Chief Secretary and representative of the Government in the Council in the first Colton Cabinet. The circumstances immediately preceding his retirement on that occasion, in which the late Sir William Morgan was prominent, are well within the memory of many colonists, and they made a great stir at the time. A disagreement arose between Sir Henry and the other members of the Council, and, after stormy discussions, the management of the business was taken out of his hands, and by almost unanimous vote the Councillors conferred the onerous position of Leader of their House upon Sir William Morgan. The Colton Ministry was presently defeated in the Assembly, and replaced by the third and last Boucaut Cabinet. For a long time after the dramatic scenes in the Legislative Council a coolness existed between Sir Henry Ayers and Sir William Morgan, but when the former was elected as President the latter spoke of him in very complimentary terms, and expressed regret for the part which he had taken in accepting the leadership of the House after Sir Henry had been deprived of it. From July 4, 1883, to October 26, 1877, Sir Henry was connected with eleven Ministries and with no less than six in succession. His aggregate Ministerial services extended over nearly seven years, and during all that time he was Leader of the Legislative Council, occupying the portfolio of Chief Secretary. His colleagues in his various Cabinets were the late Judges Andrews and Stow, Sir A. Blyth, Sir R. D. Ross, Sir J. C. Bray, Sir W. Milne, and the Hon. J. H. Barron, Esq., M.P.

lowed in Sydney, the object being to consider the subject of the duplication of the cable, the improvement of telegraphic communication between Australasia and Europe, and the reduction of the message tariff. On that occasion Sir Henry Ayers, with the Hon. E. Ward, was a delegate for the last time on behalf of South Australia, and the circumstances and the result of the gathering are well within the memory of many of our readers.

#### GENERAL.

Looking back upon his career, the general testimony at the time of his retirement from politics was that of entire satisfaction with the manner in which Sir Henry Ayers had performed his public and semi-official duties. Sir Henry was peculiarly fitted to represent the people in the Senate Hall and in the Cabinet Office. As an administrator he took his full share of responsibility, and showed his ready grasp of detail. His culture and diplomatic training served him admirably in the discharge of the work appertaining to the occupancy of the highest positions in the State. No one presided over the deliberations of the Legislative Council with a higher conception of the requirements of the office. His rule was characterised by ability, gravity, impartiality, and courtesy. Without reflecting upon his predecessors, it is safe to say that he gave an added dignity to the office which any successor would find it difficult to maintain. His demeanour at the most trying times was always worthy of the best traditions of his high position. He was in every way an able exponent of the Constitution, with whose history, and alike with its details, he was in the fullest sense familiar. After his withdrawal from Parliament Sir Henry gradually withdrew from public affairs, and an admirable lecture delivered by him before the Australian Natives' Association about the same time, and since republished in pamphlet form, has left on lasting record his testimony and his opinions concerning the achievements of the pioneer settlers of the colony. With one public post—highly prized by him—he retained his active association so long as any power of service remained to him. The position



ator, and he occupied thirteen among eighteen members chosen from seven candidates. He was then the first member of the Council. He re-enters eight years later by effluxion of time, and is re-elected on March 1, 1863, at the first poll, when there were thirteen candidates to fill eight vacancies. Early in 1873 he was again returned in the first position amongst the thirteen candidates who offered themselves to fill the vacancies. On this occasion he was only at the top of the poll for the whole day, but also in fifteen out of the eighteen electoral districts into which the electorate is divided for the purpose of recording votes. In 1881 he offered himself for re-election with five other retiring members and five new men, there being altogether eleven candidates from whom six members had to be chosen. Sir Henry was last on the list of the eleven, whilst only one of the other retiring members was returned. All these members had been the subject of strong criticism, the country had been thoroughly aroused on the subject of a reform of the Legislative Council, and Sir Henry's election was deemed at the time a special triumph for him. During the session which followed this election the Constitution Further Amendment Act, 1881, became law, and the province was divided into four separate electoral districts. In 1888 Sir Henry was chosen with the Hon. J. Warren as a representative of the North-Eastern District—Electoral District No. 3—from among seven candidates. When he retired from the Council in December, 1893, he had almost completed the sixth year of his term, which in the ordinary course would have expired in April, 1897. Sir Henry was successful in all his five appeals to the electors, and occupied his seat in the Council continuously for more than thirty-six years—a period exceeding that of any other politician in Australia. The term of Sir Henry's greatest political activity—1863 to 1874—coincided with one of the most prosperous periods in the history of South Australia, and it was a time of special progress, accomplished without the aid of excessive borrowing. The public debt at the end of 1877 was under five millions sterling. Special mention should be made of the powerful support which was given by Sir Henry to the confirmation and adoption of Mr. Goyder's pastoral valuations during the session of 1864 and of his opposition in 1873 to the Stamps and Succession Duties Bill, on the passing of which it was proposed to borrow £3,000,000 in connection with Mr. Boucaut's "broad and comprehensive" policy; but these incidents are referred to as merely indicative of some of the struggles of the deceased Knight's political career, in which he displayed remarkable vigour from first to last. Mr. Abraham Scott, of England, brother of Mr. Henry Scott, of this city, is the only survivor of the first Legislative Council of 1857, of which Sir Henry was a member.

#### MINISTERIAL CAREER.

The deceased Knight, as we have already intimated, served in no less than eleven Ministries, seven of which were of his own formation. The first Ministry Sir Henry entered was one formed by the late Mr. F. S. Dutton on July 4, 1863, and Sir Henry was representative of the Government in the Legislative Council without a portfolio. The Upper House, however, took exception to the Government being represented there by any one other than a Minister holding some responsible office, and were determined not to proceed with the business of the country until the objection had been removed. Consequently Sir Henry retired from his position, and though strongly supported by the members of the Assembly, the Dutton Ministry collapsed for want of a representative in the Upper Chamber. Many other complications existed at the time, and as the readiest way out of the difficulty the Governor, Sir Dominic Daly, requested Sir Henry Ayers to endeavour to form a Ministry. The effort was successfully undertaken on July 15, 1863, and the new Cabinet was got together practically by reconstruction. This was the tenth Ministry under responsible government, and the Cabinet comprised Sir Henry, Mr. (afterwards Judge) R. B. Andrews, and the Hon. J. Hart, L. Glyde, and Philip Santo, all of whom are dead. This Government remained in power until July 22, 1864. Sir Henry was at the head of the next Ministry, which held office from July 22 to August 4, 1864, and served in the three following Administrations—the Hon. Mr. Blyth's, Mr. Dutton's, and his own—going out of office with his colleagues on October 23, 1865, to make room for the Government formed by his old colleague, the Hon. John Hart. The Boucaut Ministry came into power on March 23, 1866, and on May 3, 1867—Sir Henry having in the meantime been gazetted as "Honourable"—the fourth Ayers Ministry took office, continuing to hold the reins of government until Sir

L. Glyde, J. G. Hart, T. Reynolds, H. K. Hughes, J. G. R. May, P. Santo, G. J. W. Stevenson, and Westworth Cavenagh. Fellow-Ministers of his who survive are His Honour Mr. Justice Boucaut, the Hon. Sir John Cullen, the Hon. H. B. T. Strangways, J. Carr, and E. Ward, M.L.C., and Mr. E. H. Durrington.

#### PRESIDENT OF THE COUNCIL.

When the late Sir John Morphett retired from the Legislative Council at the close of the session of 1872 it was the wish of many of the members to appoint Sir Henry his successor in the office of President, but he then preferred to continue for some time longer in active politics. Sir Henry first occupied the Presidential Chair through the session of 1879, as Deputy-President during the absence on leave of the then President, Sir William Milne. On the assembling of Parliament in 1881 Sir Henry was elected President, and in 1888 he was re-elected. He remained in the Presidential office until December 19, 1893, when he resigned his seat in the Council, so that he filled the position for upwards of twelve years, in addition to the session during which he discharged the duties of Deputy. When Sir Henry quitted the busy scenes of politics toward the close of the 1893 session the Legislative Council recorded in its proceedings "its sense of the long and distinguished services of the hon. gentleman to the colony of South Australia." The Hon. J. H. Gordon, then Leader of the Upper House, in moving this resolution, which was passed without dissent, remarked—"In losing Sir Henry Ayers we lose not only a member of ability and distinction, not only a President under whom every member of the Council has found it a privilege to sit, but a kindly and sagacious friend, whose ripe experience and wise counsel were always at the service of those who sought them. His political career is unique in uninterrupted length of service and in prominence. . . . I am sure that his long experience, his balanced judgment, and his great sagacity will always be at the service of those who require them in the interests of South Australia. With this regard our regrets at losing sight of the familiar figure of Sir Henry as our President are tempered, but still every one of us will feel a genuine and unaffected sorrow at the severance of the associations around which so many pleasant memories have gathered." Early in 1894 Her Majesty the Queen was pleased to create Sir Henry a Knight Grand Cross of the most distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George.

#### INTERCOLONIAL DELEGATE.

Sir Henry represented South Australia as a delegate to several Intercolonial Conferences. The first of these was one held in Melbourne in April, 1863, for the main purpose of considering the subject of uniform tariffs and inland intercolonial Customs duties and their distribution. The late Sir Arthur Blyth and the late Hon. Lawington Glyde were the other representatives of this colony. In those days and for some time afterwards the members of Intercolonial Conferences did not always consist wholly of Ministers; but generally as in this case of one Minister, a member selected from the Legislative Council, and a leading member of the House of Assembly, for the results attending the meeting of the Conference were not regarded as a Ministerial, but as an open question. An Intercolonial Conference on the subject of transportation of criminals from the United Kingdom to any of the Australian possessions was held in Melbourne in December, 1864, and South Australia was again represented by Sir Henry Ayers and the late Sir Arthur Blyth. An address to Her Majesty the Queen against the revival of transportation to any of the Australian Colonies, and urging that the transportation of convicts to Western Australia should cease, had been adopted at the Conference in April, 1863, and forwarded to England. As there was some probability of a resumption of transportation after the address had been presented, the Government of Victoria were desirous of leaving no constitutional method unused so as to remove the evils arising from the abuse objected to. They even went to the length of notifying to the P. & O. Company the discontinuance of the mail service unless the vessels ceased to call at any convict colony. The remonstrances made by the Conference induced the Imperial Government to abandon the project and to discontinue the transportation of convicts to Western Australia. In 1867 Sir Henry represented the colony at an Intercolonial Conference in Melbourne on the ocean postal question. Early in 1873 another Intercolonial Conference was held in Sydney to consider the Suez mail contract, Border duties, and other important questions. South Australia was represented by Sir Henry and the late Hon. J. H. Barrow. The Conference determined that the ocean mail steamers should call at Glenelg to receive and deliver mails, and settled the terms of a Border Duties Convention with New South Wales, abolishing the internal collection of

Savings Bank Board, and many thousands of thrifty people in the province have had occasion to be thankful that the institution which has been styled the Popular Money Box was privileged with such sagacious direction. Of him as of a celebrated Speaker of the British House of Commons it may be truly said—"His face and figure filled the eye and his voice charmed and impressed the ear." His uprightness in all things, his sturdy independence, his varied gifts, his tastes, his dignified courtly bearing, and his personal associations all combined to invest him with a distinction exalted by few if any of our colonists past or present whose names are written large on the pages of colonial history.

#### DOMESTIC.

The death of his son, Mr. Fred Ayers, which occurred in February last, was a great shock to Sir Henry, and although he bore up well to outward appearance it no doubt affected his health. He made the remark on one occasion that he did not expect to see out the Diamond Jubilee celebration, or at any rate another Christmas. Sir Henry was a man of remarkably active habits; it was his custom for years to take early morning walks, and his familiar figure was noted in many of the suburbs by people who were out betimes.

At the time of his death Sir Henry Ayers had been a widower for about sixteen years, Lady Ayers having died in 1881. There are three sons surviving—Mr. Frank Ayers, the well-known solicitor, Mr. H. L. Ayers, and Mr. Ernest Ayers, who is now in England. Sir Henry had two daughters—the late Mrs. A. R. Lungle and Mrs. John Bagot.

#### A TRIBUTE FROM THE OLD COLONISTS' ASSOCIATION.

Referring to the invaluable services rendered by the late Sir Henry Ayers to the Old Colonists' Association, of which he was the first President when it was formed in 1883, the Hon. Secretary, Mr. S. J. Skipper, says—"The old pioneers and colonists lose a most sympathetic and practical friend by the death of Sir Henry, who was always ready to listen with indulgent interest to the sometimes lengthy recital of their trials and tribulations, and to assist them with something to tide over their immediate difficulties. He had a wonderfully retentive memory, and at the mention of the name of a representative of the "early strugglers" could locate him and furnish racy anecdotes of his connection with colonial history, humble or otherwise. On occasions when the funds of the Old Colonists' Association were insufficient to meet all the individual claims, he has paid the outsiders from his own pocket, as, indeed, some of the other generous members have done, and he frequently put in a strong plea at the Council meetings for the continuance of donations to claimants who had been on the list too often. He took a most active part in the work of the Association and in the Jubilee celebration in 1887, his interest never abating through all the years, and he was one of the most accessible, courteous, and methodical men I have ever had to deal with officially. Not the smallest detail escaped him; and last year when a few names of previous recipients of gifts from the Old Colonists' Association were necessarily omitted at the annual meeting, from which he was unavoidably absent, he very promptly from his private purse granted the requests of the persons concerned.

#### THE FUNERAL.

On the news of Sir Henry's death becoming known the Town Hall bells were tolled. The Treasurer suggested to the relatives of the deceased Knight that a public funeral should be held, and, in reply, has received a letter from Mr. F. R. Ayers, containing the following:—"While duly appreciating the honour proposed by the Government, it is the express desire of the family that the funeral should be private, and I feel sure this would have been the wish of my father also." The funeral will leave North-terrace this afternoon for the West-terrace Cemetery.

#### DO YOU SUFFER

1897 'THE LATE SIR HENRY AYERS, G.C.M.G.', South Australian Register (Adelaide, SA : 1839 - 1900), 12 June, p. 7



Sir Humphreys will proved 29 April 1890 with codicil 2 April 1893  
 Probate taken of Sir Humphreys on 29 April 1893  
 Died 11 June 1897. His son Fred predeceased him.

Legacies of £1400 to Charities & Servants  
 Annuity in add. £2000 to his Daughter Mrs John Balfour  
 an annuity of £300 a year to his brother John Balfour  
 and his wife

Residue for his 4 sons Frank, Fred, Harry & Ernest  
 His Daughters got £25000 each on marriage  
 (will and letters of administration Mrs Balfour)  
 Each of the 4 sons pay probate duty on £9,732.12.7

= 149 197 = 17-9-0

Youngson predeceased testator (Fred's son) Trustees may  
 pay £200 a year to the surviving parent or guardian  
 for each of the children of said deceased son - until  
 sons at 25 years get £10000 each of principal  
 and daughters of said deceased son get £5000 each  
 at same age or at 21 years on marriage

Reduction of these allowances pro rata if  
 deceased son shall be insufficient - any excess  
 goes to residuary estate

Particulars of estate Mortgages 58,544.6. -

Bonds & Bills 62,628. -

1500 Gas Shares 16,500 -

Real Estate 84,527 -

Furniture 1,155.7. -

Other items 1,792.3. -

225,146.16.

Ordinary Debts 41,085.5.6

Debts on Bonds 32,000. -

Funeral Exp 531.2. -

36,699.7.6

188,447.8.6

68,833.15.4

Mortgages & Bonds and increased value

Total

£195,330.13.10



*H. L. Ayers*  
*will filed May 1905*

—The Late H. L. Ayers, £86,000.—

The will of the late Mr. H. L. Ayers has also been lodged for probate. In this case the estate is sworn not to exceed £86,000. The executors and trustees are Messrs. Arthur Ernest Ayers and Hurtle Willoughby Morphet.

All the household effects and £300 are bequeathed to deceased's widow. The whole of the real and personal estate is vested in the trustees, who are empowered to convert it into money, to be invested in authorized bonds and stocks. The annual income derived from these sources is to be paid to Mrs. Ayers so long as she remains a widow. In the event of her remarrying she is to receive an annuity of £200, and the balance of the estate is to be retained on trust in equal shares for all the deceased's children.



Barr

Barry left me per Mariposa S.S. for San Francisco  
on the 28<sup>th</sup> of March 1887.

Bogatzki Contained. Companions. Truthfulness.  
Openness. What not to talk about. Gossip.  
Dress. Bills. Honesty. Women. Manners &  
Language. How to judge whether right or wrong  
to do a thing. Brags. Curiosity. Relatives  
Money. Wine Tobacco. Teeth. Bank Credit

Barry's Code with Adams

Brudick Adams to me I to Adams

Barrabas arrived safely Didymus arrived placed in eff.

Ultim. Dad Placed Glenalmond Ultraism Barr better

Ultrajada Barrigute well  
Ultrajada

Ultra! jos o

Utkam av

Netrice

Broken Hill

On 3<sup>rd</sup> Sept 1883

Russ & Bernard all ~~settled~~ settled out. 7 ~~settled~~ were  
blocks for him self & James Poole & David James  
Thank Sir Peter on our behalf. They after wards took

in Lind Storekeeper - 14 of which had 2 passengers  
on wharfs - Shaves were

had one each (1/2) These had & were sold  
to Ray & Judge McCulloch \$35 each. The  
mine having been so far brought over copper & tin.

On 19<sup>th</sup> Nov. 1883 The mine was long taken  
as Silver mine in 14 short owned there

3/04<sup>m</sup> Rump 3/14 Macclulloch 2/14 Gas Pool Tank  
Sinker 2/14 David James Tank Sinker 2/14 Phil Charley Indus  
1/14 Wey Blackson M 1/14 ~~The~~ Fugate Curpa M



1 Below. 21345 acres Rent of pasture 9000 sheep

Baths. at anchen dakkach

2 In Strangles Room discharges into the gutter of  
the Ocrandah immediately outside w.c wall  
and runs down pipe corner of Ocrandah to ground  
The childrens bath discharges into a large  
galv'd iron tank in courtyard

3 Allan Bell

*C. Giles*  
H<sup>d</sup> of Macelesfield (old title) 4479. 4496. part 4446. 228 acres  
" (New property) { 4450. 4444. part 4452,  
4445. 4448 4498. 4440 } 550 —  
H<sup>d</sup> of Burdett ~~145. 146. 147.~~ (old title in 1897) 778 acres  
125. 130. 147. 255 —  
See below.

*Cornelius*  
H<sup>d</sup> of Macelesfield  
no 4497 80 acres  
H<sup>d</sup> of Burdett no 131 66 —  
H<sup>d</sup> of Seymour nos 452. 454. 4440 212 —  
H<sup>d</sup> of Burdett. Lensed from 143. 144. 145. 146 (147?) c 10.5/2  
" Lensed from Sandle 122. 138. 139. 126 about 400 acres  
at 80 p annum

Right of purchase 20/

H<sup>d</sup> of Burdett 129. 133. 140. 141 (29 these Acres to be 90/2) 606 acres  
H<sup>d</sup> of Seymour 448. 449. 450. 453. 357. 348. 349. 350 599  
" 357. 357. 358. 359. 360. & 361 } 1394 —  
" 362. 363. 364. 365. 366. 367. 368 } 1067  
3669 acres

Part of these 3669 acres Chisholm & Hazards  
come to Bel about 800 acres say 2800 acres left

H<sup>d</sup> of Seymour 369. 370. 371. 373. mortgaged to Bel about 393 acres  
£200  
do do 353. 354. 355. Pranked £350 351 —  
372. 436 " 300 313 —  
433 " 187 186 —  
Chisholm



Feb 1883

Allan Bell continued

a Bell junior selection

1050 acres

118. 119. 120. 121. 122

f 51.9p paid for selection a lease. 7 in repaid 10  
 f 2865 - f 286 has been paid pays to Aug 1883  
 other 286 will clear for another 27 years

P. Bells selection

960 -

118 of Bm sect 127. 128. 132. 134. 135. 136. 137. 124

Final payment to Bm f 2162 - 216. 6p  
 paid which cleared for three years

South Australian Company

118 of Bm 1093. 1094. 1095. 1096

1097 & part 1098

1493 acres

Lease runs from June 1885 & up 201. 11/-

Charges

Rent to Australian Co 201. 11/-

Interest on purchase

on 2800 acres at 8 p/ct 224. 0. -

a Bell selection  $\frac{1}{3}$  of 286 95. 6. 8

P. Bells "  $\frac{1}{3}$  of 216 72. 0. 0

Charles mortgage 32. 0. 0

Prankards 58. 12. 6

Government Miscellaneous 10. 5. 0

Sandling Land 80. - 0. -

Rent & interest = 773. 15. 2

Expenses f 300

Interest on  
 Giles @ 9 p/ct 540. 0. 0

Interest on  
 Cornelius @ 8 p/ct 520. 0. 0

Supposed income

f 1833. 15. 2

Wool 1200

Fat Sheep 250

Cattle 200 1650

of our support to  
 Hay Giles int 540  
 2190



5 Payments to Burnett of Theatre

1883 15<sup>th</sup> Dec 166.7.5 Jan 1883 300 3<sup>rd</sup> Feb 600 16<sup>th</sup> Feb 300  
 March 2<sup>nd</sup> 500 Total to March 2<sup>nd</sup> £1866.7.5 May 21<sup>st</sup> 300  
 May 4<sup>th</sup> 300 27<sup>th</sup> May 300 = £2766.7.5 June 15<sup>th</sup> £500 July 6<sup>th</sup> 500  
 Aug 2 £300 = 4066.7.5 Aug 1200 Aug 1450 =  $\frac{8618}{416.7.5}$

Waterworks 2<sup>nd</sup> Feb meter read 302000 gallons 24<sup>th</sup> Feb  
 458.000 difference 156.000 is the consumption  
 of the month and the up flow into the Dams  
 Feb 1883

19 Oct 1883

Final settlement with Burnett of Theatre

paid out him as per his book £4635.11.1

owing him Thomas <sup>Burroughs</sup> Plumber 150 " " Bonus

King the 12 " 1 " —

Claussen the 16 " 16. 6

Gray the 6 " — " —

Heas the Plumber 2 " 11 " 3

Wigg balance of 15 " 13. —

Wake Plasterer " 72 " 9 " —

Wamble (estimate) 123 " 9 " 2

Revel Adams the 15 " — " —

14 " 9 " —

£5064.0.4

Paid him to date 4716.7.1

Price pay 15 " — " —

4731.7. —

£332.13.4

332 " 13 " 4

By order of the Theatre

of the above see Theatre I

not Theatre 291.14.1

and say about 20 stones 35.0.0

326.14.1

R. J. B.

This includes everything due to date except  
 next Saturdays wages of 2 men & 3 horses  
 most of the labour since unjust has been  
 expended on the Conservatory



Jan. 30 1865

Mr. Brown sold herrocat to Mangas

25615 acres with stock & plant of 75,000

Payment 48000 cash, balance as may be agreed

The stock consisted of 12,000 sheep about 200 head of cattle & horses - valued

at \$7000 - Plant & burnt ole say 1000 to \$2000 more leaves the land bare 2.12/- per acre a Dam on the property cost \$4000 -

### Bronte wine

Mr. Rickton writes Jan. 9. 1886

I recommend its being drunk from the wood the way we manage there is to put a plated tap in the Cask and decant it as required should your climate necessitate bottling then bottle and lay down

### Beltana Pastoral Company ownership

Mr. Phillipson 6/23 P. Waite 3/23 in 1886. 14/23 = 23/23

Nov 1888. about 31000 to recover from Govt for improvements

cattle about 14,000. Horses about 400 190,000 sheep

For more detailed particulars see draft and papers

Calculations & Profit acreage of Beltana property

15824 sq. miles 10,127,360 acres

### Beltana clip & Shorn 1885-

Beltana losses	Beltana sheep.	699 bales gross
in 1886/7	35,292.	1424
556,229 sheep	75,000	244
158-976 loss for the year	39,000	2367
197,253	149292	834 gross
43,819 lambs	436253	
241,172		
115,057		
356,229		
1895/96		
1896/97		



Birmingham, September 30th, 1893.					
LATEST PRICES OF BREWERY SHARES AND DEBENTURES					
Taken from the Official Stock Exchange List of September 28th, 1893.					
Name.	Paid.	Closing Quotations.			
Allsopp (Samuel Allsopp and Sons), 6 p.c. Cum. Preference	100 ..	121 — 124			
Allsopp (Samuel Allsopp and Sons), 4½ p.c. Debenture Stock	100 ..	113 — 115			
Barnley Brewery, Limited, Ordinary, No. 1 to 10,000	10 ..	11½ — 11¾			
Barnley Brewery, Limited, 8 p.c. Cum. Pref., No. 1 to 11,000	10 ..	10½ — 11¼			
Bass, Ratcliff, and Gretton, Lim., 4½ p.c. Mort. Deb. Stock	100 ..	119 — 121			
Bristol Brewery, Georges and Co., Lim., Ord., No. 1-15,000	10 ..	27 — 28			
Bristol Brewery, Georges and Co., Lim., 6 p.c. Cum. Pref., No. 1-15,000	10 ..	14½ — 14¾			
Bristol Brewery, Georges and Co., Lim., 5 p.c. Debenture Stock	100 ..	117 — 119			
Cheltenham Original Brewery, Lim., Ord., No. 12,001-24,000	5 ..	7 — 7½			
Cheltenham Original Brewery, Lim., 6 p.c. Cum. Pref., No. 1 to 12,000	5 ..	6 — 6½			
City of London Brewery, Lim., Minimum 6 p.c. Pref.	20 ..	43 — 46			
Colchester Brewing, Limited, 7 p.c. Pref., No. 1 to 15,000	5 ..	5 — 5½			
Combe and Co., Lim., Pref. Shares, No. 28,600 to 80,000	10 ..	113½ — 114			
Combe and Co., Lim., 4 p.c. Debenture Stock	100 ..	108 — 110			
Courage and Co., Lim., 5 p.c. Cum. Pref., No. 11,601 to 15,000	100 ..	118 — 120			
Courage and Co., 4 p.c. Irred. Mort. Deb. Stock	100 ..	106 — 108			
Daniell and Sons, Lim., 7 p.c. Cum. Pref. Shares, No. 1-7,500	10 ..	10 — 11			
Daniell and Sons, Lim., 4½ p.c. Perpetual Debenture Stock	100 ..	99 — 102			
Guinness (Arthur Guinness, Son, and Co., Lim.), Ord. Stock	100 ..	325 — 329			
Guinness (Arthur Guinness, Son, and Co., Lim.), 6 p.c. Cum. Pref. Stock	100 ..	152 — 155			
Guinness (Arthur Guinness, Son, and Co., Lim.), 5 p.c. Debenture Stock	100 ..	125 — 127			
Hodgson's Kingston Brewery, Lim., No. 1 to 34,000	5 ..	6 — 6½			
Hodgson's Kingston Brewery, Lim., 5 p.c. Debentures (Registered)	109 ..	109 — 112			
Jascelles, Tickner, & Co., Lim., Ord., No. 1 to 10,000	5 ..	5½ — 5¾			
Jascelles, Tickner, & Co., Lim., 6 p.c. Cum. Pref., No. 1 to 10,000	5 ..	5½ — 6			
Lion Brewery, Lim., New, issued at 23 prem., all paid	17 ..	36 — 38			
Lion Brewery, Lim., Perp. 6 p.c. Preference	6 ..	11½ — 12½			
Manchester Brewery, Lim., Ordinary, No. 1 to 15,000	20 ..	25 — 28			
Manchester Brewery, Lim., 7 p.c. Cum. Pref., No. 1 to 20,000	10 ..	11 — 11½			
Messrs' Burnley Brewery, Lim., Ord., No. 1 to 10,000	10 ..	12 — 12½			
Messrs' Burnley Brewery, Lim., 6 p.c. Cum. Pref., No. 1 to 10,000	10 ..	11½ — 12			
Messrs' Brew, Lim., 5 p.c. Cum. Pref. Shares, Nos. 18,609-50,000	10 ..	11 — 11½			
Messrs' Brew, Lim., 4 p.c. Mortgage Debenture Stock	10 ..	12 — 12½			
Morgan's Brewery, Lim., 6 p.c. Pref. Shares, Nos. 1,001-8,500	100 ..	108 — 108			
Nalder and Collyer's Brewery, Lim., Ord., Nos. 4,334-13,000	10 ..	11 — 11½			
Nalder and Collyer's Brewery, Lim., 6 p.c. Cum. Pref., Nos. 4,667-14,000	10 ..	15½ — 15¾			
New Westminster Brewery, Lim., Ord., Nos. 1 to 27,500	10 ..	13½ — 13¾			
New Westminster Brewery, Lim., 4 p.c. Pref., Nos. 1 to 7,500	4 ..	5½ — 5¾			
Northampton Brewery, Limited, Ord., Nos. 1 to 5,000	4 ..	5 — 5½			
Northampton Brewery, Limited, 7 p.c. Pref., Nos. 1 to 5,000	10 ..	15 — 15½			
Northampton Brewery, Limited, 5 p.c. Debenture Stock	10 ..	13 — 14			
Nottingham Brewery, Lim., 7 p.c. Cumulative Preference	100 ..	113 — 115			
Nottingham Brewery, Lim., 1st Mort. Deb. Stock	10 ..	9 — 9½			
Old Brewery Company, Lim., 5 p.c. Cum. Pref. Stock	100 ..	99 — 102			
Old Brewery Company, Lim., 4 p.c. Debenture Stock	— ..	115 — 117			
Royal Waverley Showell and Sons, Lim., Ord., Nos. 1-8,688	— ..	106 — 108			
Showell (Walter Showell and Sons, Lim.), 7 p.c. Cum. Pref., Nos. 1 to 7,667	10 ..	12½ — 13¼			
Showell (Walter Showell and Sons, Lim.), 5 p.c. Debenture Stock	10 ..	13½ — 14½			
Smitth, Garrett, and Co., Limited, Ordinary	10 ..	107 — 110			
Smitth, Garrett, and Co., Limited, Ordinary	5 ..	5 — 5½			
Smitth, Garrett, and Co., Lim., 5 p.c. Preference	20 ..	22 — 24			
Smitth and Sons, Limited, 5 p.c. Deb. Stock	20 ..	20 — 22			
Smyth and Sons, Brighton, Limited, Ordinary, Nos. 1-8,500	100 ..	107 — 109			
Smyth and Sons, Brighton, Limited, 6 p.c. Cum. Pref., Nos. 2,801-8,500	10 ..	11 — 11½			
Trefall's Brewery, Lim., Ord., Nos. 1 to 21,000	10 ..	11½ — 12			
Trefall's Brewery, Lim., 6 p.c. Cum. Pref., Nos. 1 to 22,000	10 ..	15 — 15½			
Trefall's Brewery, Lim., 1st Mort. 5 p.c. Debs. On Loan, Hanbury, Barton, and Co., Lim., p.c. Debenture Stock	10 ..	13½ — 14½			
Trefall's Brewery, Lim., 1st Mort. 5 p.c. Debs. On Loan, Hanbury, Barton, and Co., Lim., p.c. Debenture Stock	100 ..	115 — 117			
Trefall's Brewery					

market value of Brewery Shares published Sep 1889.

[illegible]

Dorpen Hill Mines



**ADELAIDE SHARE MARKET.**  
TUESDAY, JULY 19.  
CASH BUSINESS ONLY.  
9 to 6.  
GOLD.

Baker's Creek (N.S.W.), 17s. 6d. capitalised, £14s. 6d., £14s. 3d. ... .. £1 4 6  
Alma, £1 fully paid up ... .. 0 6 6

**SILVER.**

Broken, paid up, C. c. to-morrow's d., £3 12s. 6d., £3 14s. 6d. ... .. 3 13 3  
Block 10, #9 13s. p. and c. ... .. 3 7 0  
Block 14, paid up, from £1 14s. 6d., £1 15s. ... .. 3 14 0  
South, do., 19s. 6d. ... .. 1 0 0  
Old British, £5 fully paid up ... .. 0 10 3  
Central, £1 do., 8s. 9d. ... .. 0 9 0  
Federation, 18s. p. and c. ... .. 0 5 6  
F. diacars Consols, £1 fully paid up ... .. 0 4 9  
Junction N., 17s. 3d. p. and c. ... .. 0 1 10

**MEMO.**—Brokers—Out of 800,000 B.C. to-morrow's A.R. shows 430,335 shares, as against 418,219 May 31; increase, 12,166. And out of 160,000 I to-morrow's A.R. shows 35,335 shares, as against 49,880 on May 31; decrease, 14,485; showing a decrease on both, A.R., of 2,319 shares.

Bittersmilk. The ~~tree~~ given for me in error as hickory is the  
Bittersmilk *Larva amara* (not hickory says Hottel)  
which is *Barya alba*. The nut of the *Larva amara* is of no  
use. The timber is much esteemed in America.  
The "Peanut" *Larva olivaeformis* is another of the family.

<u>Game</u>	<u>Promised</u>	<u>Actually got</u>
Grouse	} 120 brace	100 brace
Black Game		21½ "
Partridges	120 "	143½ "
Hares	80 to 90	83
Pheasants	a few	9
Woodcock	do	5
Snipe	do	4
Wildfowl	do	4
Woodpigeons	—	13
Roe deer	3 to 5	2
Rabbits	a great many	230
Total 880 head		

No record of number of trout  
but must have caught over  
400 heaviest 3 lbs. 2 oz

*Baring Bros. Estate*  
*Times Sept. 1892*

Mr. David Powell's statement at the half-yearly meeting of the Bank of England to-day respecting the progress of the liquidation of the Baring estate, was awaited with much interest. In March last the total liabilities amounted to 7,017,000*l.*, of which the debt due to the Bank of England was 6,928,000*l.* The result of the operations of the last six months, that is up to the 31st of August last, has been to reduce the liabilities to 5,113,000*l.*, and the indebtedness to the Barings to 5,045,000*l.* The total assets, which stood in February last at 10,339,000*l.*, now amount to 8,391,000*l.* It must, however, be remembered that all the Securities held are taken at their original valuation, made in October, 1890, and that since that date many of them, such as River Plate Stocks, have fallen heavily in value, or have even become unmarketable. The nominal margin, therefore, between the present liabilities and the present assets, amounting to some 3,400,000*l.*, is not too large. Under the circumstances, the Governor was naturally most guarded in expressing an opinion as to the ultimate issue of the liquidation. He trusted that the expectation which Mr. Lidderdale held out, that the guarantors may be called upon, will be fulfilled, but he went on to remark:—"I say I trust, for I will not go further than that. It is impossible to avoid the feeling that there must be some uncertainty, it will be very difficult to get all these Securities realised before the time allowed is up with some special arrangement being made; and so far as I can judge of the Securities with that reservation I have very much the same feeling that Mr. Lidderdale had as to the final result. The things are plainly hinted at in these words. First, that the Bank hardly expects to complete the liquidation by November 1st without the formation of something in the nature of an "Assets Realisation Company;" and that it would not be altogether prudent for the guarantors to assume that the liquidation is so favourable as to avert any loss falling on their shoulders.



## CABLE MESSAGES.

## SUICIDE OF BOULANGER.

## Shoots Himself with a Revolver.

LONDON, September 30.

General Boulanger has committed suicide by shooting himself with a revolver alongside the grave of his mistress, Madame Bonnemain.

It is stated that he drove in a landau to the cemetery at Brussels, where the remains of Madame Bonnemain are interred, accompanied by his niece and his private secretary. Leaving them at the gate, he proceeded on foot to the grave of Madame Bonnemain, where he shot himself, death being instantaneous. The general had lately been suffering from ill-health and great depression, and had for some time past been too unwell to receive visitors.

## A Posthumous Explanation.

## A Wife's Forgiveness.

LONDON, October 1.

The intelligence of the tragic death of Boulanger has produced a great sensation throughout Europe.

It transpires that he left telegrams addressed to his daughters and a document to his party declaring his intention to destroy himself, and enjoining the latter to elect another leader and to continue the agitation for political reform. He explained that his death was owing to his affection for Madame Bonnemain, with whom at Jersey he had passed the happiest period of his life.

It further appears that his wife offered to forgive him for his desertion and infidelity and to share his exile, but that he left her letter unanswered.

George Ernest Jean Marie Boulanger was born at Rennes, the capital of Ille-et-Vilaine, France, in 1837. His father was a notary of that town, and his mother, who is still alive, is a native of Wales, her maiden name being Griffiths. His early days were passed in Brighton, England, where he was placed under the care of his maternal uncles. In 1855, in his eighteenth year, he entered the famous military college of St. Cyr. As illustrative of the bent of his character a story is told that he would frequently content himself for breakfast with a dish of potatoes bought at some street stall, and devote the balance of his dinner allowance to the purchase of a pair of yellow kid gloves. His active service began shortly after his departure from St. Cyr, when with his company of Turcos he appeared as a sub-lieutenant on the battlefields of Italy. Here he received the first of his stripes as well as an Austrian bullet, and the conclusion of the war saw him gazetted lieutenant, March 28, 1860. Later on he was found fighting in Cochin China, where a lance thrust in the side gained him the red ribbon of the Legion of Honor. As military instructor he returned to his old college of St. Cyr. "Almost every Sunday," says one of them, "he received some of his pupils in his little house close to the station. His graceful young wife handed round refreshments, whilst two small children (to-day handsome young ladies) ran about the room holding up their cheeks to be kissed by the future marshals of France."

In 1870, just before the outbreak of the war, he became a major. He was with Bazaine at Metz, but escaped before the capitulation, and made his way back to Paris. He participated in the many bloody battles fought round the beleaguered city. "Everyone of my grades," he said proudly, "has been won at the point of my sword." At the close of the war he was nominated Commander of the Legion of Honor. In 1881 he represented France at the Yorktown celebration of the Centenary of American Independence. On his return he was given the direction of the infantry at the Ministry of War. The command of the Tunisian army was his next step, and his next was the acceptance of the portfolio of Minister of War. In that position he accomplished many pressing reforms in the army, every one of which was viewed with delight by the soldiers. "Often at 1 or 2 o'clock in the morning he might be seen hard at work in his bureau in the Rue St. Dominique, and many a time after some reception had been known to depart thither to complete some task, after that returning to his apartment at the Hotel du Louvre, where his family resided, for he never took up his abode in the palatial building allotted to the Minister of War." When M. Rouvier constructed his Cabinet, Boulanger's name did not appear in it, and he was soon afterwards sent to Clermont-Ferrand to take command of an army corps. In March, 1888, he was cashiered, and he then began a vigorous campaign against the Ministry. Two vacancies which occurred, one for the Dordogne, the other for the Nord, he contested with extraordinary success. In the Chamber of Deputies his appearance when he rose to demand the dissolution of the Chamber gave rise to a stormy scene. To some biting remark of M. Floquet he retorted "You lie." A duel was the result, in which the general was wounded in the neck. On his recovery he was again elected for various departments, and his popularity was then at its zenith. He started a patriotic league, which the Government eventually suppressed. He, with other leaders, was accused of sedition, and against him personally a charge was made that he had appropriated £10,000 of public money for purposes of his propaganda. He was tried and convicted, but to avoid arrest he fled first to Belgium then to London. Last September he was elected for Montmartre, but the election was annulled. He had since resided for the most part in Jersey. A partisan thus describes him as he was at the height of his popularity:—A man of middle height, broad-shouldered, and firmly knit, this famous or notorious general is not a man of imposing presence, but in his handsome uniform of a general of division, with the sash of the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honor across his shoulder, his breast glittering with orders and medals, and mounted on his now famous black charger, he looks every inch a soldier. His length of body and comparative shortness of limb, whilst adding considerably to his appearance in the saddle, in an equal degree detracts from it on foot. In plain clothes he has the appearance of an ordinary respectable citizen. Still in the prime of life, his carefully-brushed and well-pomaded hair, parted down the centre with precision, his short-pointed beard (a late addition to his physiognomy), and luxuriant moustachios show yet no sign of change, though his broad but irregular forehead is marked with deep lines of thought and care. The nose, of Grecian type, is Napoleonic in length, and even the cold grey eye recalls to mind the recluse of Chislehurst. Indeed, the features of the late Emperor and of the ex-Minister are in many points remarkably similar. Of a nervous and consequently restless temperament, but gifted with an extraordinary power of self-control, it is seldom that the general loses his presence of mind, and his calm, careless exterior. Essentially an egotist, and an adept in

notoriety and applause, whilst his experience of mankind, added to a quick intuitive instinct, enables him constantly to gain his own ends by flattering and working upon the small susceptibilities of others.

Glenns cts 19.100  
401 Lease 9440 1899  
402 " 1625 1890  
most 1500 1890  
31.665  
apr £18,000

Bramming for  
Ordered 30 Sep 92  
Daffs 100 c 157  
Telecoms Plums 100 c 107  
Incomparabilis 24 = 107  
" alb. 24 = 107  
100 Princeps 257  
100 Trumpet major 257  
5 single Bulbs 101  
Bicolor Empress  
5 single Bulbs  
Bicolor Sü. 12/6  
107/6

Briant 1892  
1st of 91.157 - to Paul  
2nd of 44.227 - Paul  
To August 15 - 1892 - Paul  
4 Sep. 9.36.19.6 Paul

1891, The Advertiser  
(Adelaide, SA : 1889 -  
1931), 2 October, p. 5  
<http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-page2305179>



1893

Bank Receipts Banks

Federal Deposits	2,490,000
Commercial "	11,948,237
P. & A. C. Bank "	5,758,648
A. Joint Stock "	10,840,840
London & Montreal	6,588,235
	<u>37,625,960</u>

May 13 1893

Plot for our Burning Daffodils

100 Nav. Tele. ans. Novis 25 Incomp. Atlantic	
25 Incomp. "Albus 100 Pent. ceps	
100 Trumpet major 5 Bicolor Empress	
5 Sw. W. A. J. 3 Empress 6/-	

McCulloch's Commercial Dictionary  
on coins  
a Sovereign contains

113.001 grains of pure gold

or 123.274 " of Standard Gold

This is the exact equivalent of 3 x 17 = 10 1/2

per troy ounce of 480 grains

Standard Gold 22 parts fine gold to 2 alloy

But not all silver

old ratio 15 1/2 silver to 1 gold

113091

ounce of gold 113087 grains

pure gold

123.274

123.087 grains Standard

of 15 1/2 ratio silver of an ounce

The June Banking Record gives

all Banks in Australia British <sup>Bank</sup> Deposits <sup>in Australia</sup> £37,500,000

Requiring of 5/ an ounce of paper

of 3/2 an ounce the Banks

would lose £13,750,000

Bank. E. S. & B. S.

1280	4 per Debenture Stock
1285	4 per Terminable Deposits
2565	4 1/2 per Deposit Stock
<u>5130</u>	
90	4 per Debenture Stock
93	4 per Terminable Deposits
185	4 1/2 per Deposit Stock
<u>Total 5495</u>	

E. S. & B. Bank

For National Banks  
impaired money  
see 43,500

E. S. & B. Bank

4 per Term. Debentures & Deb. Stock	4 1/2 Deb. Stock	Totals
3750.	3750	7500
3750.	3750	7500
54	105	214
1285	2565	5130
93	185	368
130	255	510
568	1130	2263

These figures  
my paper to the  
present day bank  
4 per Term. Debentures 3000  
" " " 10000  
" " " 20000  
T. E.  
R. B. S.  
T. C. B.  
Joanna B. S.  
Mabel B. S.  
Jean B. S.  
B. S. & A. B. S.  
B. S. & M. B. S.



Has been 50 years in Australia  
Emigrated with 9 children  
youngest 3 years then  
Oldest daughter 78 now  
youngest 65 —  
all her children were  
Baptized in Hammsfield  
Church 6 miles from  
Chelmsford. R. 1. Jan 1875



## Smith G.

121-1072  
n. Sw  
109-57

Held by rev Dan Smith

S. A. Ins  
D

making allowance for the accrued interest  
on the J. & J. Inscribed Stocks described above

the £2000	cash	£94/1/8	%
" 7000	"	£94/16/	%

First-class Saco Suit, all wool.	...	35s.
measure, for	...	...
Do. do. Trousers, do. do.	...	10s. 6d.
Two Pairs of Trousers, do. do.	...	20s.

270 and 272 FLINDERS ST., Melbourne, and  
at Koroomburra. YOU CAN'T BUY BETTER

ON LAWN. 16 STAR ARTISTS

Losses in Debentures  
with the BSA Bank

4 p of Debentures 5000  
4 1/2 - a 10000 15.000

Total £63500

Total 618

*Total 618*

1894  
Borneo  
25 Dec  
1894  
100 years

1894  
Mary Jane Bright 100 years  
Has been 50 years in Australia  
Emigrated with 9 children  
youngest 3 years then  
Oldest daughter 78 now  
youngest 65 —  
all her children were  
born in Hammsfield  
Cotby 6 miles from  
Bristol

Mr. Wallace name  
in your letter



Here we have the A.J.C. Derby winner of this year, and for some time a favorite for the V.R.C. Derby, for which event he is still much, though Sallor Prince, TRENCHMANT.

trains him. Last gallops at Flemington. He is nominated by Mr. J. H. Karslaw, who the country districts of New South Wales. four years of age and has a capital record in is by Splendour (imp) from Sovereign. He is and replenish their property. Jeweller, look to him to repair his reputation. Jeweller, his failure a fortnight ago, many people Cup he has 1st 12lb to carry, and, despite thousands of hangers. In the Melbourne Caulfield Cup, and disappointed his Sat. He made but a sorry show in the whenever he is not asked to carry more than secret of the belief that the horse is a wonder Meeting, but because his stable made no two meritorious wins at the A.J.C. Spring the strength of a great reputation and his Caulfield Cup a fortnight since, not only on Jeweller was a very warm favorite for the JEWELLER.

to Carnegie's 7st 12lb. Artillery, who ran second, carried 9st 7lb 10lb penalty, and in the Federal Stakes Light Stakes, however, the horse carried 9st 7lb.

"BURNS FROM HEAVEN."

This is the title of a volume of poems just published. The one that furnishes the title is a delightful blend of pathos and humour. It pictures Burns pining for his native heather, so he steps out of heaven, and revisits his birthplace.

For heaven is guid, but Scotland's best,  
Sae when they gie the herps a rest,  
I tak' a frien'ly quiet request  
To Peter Doot,  
An' he, guid man, swears at the heast,  
But lets me oot.

Behind me clinks the gowden yett;  
And faith, the Psalms I sung forget,  
As doon the road I skelp sharp-set

Past star and planet,  
Wi' thoets o' hame that bizz red-hee  
Aneath my bannet!

An' when I stap oot ower the cluda—  
There's Scotland yet! The birlin' fuds,  
The broomy braes, the wuzlin' wuds,  
Gowans the same.

God! but my heart starts off in thuds  
To ken I'm hame

Evening Journal  
March 12. 1898.

from National 14502 in 1888  
" " " 14500 in 1889  
" " " 14498 in 1890  
Indemnitable Recorable 48500  
Fixed in Debentures  
with the PS Ch Bank  
4/6 of Debentures 5000  
4 1/2 - " 10000 15.000  
Total £63500

Total 618

Harriet  
Mrs. Channing  
Robert Hall  
John Hall  
Edmund Hall  
Mrs. G. G. G. G. G.  
Bright 100 years  
Has been 50 years in Australia  
Embarked with 9 children  
Youngest 3 years then  
Oldest daughter 78 now  
youngest 65  
all her children were  
Baptized in Hamperfield  
Church 6 miles from  
Chelmsford. Buried in



van Bremen statement  
 Bunnie's order 1892

John got 7775 } These  
 James got 7860 } Martin's  
 Melville 7800 } Patterson's  
 Ann

Robert got 5870.

Dr. Whittell

Bright disease & diabetes are  
 dreadfully dangerous  
 The former is common  
 The latter dangerous

Beltana Pastoral Coy sold in 1894  
 6862 cattle averaging 1-8-5



PRINCE BISMARCK, AGED 80 YEARS.

Mines.

	Price Nov 1890	Market value Mines 1890	Price Nov 1891	Market value Mines 1891	Price July 1892	Market value Mines 1892
Broken 4 1/2	14.17.6	14,280.000	17.11.-	7,248.000	3.14/-	3,552.000
Block 10	15.18.6	1,542.500	13.12.7	1,360.000	3.8/6	340.000
Block 14	7.12.6	762.500	5.15.-	575.000	1.157.	175.000
Quartz	8.0.0	1,200.000	5.8.-	810.000	10/12	75.000
Squash-	6.0.0	1,200.000	3.7.-	670.000	1.1.1	200.000
Produce	3.9.-	1,035.000	1.5.-	375.000	1.10.1	150.000
8 Auctions	3.15.0	875.000	1.17.-	85.000	1.5.-	25.000
	1890-20.445.000		1891-11,123.000			4,517.000

Market Value Nov 1890 20,445,000  
 July 1892 4,517,000

Shrinkage in 20 months 15,928,000



June 1897

# Beefacres

308

309

For Sale

2058  
For Sale

Sold subsequently to  
"Honeywell" (St. 508)  
to Peter Jackson

Sold

Beefacres  
Hobbshead  
128 acres (abt)  
St. 508

A. J. Roberts

(C. L. Taylor)

H. A. Hart

509

510

Formerly  
Emery's  
now  
Lesbitt's

Sold (with stock &  
implements) to Peter  
Jackson of Emery's  
Plot No. 3150

Beasley

% of not all of the land

Note: "The leak" begins in Dec. 2008 belonging still to Beefacres  
1/2 and after flowing through a corner of lot 508 & through 509  
is 508 - a little above Beasley's boundary & is used for  
ating the "flat" of Dec. 508. Beefacres (Honeywell)  
A. J. Roberts

Botanic Road C. Tucker Sidenham Esq. - Cartier and

Schorp nip - Hon. B. Simpson - R. Hon. Chief Justice - Brooker

Roberts Smith

## Bobberow's Sale

33.265 acres freehold

28.790 Sheep

94.400

Plant stores & cattle

620.9.4

Stud Sheep 240

1308. - - -

Total

96320.9.4

According to my estimate equal to

2.11/- per acre for freehold



Mines	Price in Novbr 1890			Market value of Mines 1890	Price in November 1891			Market value of Mines 1891
Broken Hills	14	17	6	14,280,000	7	11	.	7,248,000
Black 10	15	18	6	1,592,500	12	12	.	1,360,000
Black 14	7	12	6	762,500	5	15	.	575,000
Centrals	8	.	.	1,200,000	5	8	.	510,000
Souths	6	.	.	1,200,000	3	7	.	670,000
British	3	9	.	1,035,000	1	5	.	375,000
Auctions	3	15	.	375,000	.	17	.	85,000
				20,445,000				11,153,000

Burd  
 & C.  
 Property  
 who  
 into it  
 leaving  
 return  
 with

1304. A  
 Upon all  
 Upon all

Price in July 1892	Market value of Mines July 1892
3 14	3,552,000
3 8	340,000
1 15	175,000
10	75,000
1	200,000
10	100,000
5	25,000
	4,577,000

Market Value Nov 1890. 20,445,000  
 " " July 1892 4,577,000  
 Shrinkage in 20 months 15,868,000

Bidgood's position with Celazmitta Co  
 Cooper's letter of 24 April 1897

Bidgood's into Day of 7200  
 Government Bonds April 1900

105 S W Spk 1405 5000 con 5248.0-8  
 121.17 N Sw. 4 1/4 1933 32833.44 3896.6-7  
 109. - N Sw 3 1/2 1924 31.000 33.681.10-  
 93. S R 3 pk 20000

he had needs 4607 acres Cameron  
 3831. Also  
 for which he gave 7662  
 He has also Williams place for which  
 he gave 1050

1000  
 South 57. Co  
 76  
 H. S.







# ROBERT BURNS.

<http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article77569850>

Contributed by WILLIAM FALLOW.

The 25th of January is a red letter day to every true Scottish heart throughout the wide world, as on that day (in 1759) the national poet was born. The Scotch are a brave and intelligent people. *Nemo me impune lacessit* is their national motto, and no one of their race upheld the honor of Scotland more worthily than did the Scottish bard, Robert Burns, one of the most patriotic of her sons. The genius, the manners, and fortunes of Burns have been discussed so fully that little remains to be said, save to extract from the works of others a clear and judicious narrative. The father of Burns was of Highland descent; his progenitors were named Campbell, but assumed the name of Burness to conceal their identity, as they were suspected to have fought for the house of Stuart. Young William Burness, coming south, settled eventually within two miles of the town of Ayr, and near the Auld Brig o' Doon and Alloway's Haunted Kirk, where the poet was born. The mother of Burns was a native of the County of Ayr; her birth was humble, and her personal attractions moderate, yet in all other respects she was a remarkable woman. She was blest with singular equanimity of temper; her religious feelings were deep and constant; she loved a well regulated household; and it was frequently her pleasure to give wings to the weary hours of a chequered life by chanting old songs and ballads, of which she had a large store. In looks she resembled her eldest son, her eyes were bright and intelligent, her perception of character quick and keen. She lived till January 14, 1820, rejoiced in the fame of her son, and partook of the fruits of his genius. The elder Burns seemed but an indifferent judge of land. In a district where there is much good land in cultivation, he settled down on a sterile spot which no labor could render fruitful. He had commenced to borrow money, and the seasons as well as the soil proved churlish, and Ferguson his friend dying, "a stern factor whose threatening letters sets us all in tears," compelled him after a six years struggle to relinquish the lease. This harshness was remembered in other days, the factor sat for his living portrait in the "Twa Dogs." How easily may endless infamy be purchased. The family then removed to Lochlea, near the parish of Tarbolton. The father was still strong in body and unsubdued in spirit. Every day, too, was bringing vigour to his two sons, who, tho' mere boys, took more than their proper share of work, while the mother superintended, with care and success, the whole system of indoor economy. But in the fifth year there ensued a change. It was in vain that the father labored with hand and head, in vain Robert held the plough with the dexterity of a man by day, and thrashed and prepared corn for seed or for sale at evening and morning, before the sun rose and after it set, "the gloom of her wife, and the unceasing wails of galley slaves." Amid all these toils and trials William Burness remembered the worth of religious instruction and the usefulness of education in the rearing of his children. The former task he took upon himself. He set, too, the example which he taught. The education of his sons he confided to other hands. Of the progress which Robert made in knowledge his teacher (Murdoch) has given us a very clear account. In reading, writing, and arithmetic he excelled all boys of his own age. The New Testament, the Bible, the English grammar, and Mason's collection of verse and prose laid the foundation of devotion and knowledge. The mother, too, had a hand in the education of the future poet. The songs and ballads which she chanted all bore a moral hue. The ballad which she loved most to sing, or her son to hear, was one called "The life and age of man." It is a work of imagination and piety, full of quaintness and nature. The noble poem "Man was made to mourn" bears a close resemblance to this old strain, both in language and sentiment. It taught Burns the art which too few learn, of adding a moral aim to his verse, and though he rose in song to the highest pitch of moral pathos and sublimity, he took his first lesson from this now neglected ballad. In all his letters and memoranda we see him continually pointing to the rustic productions, with which he was in youth familiar, and thus affording us in some measure the means of knowing how little of his excellence is reflected from others, and how much we owe to his own inspiration. A student in art first studies the works of earlier masters; as he advances living figures are placed before him that he may see nature with his own eyes. Burns, who knew

from his own heart that he was a poet; but the polished and stately versification of English poetry dismayed him; he had sung to himself a song or two, and stood with his hand on the plough, and his heart with the Muse. The strength, which he could not himself discover, was not likely to be found out by others. It is thus we find him spoken of by his kind old preceptor:—Gilbert, says Murdoch, always appeared to me to possess a more lively imagination, and to be more lively of wit than Robert. I attempted to teach them a little church music, Robert's ear, in particular, was remarkably dull, and his voice untunable. It was long before I could get him to distinguish one tune from another. Robert's countenance was generally grave, and expressive of a serious, contemplative, and thoughtful mind. Gilbert's face said—"Mirth with thee I mean to live," and certainly if any person asked which of them was most likely to court the muses he would surely never have guessed that Robert had a propensity of that kind. While the boy was thus rising into the man, and the mind was expanding with the body, both were in danger of being crushed as the daisy was in the Poet's own immortal strains beneath the weight of the furrow. The whole life of his father was a continual contest with fortune. Burns saw as he grew up to what those days of labor and nights of anxiety would lead, and set himself with heart and hand to lighten the one, and alleviate the other. At the plough, the scythe, and the reaping hook he feared no competitors. All this is touchingly described by Gilbert. My brother at the age of 13 assisted in thrashing the crop of corn, at 15 was the principal laborer on the farm; for we had no hired servant male or female. The anguish of mind we felt at our tender years, under these and other difficulties, was very great. To think of our father growing old—for he was now above 50—broken down with the long continued fatigues of his life, with a wife and six children, and in a declining state of health, these circumstances produced in my brother's mind and mine sensations of the deepest distress. The end came some few years after when the father was laid "where the wicked cease from troubling and the weary are at rest." Robert and his brother were affected, but did not despair. The care of the mother and younger members of the family (all girls) now devolved upon Robert and his brother Gilbert, and how nobly they fulfilled their trust are matters of history. Of the person and manners of the poet at this important period of his life we have various accounts, but the portraits, although differing in posture, as well as in light and shade, all express the same sentiment. He has never recorded much of himself, nor can this be set down to egotism; from all the world, save the little community of Kyle, he was completely shut out, and he turned his eyes on himself, and wrote down his own hopes and aspirations. He has even recorded his stature in rhyme—

O, why the duce should I repine,  
Or be an ill forboder?  
I'm twenty-three and five feet nine,  
I'll go and be a sodger.

"His large, dark, expressive eyes, his swarthy visage, shaded with black, waving hair; his melancholy look and his well knit frame, vigorous and active—all united to draw men's eyes upon him. He affected, too, a certain oddity of dress and manner; he was clever in controversy; but obstinate, and even fierce, when contradicted, as most men are who have built their own opinions for themselves. He used with much success the common pithy saws and happy sayings of his country, and invigorated his eloquence by apt quotations from old songs or ballads. "He courted controversy, and it was at this period that Murdoch, the accomplished mechanic, referred, when he told me that he once heard Burns haranguing his fellow peasants at the door of a change house on religion, and so unacceptable were his remarks that some old men hissed him away." The early companions of Burns were men above the common mark. Smith, to whom he addressed some of his finest poetic epistles, was a person of taste and sagacity; David Sillar, a good scholar, and something of a poet; Ranken, an outspoken ready-witted man, and a little of a scoffer; Hamilton was open-hearted and open-handed, and of a good family; and others. But his chief comrade and confidant was his brother Gilbert, who at an early age distinguished himself for sense and discernment. But I must draw this sketch to a close. If I can induce some of our young colonial youths to

1904 'ROBERT BURNS.', Border Watch (Mount Gambier, SA : 1861 - 1954), 23 January, p. 4



*new lease*

MEMO FOR THE DIRECTORS OF THE BELTANA PASTORAL CO. LTD.

LEASES

*Leases for ownership*

*Beltana Pastoral Co.*

25th October 1901

VIDEVIDE

For the Beltana Pastoral Co Ltd.

BEHAVIOUR The same advice is given with respect to Beltana.

order until the Pastoral Bill now before the House becomes law.

KNOWING AND TAKE NOTE We are advised to let these leases stand

25th July, 1902.

R. Larr Smith Esq.,

Terrens Park.

Dear Sir,-

I have to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 4th inst, and herewith append the information you ask as to the area of the Beltana and ... Holdings.

13,778 a

Kanow

*Holdings*  
*Beltana*  
*Unfenced*  
*Acres*

secretary.

For the Beltana Pastoral Co. Ltd.

Yours faithfully,

1902

1902

1902

1902

1902

1902



*new leases*

MEMO FOR THE DIRECTORS OF THE BELTANA PASTORAL CO. LTD.

LEASES.

The ultimate result of Mr. Geo. Downer's negotiations with the Pastoral Board and the Commissioner of Crown Lands is as noted.

MURNPEOWIE AND LYNDEHURST LEASES. Area 5667 square miles, for which we have been paying an average <sup>s d</sup> of 13: 4.81 per square mile on a 21 years lease with no repurchase of improvements. We are now asked to pay on a 42 years lease practically on the same area <sup>s d</sup> 7: 7.31 but this payment includes the repurchase of improvements (by yearly instalments) valued at £15,559. Mr. Downer is of opinion that he has now struck bed rock and recommends our acceptance of the terms offered and I agree with him subject to your approval.

CORDILLO. A 42 years lease is offered at <sup>s d</sup> 2: 6 per square mile which I recommend accepting.

KANOWANA AND LAKE HOPE. We are advised to let these leases stand over until the Pastoral Bill now before the House becomes law.

BELTANA The same advice is given with respect to Beltana. *leases*  
For the Beltana Pastoral Co Ltd.

*John White*

ADELAIDE,

24th October 1901.

*Copy to Mr. Downer*  
*Copy to Mr. [unclear]*



25th July, 1902.

R. Barr Smith Esq.,

Terrens Park.

Dear Sir,-

I have to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 14th inst, and herewith append the information you ask as to the area of the Beltana and Muteoroo Companies' Holdings.

The Beltana Pastoral Company's Pastoral Leases total 13,778 square miles. Of this area 5,185 square miles is the Kanowna Run, which is devoted exclusively to cattle.

There is no Freehold owned by the Beltana Company.

The Muteoroo Co's holdings total 2,869 sq. miles of this area ... .. 85 sq. miles is the ... Block in New South Wales, leaving ... .. 2,784 sq. miles in S. A.

The only Freehold possessed by the Muteoroo Company is  $\frac{1}{4}$  of an acre in Cockburn township.

For purposes of comparison I also add the Momba Company's holdings, namely,

Freehold	11 Sq Miles
Leasehold	1,691
Resumed Area	1,267
Total.	<u>2,969.</u> Sq Miles

Yours faithfully,

For the Beltana Pastoral Co. Ltd.

*W. R. Adamson*  
Secretary.



advertisement, 19 Decem 19

One of the oldest residents in the Snow-town district, Mr. J. R. Bidgood, died on December 11. He was 76 years of age, and was well known throughout surrounding districts. He was a large landholder, farmer, and sheep grazer, and was highly respected. The interment took place on Saturday in a cemetery surrounded by the deceased's property, overlooking the Lochiel salt lake. Mr. Bidgood left two sons (Messrs. Harry and James Bidgood) and four daughters (Mrs. Fraser, of Saddleworth; Mrs. Darden, Kulpapa; Mrs. Atkinson, Snowtown; and Mrs. Maxwell).

## BURNS IN FRENCH.

(Pall Mall Gazette.)

Not very long ago we saw an article giving the results of some attempts to translate into French verse the "Ballads and other poems" of Mr. Swinburne. The undertaking was perilous mainly on account of the perfection of form in which Mr. Swinburne's imagery is enshrined, and of the danger of altogether failing, to convey the idea of his melodious lines to those unable to read them in English. In the matter, however, of Mr. Swinburne's poetry there is little that is so entirely alien to the spirit of French literature or of the French language as to be really difficult to translate. But the case is changed when it becomes a question of turning Burns into French. Yet M. Auguste Angellier has attempted this task in the two scholarly volumes upon the life and works of the Scottish poet, which he has just published with Messrs. Hachette et Compagnie. Throughout each volume M. Angellier gives constant and copious extracts, translating them literally, with little or no attempt to render them into French verse, but with the intention of letting his readers arrive as closely as possible at the matter and the spirit of Burns's best-known works. Admirably as M. Angellier has done his work, it is hard to repress a smile, for instance, at the following version of "John Anderson, my Jo, John":—

John Anderson mon amoureux, John,  
Quand nous nous connaîmes d'abord  
Vos cheveux étaient noirs comme le corbeau.  
Et votre beau front était poli.

Mais maintenant votre front est chauve, John,  
Vos cheveux sont pareils à la neige,  
Mais bénie soit votre tête blanche,  
John Anderson, mon amoureux, John.

"Une petite chanson exquise d'émotion vraie et simple" it certainly is in the translator's words, but it is "quite another different sort" of *chanson* altogether when we read it in rather bald French instead of in the vigorous and touching language of the original.

The sentiment of Burns M. Angellier has not found very difficult to render, as we may see in the translation of "Ye Banks and Braes":—

Vous, rives et talus du joli Doon!  
Comment pouvez-vous fleurir si franchement?  
Comment pouvez-vous chanter, petits oiseaux,  
Quand je suis si plein de souci?

or of the beautiful lines, "To Mary in Heaven." The first eight lines which run thus:—

Thou lingering star with less'ning ray,  
That lov'st to greet the early morn,  
Again thou usher'st in the day  
My Mary from my soul was torn.  
O Mary! dear, departed shade!  
Where is thy place of blissful rest?  
Seest thou thy lover lowly laid?  
Hear'st thou the groans that rend his breast?

and beautiful even in a translation which lacks the charm of verse:—

O étoile tardive! qui d'un rayon diminué  
Aimes à saluer la première aube,  
Voici que tu ramènes le jour  
Où ma Mary fut arrachée à mon âme.

Où Mary! chère ombre disparue!  
Où est ta place de repos bienheureux?  
Vois-tu ton amant ici-bas prosterné?  
Entends-tu les gémissements qui déchirent sa poitrine?

The following lines seem strangely familiar at first sight, yet when one has grasped the fact that they are intended to represent "O, my love's like a red, red rose," one of the sweetest and most artless of love songs in the whole range of English literature, one cannot deny that they sadly lack the spirit and tenderness of the original:—

Mon amour est comme un rouge, rouge rose,  
Qui est nouvellement éclos en juin.  
Mon amour est comme la mélodie.  
Qui est doucement jouée.

See up Collins edition

Burns in French's Collins edition

It is in attempting to render into French the jollity, the rollicking spirit which pervades so much of Burns's poetry, and serves as a stumbling-block for many of the "unco' guid," whom the poet delighted to satirise and to castigate with the lash of his verse, that the translator entirely comes to grief. The attempt has been boldly made, but it could have no chance of being aught but a failure. Everybody knows the blithe ditty that celebrated a carouse held by Burns and two of his friends, when

Willie brow'd a peck o' maut,  
And Rob and Allan cam to pree;  
Three blither hearts that lee-lang night  
Ye wad na find in Christendie.

And the chorus that they trolled out lustily—

We are na fou, we're na that fou,  
But just a drappie in our e'e;  
The cock may craw, the day may daw,  
And ay we'll taste the barley-bree.

This is how M. Angellier gives it to his French readers:—

O! Willie a brassé un demi-boisson de malt,  
Et Rob et Allan vinrent le goûter;  
Pendant toute cette nuit, trois coeurs plus joyeux  
Vous ne les auriez pas trouvés dans le chrétienté.

Nous n'étions pas très gris, nous n'étions pas très gris,  
Nous avions juste une petite goutte dans l'œil.  
Le coq peut chanter, le jour peut se montrer,  
Toujours nous goûtons le liqueur d'orge.

The effect of "we're na that fou" is lost altogether; and surely "avoir une goutte dans l'œil" would not be recognised by a Frenchman as an expression equivalent to having "vine-leaves in the hair;" it would be unintelligible to him. "Liqueur d'orge" is an ingenious rendering of "barley-bree," for "eau d'orge" means barley-water—a very different beverage. "Orge écossaise," says the translator in a note, "père de la bière et du whiskey!"

Another well-known poem is the "Address to the De'il." The last stanza of this is incomparable in its humour, almost verging upon the pathetic (showing, as a commentator has pointed out, how wide are the sympathies of a true poet—so wide that he may feel pity even for the Devil himself!):—

But fare ye weel, auld Nickie-ben!  
O wad ye tak a thought and men!  
Ye aiblins might—I dinna ken—  
Still has a stake—  
I'm wae to think up' ye den,  
Ev'n for your sake!

It is untranslatable. Here is M. Angellier's attempt:—

Allons, bonsoir vieux Nick.

[This line reminds one of the French playwright who set to translate Shakespeare's masterpiece, rendered "All Hail, Macbeth!" by "Bonjour, Monsieur Macbeth!"]

Je désire que tu réfléchisses et que tu t'amendes.  
Tu pourrais peut-être, je n'en sais rien,  
Avoir encore une chance;  
Cela me fait chagrin de penser à ce trou  
Même pour toi.

Comment is unnecessary.

The translator waxes enthusiastic over "Tam o' Shanter," and gives the whole story of the poem, turning most of it into French as he goes along. He begins thus:—

Quand les colporteurs quittent la rue  
Et que les voisins altérés reçoivent les voisins;  
Comme les jours de marché tirent sur le tard,  
Et que les gens commencent à reprendre la route,  
Quand nous sommes assis à boire de l'ale  
En train de devenir gris et parfaitement heureux.

Nous oublions les longs milles écossais,  
Les marais, les ruisseaux, les sautoirs, les barrières;  
Qui sont entre nous et la maison.  
Ou est assise morose et mauvaise notre dame  
Rassemblant ses sœurs comme un orage s'accumule,  
Et soignant sa colère pour la tenir claudé.

In despair we turn to the original, and our equanimity is restored at once.

When chapman billies leave the street,  
When drouthy neebors, neebors meet,  
As market days are wearing late,  
And folk begin to tak' the gate;  
While we sit bousing at the nappy  
An' getting fou and unco' happy,

We think na on the lang Scots miles,  
The mosses, waters, slaps and styles,  
That lie between us and our hame,  
Where sits our sulky, sullen dame,  
Gathering her brows like gathering storm,  
Nursing her wrath to keep it warm.

"Colporteurs" turns the mind to thoughts of tract distribution: and in the line but one the translator has not even adhered to his text closely enough to make him use the same word for the gathering of the dame's eyelids and the gathering of a storm. So the story goes on until Tam sees *une fille avenante et fraîche*, whose

Chemise courte en toile de Paisley  
Manquait tristement de longueur.

And at last

Tam perdit tout à fait sa raison  
Et ragit "Bravo, la chemise courte."

The lameness of the concluding lines is heart-rending:—

Now wha this tale of truth  
I'll read, this histoire vraie,  
Ilk man and mother's son  
Hommes et fils de bonnes  
take heed, mères, prenez garde.  
Whene'er to drink you are  
Chaque fois que vous serez  
inclined, enclins de boire,  
Or cutty sarks run in your  
Oh que de courtes chemises  
mind, vous passeront par la tête.  
Think, ye may bu' joys  
Réfléchissez! Vous pouvez  
o'erdear, payer vos joies trop cher,  
Remember Tam o' Shanter's  
Rappelez-vous la jument de  
mare, Tam o' Shanter.

No, Burns is untranslatable; and ilk man and mother's son of fair France who feels a desire to make the works of the ploughman poet more widely known among his countrymen had better advise them to learn English (and Scotch) so as to read them at first hand. Whene'er to translate he is inclined, 'et



10

April 1883

1883

Presumed calculation of the  
Commercial Bank Liquidators  
gathered from their scheme  
published in the papers.

Total deposits 11,500,000

of which say on

Est of Trust of the  
must pay 2,700,000

8,800,000

They give preference 3,000,000

3000

not Blue book

75

"

- 40.9 Hoch various
- 40.10 2 bottles Lafite 1865 Madiran
- 40.11 Sherry
- 40.12 Vermouth Shackelman
- 40.13 Catamba Port
- 40.14 Port
- 40.15 Stein Port

May 2nd 1885. In out side cellar 45 cases Champagne 2 cases  
out side of cellar 40 cases 1880 Champagne 2 cases  
in back yard 23 cases 1880 Champagne 1 case  
Leoville 1880 Champagne 1 case

Rich next window. Top 1865 Lafite. Burgundy. Pique Hoch  
on stone shelf and under a variety chiefly colonial - cider

up to 1880

Hoch about 1880

next window

Sherry  
Port

Brandy etc in boxes on wooden shelf



April 1893

Presumed calculation of the  
Commercial Bank Liquidators  
as gathered from their scheme  
published in the papers.

Total deposits	11.500,000
which say on Govt of Trust of the must pay	2.700,000
	<hr/> 8.800,000
They give preference shares for $\frac{1}{3}$	3.000,000
300,000 shares of 10	<hr/> 5.800,000
and give deposit receipts for $\frac{2}{3}$ of at 5 years.	<hr/> 5.800,000

Shareholders take up  
300,000 shares of 10 which  
are paid up to 4 representing  
Bank's capital, and they pay on these  
5/- a share every 3 months & 2/-  
if all is paid

40.  
40.14



15<sup>th</sup> Jan 25 to Capan  
 22 - 23 to "  
 Trever 2 x "  
 25 Jan 50 to 15<sup>th</sup> to 65 cases

Heidsieck champagne 50 - 65  
 50 - 65  
 65

Black Lard 1875 74/ 1875 74/

1882  
 Cows 2<sup>nd</sup> Dec<sup>r</sup>. 4 Bullen, cows 3 Reids cows  
 1 adding some rearing 30<sup>th</sup> heifers 1 Bull 14  
 10<sup>th</sup> 10<sup>th</sup> rearing 1 Bullen 2  
 1 Mr. Butler 4 calves this year 1883 17

J.P. Cudworth all under letter T & must be

8<sup>th</sup> Nov 1883  
 1 absence 3 cows  
 1 Bullen of 1883

Brunster

Mrs. Dore & absence

2 of Ross Reids

Re Keep at 10

by those who wish  
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 that a forthcom  
 in the central Pac  
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3 heifers 1883  
 1 Bull 1883

10 to 20  
 4 to 5  
 2  
 7  
 4  
 1  
 5  
 10 to 20  
 4 to 5

Mrs. 3 pigs 2 sheep 10 to 20

5 at 10 to 20  
 17



A STANDARD WORK WHICH SHOULD BE IN EVERY LIBRARY.



# Captain Cook's Journal

OF

*HIS FIRST VOYAGE ROUND THE WORLD*

IN H.M. BARK "ENDEAVOUR," 1768-71.



Cows.

3 May. 1885 - 1 Half Alderney - 1 Brindle - 1 White - 1 Roan  
 4 The 4 young ones left behind me  
 2 Pollans' Yellow 1 unweaned red  
 3 my own cows i.e. 1 white Roan & 2 from Pollan  
 9 cows 1 Bull  
 Rep to Pollan the young bull and the unweaned ones

Commercial Bank -  
 The <sup>Principal</sup> ~~claimless~~ nine  
 Cornish Strangers 6000  
 Glavan 40000  
 McGeogh 31000  
 Moore & Wallmann 23000  
 W. H. Wilson 28000  
 Scott 10000  
 Colias <sup>as & 8 West</sup> 7000  
 Yeal 16000  
 Mahood 9000  
170000

Cornelius Williams Run

14665 acres freehold

3442 acres Lease B

2288 — " C

8162 " G

1352. - adjoining G

15244

8000 sheep

Mortgage £13.732

Byrdini  
 Executors

3286

1300

9700

4780

15780



May. 1886. Alderney, Bindle, white (small), Rome (small),  
Gollins, Wacelesfield, Good Down, open Down, Large White,  
Peddie, W. Hele P. W. Mcaly, D. P. Coopy. 13 cows.  
 Bull & small heifer, calf  $\frac{2}{15}$

In all my Bears to <sup>be</sup> ~~be~~ <sup>put</sup> ~~to~~ <sup>calve</sup>  
of the above  
Cows April 1871  
Hampden Ball

1 Bull	<del>April</del>	Wt. Barker	Dots red cow a white cow giving a little milk
2 Large white	April		Raid loops heifer
3 Gallows yellow	Don't know	wakefield	old alderney
4 Wt. Barker Spot	April	Solo	young yellow alderney
5 " White face	"	Solo	Raid alderney
6 " Broken horn	"	Solo	Stunt & yellow alderney
7 Maclefeld	June	Keep	Braile alderney
8 Mysen Strawberry	April	Keep or sell	alderney Ball calf
9 open horned roan	July	Keep	" heifer
10 Head cow	Don't know	Solo	Striking room
11 Alderney	April	Keep	" Red brindle
12 Good roan	not calving	wakefield	Wt. Barker cow
13 White Heifer	April	Solo - Reynell	Red loop heifer all up
14 Pedigree		Keep	Hartson
15 Blinded cow	Feb	Solo Reynell	Cow's Red white good
16 Brown heifer		Keep	" mottled cow
17 Pedigree calf		Keep	Cows Feb 18 1/2

D. Harts sole,



N. Crozier 8 January 1887

122,000 sheep on the various runs with 50,000 to lamb  
3,000 to 4,000 horses & cattle

Runs in first class woolring order and a good  
Season ahead

20,000 acres purchased land to secure 40,000  
of Kuluine

Wants £80,000 to be reduced to 60,000 new shearing  
1801 bales of wool have been received for 1886 clip

No money required for improvements

Bank of Adelaide 1/2 N Crozier 27.5.77. 7/1

Tilcha 6.147.13.8

D. Crozier 305.5.9

Kuluine 1235.10.10

W. Gordon 497.11.11

35.762.18.2

20.000

8.000

43.000

5.000

2.000

1.900

2.100

56.12.9

72.11.11

100.11.11

60.11.11

172.11.11

500.11.11

118.723.10.10

Assets

Oaklands & Co. 20,000

Craigburn 11,000

Pl. Section 303 & 304 3,000

Sundry Freehold 2,100

Deposit B. Probyn 2,150

Costrells 400

Wool 275

Costrells Estate 4,000

Produce by shares 200

Club debentures 100

Moorna 78,500

2/3 Tilcha whole  
valued £80,000 38,522.6.8

Kuluine 40,480

Sundry 192.727.6.8

192.727.6.8

Montgall  
Bank  
N. Crozier junior  
Elliot Crozier  
Barth & Co. Lamb  
Stilling  
A. J. Stock Bank  
National Bank  
Mann & Co. Lamb  
Farm & Co.  
Land Tax  
Robinson  
Interest

Station debt 2006

Rents & Rates 300.8/1

Station & Co.

Moorna R. 1669.8/1

Tilcha R. 2000.11.11

5975.16.11

124.699.6.11

On Moorna 50,690 sheep. Kuluine 31.392  
Tilcha 40.787 sheep. 2400 cattle



Barris Photographs mine were taken 15 March 1887  
by Duryea I was then 63 years or 39 days

Contents of the new pass<sup>2</sup> cellar when we left  
15 November 1888 p m p Fickerts list

outside cellar  
Shelf no. 1 24 bottles Rummel  
2 3 - Cuba  
3 11 - Chateauze  
Rack no. 1 275 - Port  
2 148 Colonial wine  
Below rack 1 case various water  
opposite side 142 fts Champagne  
52 pts Perrier Douch  
Rack on slab 26 bottles 1869. Claret  
75 pts St Julien  
54 bottles Burgundy  
17 - Hoch  
on slab at window various  
under slab " Ridgefast Colonial

inside cellar  
Rack no. 1 20 bottles Colonial wine  
no. 2 4 - " "  
9 - " "  
5 - " "  
no. 3 60 - " " top  
110 Madeira below  
no. 4 35 Champagne  
no. 5 43 Claret St. Henri  
no. 6 138 " Red Mt  
Bin no. 1 66 Red Seal Hoch  
no. 2 10 Catamba  
12 Burgundy (coll?)  
3 21 Sherry  
4 31 Hoch  
5 100 Madeira  
6 65 Pomeroy Champagne  
7 35 Portae  
8 23 Cal. Wine  
9 32. Various Hoch  
no. 10 & 11 350 Sherry  
12 26 Vermont  
no. 13, 14, 15 - 287 bottles Port  
1 case fruit. Madeira  
In new window above  
free cellar 2 cases  
Madeira

The above list shows I left  
in cellar in Nov 1888.

47 dozen Port 20 Champagne  
23 - Colonial 52 pts  
4 1/2 - Burgundy Claret 17 doz  
12 dozen Hoch  
30 dozen Sherry 18 doz Madeira  
2 Sundries.

Also 2 cases of  
Madeira in window  
slab cellar in alcove  
outspaced partially  
drawn from the  
extent of I know not  
exactly how much.



Deeds of 484  
 mortgage 152  
 Shares 95  
 Rents 141  
 Land 111  
 Houses 44  
 B. fee 33  
 Return 193  
 £1200

Willie Clary  
 Butler's front

3

1890 95.625.13.4  
 144.286.10. -  
 239902.3.4

Clazy. Willie  
 His father writes  
 Glasgow College  
 and undergoing exam  
 English Lit exam  
 He also gets  
 Composition of  
 Seneca Latin

Take any sum not exceeding  
 £11. 19. 10<sup>3</sup> - provided the  
 number of pence be less than  
 the pounds. Deduct  
 it the same figures reversed  
 & add the figures of the result  
 reversed. The sum  
 thus obtained will always  
 be the same £12. 18. 11<sup>3</sup>.

Examples

£.	S.	D.
11.	19.	10
10.	19.	11
10.	19.	11
11.	19.	0
12.	18.	11
<hr/>		
10.	10.	8
8.	10.	10
1.	19.	1
10.	19.	
12.	18.	

11. 19. 10  
 10. 19. 11  
 10. 19. 11  
 11. 19. 0  
 12. 18. 11

letter Oxford. There is an  
 about the place which is most  
 delightful to breathe. And it is  
 a distinction to have appeared to me  
 name for life & "Oxon". I think  
 Porter will distinguish himself &  
 in due time carry away the hon-  
 orable prize.

Willie has done fairly well  
 at College this last session.  
 In a class of 170, after writ-  
 ing about 13 essays & under-  
 going examination he obtained  
 the 2<sup>nd</sup> prize in English Liter-  
 ature. He also got the 1<sup>st</sup> &  
 only prize for Latin Composition  
 open to all the students of the  
 Senior Latin. Bob,

Cassat Gordon on

I wrote originally  
 28 July 1876

Dec 2 1876 I remitted £55  
 for a pipe of Madeira

Dec 28. 1878 I remitted  
 £6. 15. 7 for a pipe of Madeira

April 25. 1892 I wrote  
 ordering a pipe of  
 Madeira & referred them  
 to the Park and House  
 for payment

Aug 1896 I wrote ordering  
 2 pipes



Debt of 484  
 mortgage 152  
 shares 95  
 runs 141  
 land 111  
 houses 44  
 B. fee 33  
 other 193  
 £1200

Willie Clazy  
 Butler's

George Clazy  
 the same  
 Return for you  
 claim & grant.  
 the same should be the same  
 but have regard to

1870 95.625 - 13.4  
 104.286 - 10. -  
 239.902 - 3.4

Clazy. Willie  
 his father writes

Glendon College in a class of 170 after writing 13 essays  
 and undergoing examination he got 2nd prize in  
 English Literature

He also gets the 1st and only prize for Latin  
 Composition open to all the students of the  
 Senate Latin

Take any sum not exceeding  
 £11-19-10 - provided the  
 number of pence be less than  
 the pounds. Deduct from  
 it the same figures reversed  
 & add the figures of the result  
 reversed. The sum  
 thus obtained will always  
 be the same £12-18-11.

Examples  
 £. S. D.  
 11. 19. 10  
 10. 19. 11  
 10. 19. 11  
 11. 19. 0  
 12. 18. 11  
 10. 10. 8  
 8. 10. 10  
 1. 19. 1  
 10. 19.  
 12. 18.

11-19-10  
 10-19-11  
 10-19-11  
 11-19-0  
 12-18-11

Cassat Gordon on

I wrote originally  
 28 July 1876

Dec 2 1876 I remitted £55  
 for a pipe of Madeira

Dec 28 1878 I remitted  
 £5.15.7 for a pipe of Madeira

April 25 1892 I wrote  
 ordering a pipe of  
 Madeira & referred them  
 to the Park and House  
 for payment

Aug 1896 I wrote ordering  
 2 pipes



# Cash Expenses

Working cash of Expenses roughly

For particulars see Small note Book Adelaide to St. Louis 1050  
 at St. Louis in 1892 to the 266 taken there 330

1380

20

4. B. B. to Edinburgh 400 / 380 to Bank / 20 in hand

So on see National Bank Book & any money  
 only visit E. St. Lawrence

From little note book particulars see there

Spent from 19<sup>th</sup> Nov to 25 Dec 1888

1540. —

From ~~St. Lawrence~~ St. Lawrence & c

From Jan 10<sup>th</sup> to 30<sup>th</sup> Sep  
 Deduct

4033.6.3

in circular notes attached  
 in the above 1540

150. —

Cash taken to Port

Also included in above

500 —

E. C. Power in extension

53/13/1181.13. 2851.13.3

From National Bank of  
 Scotland & c

From March 30<sup>th</sup> to 18<sup>th</sup> Nov 1889. — 4163.19.7

already deb. in St. Lawrence of April 16 1000 —

July 4 500 —

National  
 Bank credit balance of 18<sup>th</sup> Nov 1889

1231.1.10 2731.1.10 of 432.17.9

18<sup>th</sup> Nov Balance on hand 1231.1.10

5824.18.0

16<sup>th</sup> Decr. on hand leaving 92.18.6

Spent 1138.3.4

Balance on 10<sup>th</sup> Decr 92.18.6

In London rec<sup>d</sup>. St. Lawrence 200

6962.14.4

292.18.6

Spent to 15<sup>th</sup> 283.8.6

15<sup>th</sup> Jan on hand St. Lawrence

9.10.

Spent to 15<sup>th</sup> Jan 67246.2.10

Now to add St. Lawrence from County Bank —



Y#V C 7 . Y . X

Christolms plates p macronesia

18 flat plates

42 deep plates

60 in all

all ~~the~~ Blue plate no. 1302 (deep plate)

Handsome flat plate 180pt no. 1662

1 yd. no. 1195 & 1 green plate with something like coat of arms

Feb. 27, 1909.

M.

## THE ROMANCE OF THE COAT FAMILY. 1909

THE recent announcement of the marriage arranged between the Marquess Douro and Miss Maud Coats has naturally drawn attention to the wealthy family to which the lady belongs, and whose rise to power as the controllers of the thread trade of the world has been one of the most romantic in the annals of British commerce. The Coats' family had its origin in Paisley, that enterprising town to the west of Glasgow, which, centuries before, gave the Stewarts to Scotland, and was latterly the birthplace of the Ducal House of Abercorn.

~~~~~

### Paisley's Enterprise.

THE inhabitants of Paisley have long been noted for their ingenuity and enterprise. A hundred years ago they were nursing the shawl trade, which was to make the name of the town a word to be known wherever woman lived. They were also experimenting with another industry, the thread trade, and trying to discover raw material which would be more effective and more profitable than linen. They at last found it in cotton.

~~~~~

### The First Coats.

AMONG those interested in the thread trade in Paisley at that time was a Mr. James Coats. In 1824 he ventured to begin business on his own account as a thread manufacturer, but on such modest lines that his factory was only some sixty feet in length, while the engine, one of twelve-horse power, was considered more than adequate for the needs of the business. This Mr. James Coats was great-grandfather of the young lady whose engagement with Lord Douro has just been announced. Once started, however, the little business began to grow with leaps and bounds. Perhaps the most remarkable years of prosperity were those which occurred during the management of the sons of the founder, Messrs. Peter and Thomas Coats, the former of whom, by the way, was knighted by the late Queen Victoria. Each succeeding year witnessed ever-increasing extensions of business, and now the factories cover acres of ground, besides being so elegantly designed as to form one of the architectural features of Paisley. Great branch establishments have been opened in the United States and in almost every European country, until now the firm of Coats is one of the largest and most influential in the world.

~~~~~

### The Coats of To-day.

THE management of this colossal business is now in the hands of the third generation, to which Mr. George Coats of Forest of Glen Tana, one of the younger sons of the late Sir Peter Coats, belongs. Among other influential members of the firm may be mentioned Sir James Coats, Bart., of Auchendraner; Sir Thomas Glen-Coats, Bart., Lord-Lieutenant for the County of Renfrew; Mr. Archibald Coats, of Woodside; and Mr. James Coats, jun., of Ferguslie. One fine feature of the Coats family is their loyalty to the town that has helped them to fame and fortune. A stranger on visiting Paisley is overwhelmed by the evidences of the benefactions of the Coats. Here is a museum and public library, there is an elaborately-equipped observatory. One district boasts beautiful public gardens, in another the name of the school reminds one that the donor was a Coats. The most remarkable building of all, however, is the Thomas Coats Memorial Church, erected at a cost of over £100,000, and declared to be the most beautiful Nonconformist church in this country.

Subscriptions for "M.A.P." should be sent to the Publisher, M.A.P., 17 Henrietta St., W.C. M.A.P. will be sent post free by any part of the United Kingdom for thirteen weeks, on receipt of Postal Order value 1s. 3d.; six months, 3s. 3d.; one year, 6s. 6d. Single copies, post free, 1s. 3d. For foreign postage, 3 months, 2s. 2d.; six months, 4s. 4d.; twelve months, 8s. 8d. M.A.P. may be sent by halfpenny post to any place in the United Kingdom; to the Colonies or any foreign country the postage is 1d.



Copper Beech Hamburg

1 ft from ground 8 1/2 inches in circumference

Carnation (pink) up 30 off

Cows      Cows

26 March 1891. Found in my paddock 11 head of cattle very

instantly Bull exchanged for Stirling bull

Cows. 1 Dels 2nd white 1 Reid Coop horn heifer - 1 white cow -

1 old Alderney 1 yellow Alderney 1 white yellow cow 1 Alderney 1 Blk Brindle cow

Calves shagbells Alderney calf, Alderney heifer, Reid heifer, heifer

1 young 1st of towards 1st of Barker Cow. 1 Stirling red white 1 Stirling Coop horn

1 Stirling egg brindle "plum" 1 meeting 15 and the small heifer calf

1 Hark's cow, 1 Red white cow (same) 1 Red white small cow 1 meeting 18 all told

Monday 5th Nov. 1891

Cows. In milk to sell In milk to keep

Alderney calved this week

Reid Coop

to calf ranch

Bull 1st Stirling Red white calved today

Red white cow

" "

Bull 2nd Nov. - Coop horn just calved

Yellow Coop Alderney

4 July

White room neck 2nd calf calved

Blk white cow just calved

Old cow yellow white

Stirling Brindle just calved

5

5

89. In paddock 1 Bull 2 Small yellow Alderney to calf

Hark's cow for sale 1 Alderney heifer 1 dark Brindle cow 1 Alderney

1 dark yearling - steer - 1 Coop red calf - 1 Pattridge cow 10

26 calves in house on Nov. 9th 1891

10

1 B. Hark said some he has some of mine

Nov 9. 1891

Sum of in Paddock 9  
Calves 6  
All told 25

Sept 26 1892

Due to calve

Forrens Aik

Oct 13. 1892

Cont in ed at ut Barker

Brindle Cow 3 May 93

Bull

B. white Cow 5 "

Red heifer calf

Small " 11 " "

Yellow heifer calf

Yellow 21 " "

New room 26 " "

Small Alderney 5 June

Stirling Brindle 6 "

Red Cow Reid 8 "

White room neck 12 "

Small heifer 12 "

1 B. red white 12 "



Carnations seen with G. Agnes Beauty of them or brick colour striped  
Little ruffie yellow. Prince Aly and her

Cows Chaff

7 Huppatye Saddle worth

"Cornet"

"Cornet" 1 year of Billy Bell, I am of Saintesee  
won Amateur Steeple Baccusmarsh Carrying 12 stone beating  
Black Doctor, Julietta, Archie & others  
won Ballat Hunt Cup Carrying 12 st 12 lbs Piarou Chapman  
won Hunters Steeple at Epsom Simpleton  
won Selling Steeple at Sandown  
won Selling " at Melton  
Ran second at Epsom in open Steeple  
" Third " Canfield " " twice  
" " at Sandown " " once

Cows. 13.00 1892.

Note I sold 3 in town 6 at Mr Barker (young) and one to Mr 2  
Leaving 1

Ball white cow to calve Nov 15 Reds Red to calve April 16<sup>th</sup>  
aldon yellow April 18<sup>th</sup> Aldon heifer May 1<sup>st</sup>  
Stirling's Brindle May 5<sup>th</sup> Room necked cow June 2<sup>nd</sup>  
Yellow cow Jasper 2<sup>nd</sup> Red heifer July 2<sup>nd</sup>  
and small white.

now occupied at present  
Mrs Cooks account of her family

|                   |    |                             |
|-------------------|----|-----------------------------|
| Annie Elizabeth   | 28 | at home                     |
| Katherine McLaren | 26 | do                          |
| James Macpherson  | 25 | married & out of employment |
| Miss Collier      | 24 | Married of Adelaide         |
| Mrs Helen         | 22 | in town under Mr Campbell   |
| Isabel            | 18 | looking for house work      |

L. Thomas Two Gentles



*Chrysanthemum* to be grafted upon  
*Anthemio Futescens*

Hugh Cameron  
 Born Braes of Brannick Scotland

5 May. 1796.

Died at Adelaide 9. 11 June 1884.

1899

|                                         |                            |
|-----------------------------------------|----------------------------|
| Total the Carriage & horses to Ballarat |                            |
| Wt B to Ballarat                        | 18. 6. 15 Rail two horses  |
| "                                       | 7. 4. 6 Carriage & mules   |
|                                         | <u>18. 10. 11</u> 10 mules |
| Return journey                          | 18. 10. 11                 |
|                                         | <u>37. 1. 10</u>           |

Duty on horses 2. 10y. each carriage £10 to 50  
 all duty left when carriages brought back



Cyril Russian  
 Alex under II



# China (R. H. Douglas)

In 1880 the tael was worth 5/4

In 1892 " " 4/4

In 1892 The total foreign trade was 237,684,723 taels

In 1880 The direct trade with Great Britain 49,705,207 "   
 Tael-1880

In 1892 " " " 39,346,399 "   
 " 1892

The trade of the colony of Hong Kong advanced from 46,000,000 to 110,000,000 taels - Part of this goes to small returns from other countries advance shown is mainly due to transhipment

Hong Kong having become a entrepotting centre  
 Page 307 " Li Shun-chang recognizing that China cannot contend with European nations neither arms encourages his countrymen to compete with them in commerce & manufactures and has subsidized factories & steamship companies " This is Douglas sees at present

Cotton 1878 The value of the year imported was 2,500,000 taels

1887 " " increased 6 fold

1892 " " was 1/6 of all foreign imports

Residual In 1863 imported 210,000 gallons

1892 " 49,348,477 "

## Some Imports

Cotton & cotton goods value imported 53,290,200 tael 1892

Opium 1879 107,970 piculs 1892 83,235 piculs

Silver 1885 imports 88,175,413 taels exports 64,884,879 taels

1892 " 135,101,198 " 102,583,525 "

## Some Exports

Tea 1878 China exports to Europe 4725 lbs

1886 " " " 2,217,295 piculs

1892 " " England 1,622,681 valued at 25,983,500 taels

Silk 1892 Raw white 23,810,567 yellow 2,032,252 taels  
 silk 1,479,225 with sundries Total 38,292,150 taels

Plantation 1890 80,290 piculs value 2,008,775 taels

Bamboos 1892 348,765 taels China porcelain 1,084,008 taels

Wool 2,620,164 taels Beer wax 95,000 Harmonium 357,937 taels



Chit Ren

Bertie 1859 1/2

George 1858

Neil 1860 1/2

Mabel 1861

Tom 1863

Jean 1864

Joe 1866

see who Erichson 1868

see Hugh 1870 1/2

see Ida 1871 1/2

see Barr. 1872

see Ursula 1875 1/2

see Dorothy 1879 1/2

The name and address of the  
man at Banff who is sending  
you facts wishes them acknowledged

Mr. J. Walker  
The Cave  
Banff

N. W. T. Canada

OUR contemporary London has done  
a boy-poet. His name is Ed-  
CURTIS, and he is fifteen years old. He is  
a worker in an india-rubber factory in Silver-  
town, and those who know Silver-  
town, what life in that most drear of  
industrial districts means. He left Board  
school at thirteen, he has ill-health, he is  
very poor. We are not quite prepared to  
award the great title of poet to this new  
CHATTERTON, but we do see in his verse—  
imitative and faulty as it naturally is—the  
promise of fine work. The note is sad  
enough; and, indeed, the poetic soul in  
the East-end is not likely to be dowered  
with over-cheerful views of life. We quote  
the following verses, which this young writer  
calls, "Thoughts in a Churchyard," and  
which, especially in the last stanza, show real  
power of expression, and a certain sustained  
(and always gloomy) strain of thought:

One pleasant summer day my footsteps wan-  
dered

Into the ancient churchyard, where the dead  
Were sleeping calmly. Knowing not, I  
pondered

So sadly o'er each melancholy bed,  
Thinking how life and love are quickly  
sundered,

And how all joys and passions soon are fled;  
How, even I, whose foot above them pressed  
Must also die and be, like them, at rest.

And how 'tis few short years till life is ended:  
Some days of laughter, some of weary pain.

The gay ones say, it was for mirth intended;  
To be so thoughtful means to live in vain.

But though that be, 'tis bitterly defended,  
Man looks to death, then sighs for life again;

Id men look back again, and say 'twas gladness;  
Think on its joys, but oft forget its sadness.

And whether, when we flee, we find a heaven  
Of sweet contentment, where there is no

sorrow,

having passed away are only given  
Poor clay to clay, from which in some far

morning

embodied soul shall once again be driven.

Death is still death, a subtle pain to burrow  
In the living heart to end its beating.

And make cold clay where passions were  
competing.

There is imagination here; and more than  
of the poet's feeling about life which

pathos. We will quote one other  
in a much lighter vein, which is a

son, simply and charmingly written,  
to ride out of London into the green

land:—

Oh the sweetest sighs of summer  
leathe around us as we speed

the hamlet and the village,  
the river and the mead,

as we hear the merry voices  
the children on the lea;

the soul of man rejoices  
a captive bird set free.

Let us to us that this child of fifteen  
have some happier task in life than

human part of the machinery of a  
factory in the East-end of London

Welforers List of Cows May 1897  
Date of birth  
July 16 1897  
July 17 "  
July 20 "  
" 27 "  
Sep 14 "  
Sep 20 "  
Jan 30 1898  
Feb 2 1898  
Feb 8 1898  
Jan 19 00  
See  
forward

1897  
Ayrshire

Jean 1<sup>st</sup> 2 years  
Jean 2<sup>nd</sup> yearling } price



Poms 1837 87 and 1898

un-learn

Examination Dec 31-1897

Highnoon told us how to sell

- sold to Company  
agreement not to sell

Copy yellow card

Doddy

Printed

Dark spot at top  
Dark spot at bottom

Stirring

Total Dec. 1897  
of 1000 - 1000 (working)  
1000 - 1000 (working)  
1000 - 1000 (working)

2 upstair Corrs - 3 yearlings  
at 1/2 price he had 406 5000 not  
white he had 405 5000 from  
4000 - 4000 - 405 5000

my minor's life  
was at

College Glasgow university Latin & Greek 1838/39 Mathematics

Latin 1835/40 Logic & Rhetoric 1841

Latin Professor William Ramsay Greek & Latin Professor R. Buchanan  
Mathematics James Thompson Father of John Thomson

1897

Catholics

The Catholic Church has 59 cardinals, of whom 32 are Italians, 4 Germans, 4 French, 4 Spanish, 4 Austrians, 2 Hungarians, 2 Portuguese, and 1 each English, Belgian, Irish, Ruthenian, Australian, American, and Canadian.

Clayton W Clayton writes 14 Oct 1896  
marriage contract of my father gave him life rent  
of his 1st wife's money - on his death the money  
passed absolutely to George Saffie (first family)  
The only provision he was allowed of the marriage  
contract with his first wife for a second wife her  
family was the power to leave to her  $\frac{1}{3}$  of  
his own estate. Mr. Clayton invested any money  
he had in 2nd Mr. Clayton's name. and insured her life for  
£1000 for 402 shillings - on another policy for 1000  
in Trustee name of 1000 <sup>with 1000</sup> he insured 5 by 100. The 1st policy 1000  
The furniture <sup>57.00</sup> ~~57.00~~ on 2nd policy to 402 - The policy 402  
and to the debt due of 401. This is the whole estate







*Prof. Dr. Chalmers*  
*Professor Chalmers*  
*November 24. 1894*

## THE SCOTSMAN, WEDNESDAY.

other times. (Applause.) It was the Edinburgh, one might say, of the after-glow of Sir Walter Scott, when friends and comrades of Scott still moved about in it. From that time also I have rich and various memories of persons, and things, and incidents, and in the centre of all these memories that of the University of Edinburgh—(applause)—and of those days in which I was privileged to be a student in certain subjects, not in all the subjects of the arts curriculum; so that my glimpses of such men as Christopher North, and Sir William Hamilton, and Jamieson, and James Forbes, and George Moir were but incidental to my visit to their class-rooms. But there was one man of me or me, then and ever since, with whom I was brought into closer contact, who first revealed to me a great human being might be, whom I think I repeat with veneration and love, and whose visits me now even in my dreams—Dr Thomas Chalmers. (Applause.) There have been great men in a series of Scotsmen whom Lord Rosebery met before you; but among all those

men there is not a single one who had greater elements of grandeur in his speech, in his look, in his thoughts, than Dr Chalmers. (Applause.) It was my fortune—it happens to be the fortune of a good many Scotsmen—to go further south—(laughter)—and to be changed that for nearly twenty years I was

**BIG SCORES IN TEST MATCHES.**  
Clement Hill has now added his name to the roll of famous batsmen who have made over 150 runs in test games. When on Saturday he ceased batting for the day the hope was generally expressed that the stalwart young South Australian left-hander—having eclipsed all the scores of the fine batsmen who have figured in tests, with the exception of those of two Australians, W. L. Murdoch and S. E. Gregory—would on Monday head the latter. He was not destined, however, to create a new record in test games, as with his total at 188 he was dismissed. Nevertheless, his achievement will long be remembered as one of the finest batting efforts in Australia v. England contests owing to the exceptional circumstances under which the runs were made—circumstances which called for coolness and patience. Hill now stands third on the list of batsmen who have made over 150 in these contests, as is shown thus:—

|                                         |     |
|-----------------------------------------|-----|
| W. L. Murdoch, at Kennington Oval, 1884 | 211 |
| S. E. Gregory, at Sydney, 1894          | 201 |
| C. Hill, at Melbourne, 1893             | 188 |
| A. Darling, at Adelaide, 1893           | 178 |
| K. S. Ranjitsinhji, at Sydney, 1893     | 175 |
| A. E. Stoddart, at Melbourne, 1895      | 173 |
| W. G. Grace, at Kennington Oval, 1880   | 170 |
| C. Bannerman, at Melbourne, 1877        | 165 |
| A. Shrewsbury, at Lord's, 1889          | 164 |
| C. Giffen, at Sydney, 1894              | 161 |
| K. S. Ranjitsinhji, England, 1896       | 154 |
| W. L. Murdoch, at Kennington Oval, 1880 | 153 |
| W. G. Grace, at Kennington Oval, 1880   | 152 |

\* Not out.

### PAST CHAIRMEN AND

1840. Hack, J. B.  
1841. Hack, J. B.  
1842. Morphet, Jno.  
1843.  
1844.  
1845.  
1846.  
1847. Chamber inactive.  
1848.  
1849.  
1850.  
1850-1. Baker, Jno.  
1852. Elder, Geo., Jun. (Elder & Co.)  
1853. Younghusband, Wm.  
1854. Scott, A.  
1855. Elder, Geo., Jun. (Elder & Co.)  
1855-6. Young, Geo.  
1856-7. Hall, Geo.  
1857-8. Blyth, Arthur  
1858-9. Henriques, M. B. (J. & A. Henriques)  
1860. Smith, R. Barr  
1860-1. Watts, Alfred (P. Levi & Co.)  
1861-2. Acraman, Jno. (Acraman, Main, & Graves, Thomas)  
1862-3. Brind, W. J. (S.A. Company)  
1864-5. Young, Geo.  
1865-6. Acraman, Jno. (Acraman, Main, & Clark, John Howard (S.A. Register)  
1866-7.  
1867-8. Bartlett, Geo. (G. A. & H. Bartlett)  
1868-9. Kay, William  
1869-70. Magarey, W. J.  
1870-1. Clark, A. S. (Francis Clark & Sons)  
1871-2. Clark, A. S. (Francis Clark & Sons)  
1872-3. Charnock, W. H. (J. Stilling & Co.)  
1873-4. Longbottom, W. (J. Colton & Co.)  
1874-5. Smith, R. Barr (Elder, Smith, & Co)  
1875-6. Murray, D. (D. & W. Murray)  
1876-7. Formby, John  
1877-8. Scott, Henry  
1878-9. Tomkinson, S. (Bank of Australasia)  
1879-80. Tomkinson, S. Do.  
1880-1. Acraman, Jno. (Acraman, Main, & C  
1881-2. Currie, John (Bank of S.A.)

1882-3

1883-4

1884-5

1885-6

1886-7

1887-8

1888-9

1889-0

1890-1

1891-2

1892-3

1893-4

1894-5

1895-6

1896-7

PA

1887

1888

1889

1890

1891

1892

1893

1894

1895

1896

### TABLE OF TEST MATCHES.

Matches played 71—England, 31; Australia, 12.  
Drawn, 12.

| Date.  | At         | England.      |                | Australia.    |                | Winner.           |
|--------|------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|-------------------|
|        |            | First Innings | Second Innings | First Innings | Second Innings |                   |
| 1877   | Melbourne  | 196           | 168            | 245           | 194            | Aus. "9 wickets   |
| 1877   | Melbourne  | 201           | 132            | 123           | 250            | Eng. "6 wickets   |
| 1879   | Melbourne  | 113           | 160            | 256           | 19             | Aus. "0 wickets   |
| 1880   | Oval       | 420           | 57             | 149           | 327            | Eng. "5 wickets   |
| 1881-2 | Melbourne  | 294           | 308            | 320           | 127            | Dr. "3 wickets    |
| 1882   | Sydney     | 133           | 232            | 197           | 169            | Aus. "5 wickets   |
| 1882   | Sydney     | 288           | 184            | 260           | 60             | Aus. "4 wickets   |
| 1882   | Melbourne  | 360           | 234            | 300           | —              | Dr. "2 wickets    |
| 1882   | Oval       | 101           | 77             | 63            | 122            | Aus.              |
| 1882-3 | Melbourne  | 177           | 169            | 291           | 58             | Aus. "1 wicket    |
| 1883   | Melbourne  | 294           | —              | 114           | 153            | Eng.              |
| 1883   | Sydney     | 247           | 123            | 218           | 83             | Eng.              |
| 1883   | Sydney     | 263           | 197            | 262           | 199            | Aus. "6 wickets   |
| 1884   | Melbourne  | 95            | 180            | 189           | —              | Dr. "9 wickets    |
| 1884   | Melbourne  | 379           | —              | 229           | 145            | Eng. "9 wickets   |
| 1884   | Lord's     | 346           | 36             | 551           | —              | Dr. "2 wickets    |
| 1884   | Oval       | 269           | 67             | 243           | 191            | E. "2 w. e 9 w.   |
| 1884   | Adelaide   | 401           | 7              | 379           | 128            | Eng. "0 wickets   |
| 1884   | Melbourne  | 133           | 207            | 181           | 165            | Aus.              |
| 1885   | Sydney     | 269           | 77             | 309           | 38             | Aus. "2 wickets   |
| 1885   | Sydney     | 386           | —              | 163           | 125            | Eng.              |
| 1885   | Melbourne  | 223           | 107            | 205           | 123            | Eng. "6 wickets   |
| 1884   | Melbourne  | 353           | —              | 121           | 126            | Eng.              |
| 1886   | Lord's     | 434           | —              | 80            | 149            | Eng.              |
| 1886   | Oval       | 45            | 184            | 119           | 97             | Eng.              |
| 1887   | Sydney     | 161           | 154            | 84            | 150            | Eng.              |
| 1887   | Sydney     | 113           | 137            | 42            | 82             | Eng.              |
| 1888   | Sydney     | 63            | 62             | 116           | 60             | Aus.              |
| 1888   | Lord's     | 117           | —              | 80            | 100            | Eng.              |
| 1888   | Oval       | 117           | —              | 81            | 70             | Eng.              |
| 1888   | Melbourne  | 73            | 137            | 132           | 176            | Eng. "3 wicket    |
| 1890   | Lord's     | 00            | 95             | 92            | 102            | Eng. "8 wicket    |
| 1890   | Oval       | 154           | 158            | 240           | 236            | Aus.              |
| 1892   | Melbourne  | 164           | 157            | 145           | 391            | Aus. "9 wicket    |
| 1892   | Sydney     | 07            | 167            | 145           | 391            | Aus.              |
| 1892   | Adelaide   | 009           | —              | 100           | 169            | Eng.              |
| 1893   | Lord's     | 34            | 234            | 269           | —              | Dr. "8 wickets    |
| 1893   | Oval       | 33            | —              | 91            | 349            | Eng.              |
| 1893   | Melbourne  | 118           | 204            | 236           | —              | Dr. "4 wickets    |
| 1894   | Sydney     | 25            | 435            | 586           | 166            | Eng.              |
| 1894   | Melbourne  | 4             | 475            | 123           | 333            | Eng.              |
| 1894-5 | Adelaide   | 143           | 238            | 411           | —              | Aus.              |
| 1895   | Sydney     | 5             | 72             | 254           | —              | Aus. "9 wickets   |
| 1895   | Melbourne  | 298           | 414            | 267           | —              | Eng. "4 wickets   |
| 1896   | Lord's     | 2             | 111            | 53            | 347            | Eng. "4 wickets   |
| 1896   | Melbourne  | 1             | 305            | 412           | 127            | Aus. "7 wickets   |
| 1896   | Oval       | 5             | 84             | 119           | 44             | Eng.              |
| 1897   | Sydney     | 1             | 96             | 237           | 408            | Eng. "1 wicket    |
| 1898   | Melbourne  | 5             | 150            | 620           | —              | Aus.              |
| 1898   | Adelaide   | 8             | 282            | 678           | —              | Aus.              |
| 1898   | Melbourne  | 4             | 293            | 323           | 115            | Aus. "2 wickets   |
| 1898   | Sydney     | 5             | 178            | 339           | 276            | Aus. "4 wickets   |
| 1899   | Nottingham | 3             | 155            | 252           | 230            | Dr. "7 w. e 8 w.  |
| 1899   | Lord's     | 6             | 240            | 421           | 28             | Aus. "0 wickets   |
| 1899   | Leeds      | 0             | 196            | 172           | 224            | Dr. "9 w. e 0 w.  |
| 1899   | Melbourne  | 3             | 94             | 196           | 346            | Dr. "3 w. e 7 w.  |
| 1899   | Oval       | 16            | —              | 352           | 254            | Dr. "5 wickets    |
| 1901   | Sydney     | 64            | —              | 168           | 172            | Eng.              |
| 1902   | Melbourne  | 1             | 176            | 112           | 353            | Aus.              |
| 1902   | Adelaide   | 28            | 247            | 321           | 315            | Aus. "9 w. e 6 w. |
| 1902   | Sydney     | 87            | 99             | 299           | 121            | Aus. "3 wickets   |
| 1902   | Melbourne  | 19            | 178            | 144           | 255            | Aus.              |
| 1902   | Birmingham | 36            | —              | 36            | 46             | Dr. "9 w. e 2 w.  |
| 1902   | Lord's     | 19            | —              | —             | —              | Dr. "2 wickets.   |
| 1902   | Sheffield  | 145           | 195            | 194           | 289            | Aus.              |
| 1902   | Melbourne  | 232           | 120            | 290           | 80             | Aus.              |
| 1902   | Oval       | 133           | 263            | 224           | 121            | Eng.              |
| 1903   | Sydney     | 577           | 194            | 285           | 485            | Eng. "5 wickets   |
| 1904   | Melbourne  | 315           | 103            | 122           | 111            | Eng. "9 wickets   |
| 1904   | Adelaide   | 246           | 278            | 388           | 351            | Aus.              |
| 1904   | Sydney     | 249           | 210            | 121           | 171            | Eng.              |
| 1904   | Melbourne  | 61            | 101            | 247           | 133            | Aus. "9 wickets   |



# Crime & punishment

- in England from Swastorlop Book
- anno <sup>the whole</sup>
- 1577 <sup>the whole</sup> all Court died in 40 hours including Judge & Sheriff from gaol fever
  - 1596 act provided Banishment for rogues & vagabonds
  - 1619 Transportation to America began
  - 1717 Transportation by Act of Parliament introduced
  - 1730 At Tamworth 1000s transported & gaol fever including Judge
  - 1751 Prison traps abolished
  - 1772 Prisoners refusing to plead treated as guilty & pressing abolished
  - 1773 chaplains to be appointed
  - 1774 Gaolers fees abolished by Act
  - 1775 Transportation to America ceases
  - 1777 John Howard's State of Prisons published
  - 1783 Last Execution at Tyburn - Flish at - Newgate
  - 1787 Transportation to Botany Bay commenced
  - 1789 Last woman burned after being hung for passing bad coin
  - 1810 Poor Law Act abolished hanging for stealing cattle from bleeding grounds
  - 1814 Appointment of Chaplains compulsory
  - 1815 Pillory abolished except for forgers
  - 1816 Newgate began work in Newgate
  - 1817. Treadmill first set up
  - 1819 518 Prisons in the United Kingdom 100,000 Prisoners committed in the year
  - 1820 Last Commutation (Cato Street Conspiracy) to the Tower  
1236 Sentenced to Death in England & Wales 107 hung  
of these only 10 for murder
  - 1829. Last Execution for forgery. Metropolitan Police established
  - 1833 Child of 9 years Sentenced to death for stealing 2 1/2  
stealing a window. Person of the Queen



# CHESS.

The following table will show at a glance the chief tournaments and leading players of the last half century. It will also serve to give, in a concise form, glimpses of chess history for the period :—

| Year.  | Where Held.       | No. of Players | Leading scores and Prize-winners.                                                                                                                      |
|--------|-------------------|----------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1851.. | London ..         | 16             | 1. Andersen; 2. Wywill; 3. Williams; 4. Staunton; 5. Szen; 6. Capt. Kennedy; 7. Horwitz; 8. Mucklow.                                                   |
| 1857.. | New York ..       | 16             | 1. Morphy; 2. L. Paulsen; 3. Lichtenheim.                                                                                                              |
| 1862.. | London ..         | 14             | 1. Andersen; 2. L. Paulsen; 3. Rev. J. Owen; 4. Rev. G. A. McDonnell; 5. Dubois; 6. Steinitz.                                                          |
| 1867.. | Paris ..          | 13             | Kelish, 20; Winawer, 19; Steinitz, 18; Neumann, 17; De Vere, 14; Andersen, 11; Steinitz, 10½; Blackburne and Neumann, 10.                              |
| 1870.. | Baden Baden ..    | 10             | Mackenzie, 14; Hosmer, 12; Eider, 11; Judd, 10.                                                                                                        |
| 1871.. | Cleveland, U.S.A. | 9              | Steinitz, 7; Blackburne, 5; De Vere, 4; McDonnell, and Zukertort, 4.                                                                                   |
| 1872.. | London ..         | 8              | 1. Steinitz; 2. Blackburne; 3. Andersen; 4. Rosenthal; 5. Mackenzie, 10½; Hosmer, 10; Judd, 9.                                                         |
| 1873.. | Vienna ..         | 12             | Mason, 10½; Judd, 9½; Bird, 8½; 1. Paulsen; 2. Andersen; 3. Zukertort.                                                                                 |
| 1874.. | Chicago ..        | 8              | 1. Zukertort; 2. Winawer; 3. Blackburne; 4. Mackenzie; 5. Bird; 6. Andersen.                                                                           |
| 1875.. | Philadelphia ..   | 9              | English, 9½; Paulsen, 9.                                                                                                                               |
| 1877.. | Leipzig ..        | 12             | Mackenzie; 2. Grundy; 3. Moehls; 4. Sellmann; 5. Judd.                                                                                                 |
| 1878.. | Paris ..          | 12             | Blackburne, English, Schwarz, tie 1 to 3; Schallap, 4.                                                                                                 |
| 1879.. | Leipzig ..        | 10             | Blackburne, 15; Zukertort, 11; Tschigorin and Winawer, 10½.                                                                                            |
| 1880.. | New York ..       | 13             | Mason and White, 9½; Steinitz and Winawer, 8; Mason, 23; Mackenzie and Zukertort, 22½; Blackburne, 21½.                                                |
| 1880.. | Wiesbaden ..      | 16             | Zukertort, 22; Steinitz, 19; Blackburne, 17½; Tschigorin, 15; English, Mackenzie, and Mason, 15½.                                                      |
| 1881.. | Berlin ..         | 17             | Winawer, 14; Blackburne, 13½; Mason, 12; Berger, 11½; Bardeleben, 11; Bird and Riemann, 10½.                                                           |
| 1882.. | Vienna ..         | 18             | Gunsberg, 12; Blackburne, English, Mason, Tarrasch, Weiss, 11½; Mackenzie, 10; Riemann and Schallap, 9½.                                               |
| 1883.. | London ..         | 13             | Blackburne, 8; Bird and Schallap, 7½; 1. Blackburne; 2. Burn, 3 and Gunsberg and Teubenhaus; 3. Mason.                                                 |
| 1883.. | Nuremberg ..      | 19             | Burn, 8; Schallap, 7½.                                                                                                                                 |
| 1885.. | Hamburg ..        | 18             | Mackenzie, 15; Blackburne and Weiss, 13½; Bardeleben, 12; Berger and Tarrasch, 12.                                                                     |
| 1885.. | Hereford ..       | 11             | Gunsberg, 15½; Mackenzie, 11; Bardeleben and Mason, 11.                                                                                                |
| 1886.. | London ..         | 13             | Burn, 10½; Blackburne and Weiss, 10.                                                                                                                   |
| 1886.. | Nottingham ..     | 10             | Tschigorin and Weiss, 23; Gunsberg, 23½; Blackburne, 23; Burn, 23; Lasker, 23; Mason, 22; Max, Judd, 20.                                               |
| 1887.. | Frankfort ..      | 21             | Tarrasch, 13; Burn, 11½; Miles, 10½; Bardeleben, Bauer, Gunsberg, Paulsen, 10.                                                                         |
| 1888.. | Bradford ..       | 17             | Burn, 7; Lasker, 6; Mason, 5; Van Vliet, 5; Gunsberg, 12.                                                                                              |
| 1889.. | New York ..       | 20             | Tarrasch, 15½; Blackburne, 12; Mackenzie and Bird, 12; Gunsberg and Mason, 11½; Alapin, Tinsley, and von Scheve, 11.                                   |
| 1889.. | Breslau ..        | 18             | Tarrasch, 12; Makovetz, Porges, 10½; Marco and V. brodt, 10; Bardeleben and Winawer, 9½.                                                               |
| 1892.. | Dresden ..        | 17             | E. Lasker, 13; Albin, 8½; mack Lee and Showalter, 8.                                                                                                   |
| 1893.. | New York ..       | 14             | Tarrasch, 13½; Lipke, 13; Te mann, 12; Blackburne, Walbrodt, 11½; Janowski, Mieses, 10½.                                                               |
| 1894.. | Leipzig ..        | 15             | Pillsbury, 7; Hodges, 6; Steinitz, 5½; Albin, 5½; H. and Showalter, 6.                                                                                 |
| 1894.. | New York ..       | 10             | Pillsbury, 16½; Tschigorin, Lasker, 15½; Tarrasch, Steinitz, 13; Schiffers, 12; deleben and Teichmann, 11.                                             |
| 1894.. | New York ..       | 11             | Lasker, 11½; Steinitz, 9½; Lasker, 8; Tschigorin, 7.                                                                                                   |
| 1895.. | Hastings ..       | 22             | Lasker, 13½; Maroczy, 12½; Lasker, 13; Tarrasch, 12; Ja ski, 11½; Steinitz, 11; brodt and Schlechter, 10½.                                             |
| 1895.. | St. Petersburg .. | 19             | Charouek and Tschigorin, Pillsbury, 7½; Janowski, Charouek, 14½; Walbrodt, Blackburne, 13; Janowski, Burn, 12; Alapin, Schlechter and Marco, each 11½. |
| 1896.. | Nuremberg ..      | 13             | 1. Tarrasch; 2. Pillsbury; 3. J. ski; 4. Steinitz; 5. Schlechter and 7. Burn and goring; and 9. Maroczy.                                               |
| 1896.. | Budapest ..       | 13             | Lipke, 10; Alapin, 11; Schlechter, 11½; Charouek, Tschigorin, 10½; Schlechter and Showalter.                                                           |
| 1897.. | Berlin ..         | 20             | 1. Tarrasch; 2. Pillsbury; 3. J. ski; 4. Steinitz; 5. Schlechter and 7. Burn and goring; and 9. Maroczy.                                               |
| 1898.. | Vienna ..         | 19             | Lipke, 10; Alapin, 11; Schlechter, 11½; Charouek, Tschigorin, 10½; Schlechter and Showalter.                                                           |
| 1898.. | Cologne ..        | 16             | 1. Tarrasch; 2. Pillsbury; 3. J. ski; 4. Steinitz; 5. Schlechter and 7. Burn and goring; and 9. Maroczy.                                               |

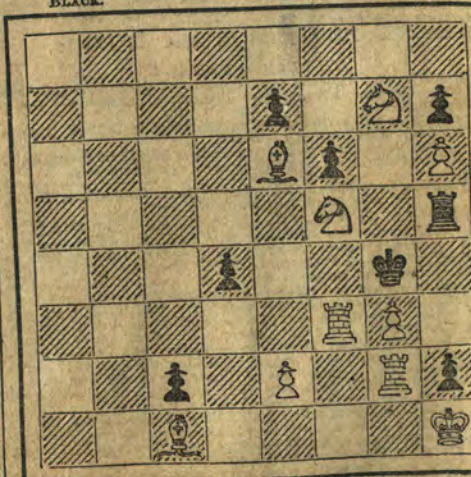
\* Most of these tournaments were played in two rounds—that is to say, every player met each of the others twice. In two or three cases—1851, London, and 1859, Petersburg, particularly—the matches were really a series of matches. In several cases short matches decided the result for first places. Important minor tournaments were usually been associated with these major contests. The first was a meeting at Dundee in 1837 when Steinitz first played in England. He was second to Neumann in the handicap.

| Player.              | Won. | Lost. | Percentage of wins. |
|----------------------|------|-------|---------------------|
| E. Lasker .. .. .    | 40½  | 25    | 70                  |
| Dr. Tarrasch .. ..   | 63   | 23    | 68                  |
| H. N. Pillsbury ..   | 74   | 25    | 67                  |
| H. Charousek .. ..   | 43   | 26    | 63                  |
| R. Steinitz .. .. .  | 61½  | 41½   | 62                  |
| D. Janowski .. ..    | 74½  | 47½   | 61                  |
| M. I. Tschigorin ..  | 86   | 58    | 59                  |
| C. Schlechter .. ..  | 71½  | 50½   | 58                  |
| A. Burn .. .. .      | 54   | 38    | 53                  |
| G. Maroczy .. .. .   | 38   | 29    | 56                  |
| F. Lipse .. .. .     | 20½  | 15½   | 55                  |
| E. Alapin .. .. .    | 30½  | 25½   | 54                  |
| J. H. Blackburne ..  | 50½  | 44½   | 53                  |
| C. A. Walbrodt .. .  | 56½  | 50½   | 52                  |
| E. Schiffers .. .. . | 56½  | 53½   | 51                  |
| J. W. Showalter ..   | 31½  | 38½   | 43                  |

The ages of the leading chess masters of the day are as follows:—Alapin, 43; Bird, 69; Blackburne, 57; Burn, 51; Cohn, 30; Gunsberg, 45; Janowski, 31; Lasker, 31; Marco, 36; Maroczy, 29; Mason, 50; Pillsbury, 27; Schiffers, 49; Schlechter, 25; Showalter, 39; Steinitz, 63; Tarrasch, 37; Tschigorin, 38; Wipacaw, 61.

Referring to our note regarding the liberty of the Press in chess matters, it may be mentioned that a match for the chess championship of Australia has come to a deadlock because one player wanted the games to be perfectly free and open and the other desired to exclude the reporters and make a market of the games.

PROBLEM No. 195, by W. H. GUNDRY, Exeter.  
8 PIECES



WHITE. 10 P  
White to play and mate in two moves.

Results of  
1899 - Class  
Townsmen

|         |           |           |
|---------|-----------|-----------|
| Cwts.   | 61,328    |           |
| "       | 89,066    | 13        |
| "       | 6,588     |           |
|         | 96,274    | 12        |
|         | 2,578     | 4         |
| "       | 32,656    | 63        |
| "       | 4,634     | 5         |
|         | 7,136     | 8         |
| "       | 11,883    | 9         |
|         | 71,237    | 64.5      |
| "       | 14,675    | 15.3      |
| "       | 66,703    | 72.7      |
| "       | 14,224    | 16.0      |
|         | 99        | 6         |
| fund.   | 249,880   | 303,433   |
| value £ | 2,141     | 2,18      |
| Cwts.   | 9,248     | 8,909     |
| "       | 28,807    | 49,100    |
| "       | 1,524,900 | 1,744,200 |
| "       | 311,500   | 589,600   |
| "       | 242,500   | 210,800   |
| "       | 475,600   | 345,800   |
| "       | 36,740    | 66,400    |
| "       | 10,080    | 126,000   |
| "       | 1,368,400 | 1,165,100 |
| hels    | 1,212     | 27,007    |
| "       | 6,655     | 29,782    |
|         | 58,496    |           |



# CHESS.

\* Most of these tournaments were played in two rounds—that is to say, every player met each of the others twice. In two or three cases—1851, London, and 1856, St. Petersburg, particularly—the matches were really a series of matches. In several cases short matches decided the order of play for first places. Important minor tournaments decided the order of play for the major ones. For example, there has usually been associated with the London and London & Manchester tournaments a meeting at Dundee in 1857 when A. S. Neumann first played in England. He was second to Neumann in the handicap.

WHITE. 10 P  
White to play and mate in two moves.

The chief prize winners are young men of about 30. Lasker is the champion of the world, having defeated Steinitz in two set matches, besides accomplishing many other notable achievements. He began somewhat feebly, but soon settled down. His play is chiefly characterized by splendid accuracy. Every contingency is foreseen and provided for. Janowski and Pillsbury are more aggressive and brilliant, but they lose points by pressing the attack too much in level games. Their play proved wonderfully attractive. Maroczy plays exactly in Lasker's style, but lacks the perfect finish of the champion. A two-round contest of such dimensions is happily uncommon. The last day comes as a great relief to the competitors. No doubt one outcome will be a splendid collection of games, which, it is announced, will be issued in book form. Full score :—

[illegible]



FINAL SELECTION OF MEN.  
Rain was falling steadily when the trumpeters sounded the reveille at the encampment on Wednesday morning, but the sun soon shone brightly, and the weather was pleasant throughout the day. In the morning the men had to undergo the final riding test, and a number of the least promising horsemen were asked to fall out so as to reduce the contingent to its proper proportions. The final list of officers and men—who enrolled in the order named—is as follows:—

#### OFFICERS.

Charles James Reade, captain and officer commanding.  
Joseph Francis Humphris, senior subaltern.

George Herbert Lynch, second subaltern.  
Frank Milton Rowell, third subaltern.  
George Joseph Restall Walter, junior subaltern.

William Joseph Press, warrant officer, in charge of the "Colt" automatic machine gun.  
William De Passey, warrant officer.

#### TROOPERS.

William George Cuttle.  
Frank Gordon Sanders.  
Aulay Babington Macaulay.  
George Lawrence Hardey.  
William Arthur Halliday.  
Arthur Frederick Huskinson.  
Wilfred Alexander Nunnally.  
Joseph Erskine Croucher.  
Thomas Nixon Skinner.  
Thomas Walker Richardson.  
Richard Edward Wood.  
Thomas Bradshaw Marsden.  
William Arthur Cook.  
William Henry Thomson.  
Maurice James Coffey.  
Allen O'Halloran Wright.  
Edward James Evans.  
Frederick Freer Solly-Flood.  
Alfred Frederick Hood.  
William James Toseland.  
Robert White.  
Charles Philip Butler.  
Edgar John Flynn Langley.  
Horace Daniel Robson.  
George Henry Goodall.  
Wilfred Bannister Horne.  
John Mounsey.  
Denzil William Brock.  
Hugh Robertson Corpe.  
James Reidy.  
Frederick Conrad Pflaum.  
Samuel Barnett.  
Francis Bardlett.  
James Hay Millar.  
Wilfred Gottlieb Rowland Patrick Nordmann.

Henry Harbord Morant.  
Leo Morphet Henderson.  
William Stirling Nobes.  
Alfred Stanley Hillman.  
Francis Xavier Fay.  
Marcus Richard Newman.  
Michael Frank Lynskey.  
Herbert Alexander Tolmer.  
Harry Lort Spencer Balfour Ogilvy.  
Hartley Hermann Newbald.  
John Dockrell.  
Ramsay Nuthall.  
James Gregory Clarke.  
Herbert Henry Fetch.  
James Read.  
Hector Simper.  
James Douglas Tolmer.  
Andrew Patrick McNamara.  
Peter Bruce Rankine.  
James Way.  
James Douglass.  
Victor Mara Newland.  
Clement Claud Castine.  
Albert Charles William Davies.  
Thomas Hubert Rowell.

The movement started some weeks ago for the erection of an institute and reading-rooms for the use of the people of Parkside and Bastwood is progressing satisfactorily. A meeting of the provisional committee will be held to-night, as announced elsewhere.

Hands Across the Sea. A thorough representative of the high standard of excellence that has always characterised productions by this management. A feature of the evening will be the singing of "There's something in the British after all," a patriotic song that is sure to create a favorable impression on the audience. The box-plan is now open at Marshall's, and day and night tickets (for early doors only) may be obtained at Armbruster's.

T.P. Cora January 31. 1900  
Left with Betty 2  
Byston 10 Nov 28  
Aug 13 1899  
24  
9 Aug 1899

Sold at 20¢ 43.54  
Lewes  
1 Ball cut 9¢

Counted June 24 - 27¢ 10¢ + 1 Ball cut = 28

Sum 10.8 to

"Bole" 27 Feb  
Cronje 1900

## GENERAL CRONJE.

### A SKETCH.

By "Uitlander" in the Melbourne "Argus."

At the commencement of the war Piet Cronje, who then ranked as commandant, and who also held the important office of Superintendent of Native Affairs, was appointed to the command of the western army with the rank of general. Like all the other Boers, a farmer, Piet Cronje owned considerable property in the Potchefstroom district, and for some years was the Potchefstroom field-cornet. About 60 years of age, and of stern and forbidding features, the general is by no means prepossessing in appearance. The casual observer would probably fail to find in his heavy countenance, which is seemingly without signs of intellectual capacity, proof of the dogged determination which is the leading characteristic of the man. But, whilst the incarnation of Boerdom, the general has repeatedly shown that he possesses the virtue of physical courage to a marked degree. At the same time, great as the value of this quality, undoubtedly is, there is a dark side to his character. De-testing progress, regardless of truth, and unfaithful to his promises when a betrayal of the truth suited his purpose, he well deserves the sobriquet by which he is known throughout South Africa of "black Cronje." To him, as to many of the other Boers, the Uitlanders and the colored races were as Canaanites, to be kept under and exterminated by the elect people.

We first hear prominently of Cronje at Potchefstroom in 1881. He commanded the Boer force that invested Potchefstroom, and after effecting the capture of the court house was guilty of the grossest cruelty. The remainder of the garrison took refuge in the fort, and here, in a space but 25 yards square, were crammed during the siege nearly 300 souls, of whom only 100 could bear arms. Men, women, and children remained cooped up for nearly four months. During the siege Cronje outraged every rule of war; he sentenced the men who had capitulated at the Court-house to hard labor, and forced them to work in the trenches which the Boers were digging in front of the fort. There, exposed to shot and shell, several of the British lost their lives, killed by their own countrymen in the fort, who had no idea of the cruelty to which Cronje had descended. Then an even worse act of treachery was perpetrated by Cronje. By virtue of the armistice that had been concluded by Sir Evelyn Wood, a convoy was on its way to Potchefstroom with provisions for the garrison. All the bravery of which the garrison had given proof went for nothing. Cronje kept the wretched creatures, whose sufferings had been of the most harrowing description, in ignorance of the armistice, and, unable to hold out any longer, they surrendered to the Boers on March 20. Cronje knew of the armistice two days before the capitulation, and the reason of his treachery was soon shown. Directly after the surrender of Potchefstroom Cronje drew his forces off and reinforced the Boers who were besieging Pretoria, taking with him the two guns found at Potchefstroom. The Boer leaders admitted to Sir Evelyn Wood that Cronje had broken alike their promise and the armistice by suppressing the news of it, and by compelling the garrison to capi-

After the war Cronje retired to his farm, e seems to have had little ambition, and as unlike many other of the Boers, inas-much as he failed in possession of that bit of self-seeking which has pervaded ost of their leaders up to the verge and er the verge of license. In the Jameson id Cronje showed great military skill the way in which he led Dr. Jim's misguided followers into a position from which there was no escape. nother act of the basest treachery was mitted by Cronje in connection with r. Jameson's capitulation. The surrender as the consequence of a written document om Cronje that all lives should be spared, his is a fact that has been proved beyond e shadow of doubt. Yet what did Cronje o? He threatened the people of Johan-esburg with the deaths of Dr. Jameson nd of his officers unless they uncondition-ly laid down their arms. Taxed with his reachery Cronje again showed his usual ow cunning and craftiness. He swore an affidavit acknowledging that he wrote to Dr. Jameson the letter in question, but added that he afterwards told him that the letter was only to be considered binding until General Joubert took the prisoners ver. This statement has been flatly denied on oath by Dr. Jameson and by Sir John Willoughby.

The cruel side of his character was specially developed in his treatment of the natives. In the war in the north of the Transvaal against Malaboch he caused lighted petroleum to be pumped into the caves in which the natives had sought refuge. There are many stories of like fierce cruelty recorded against him, some true, some probably exaggerated, but, as already stated, Cronje evidently saw no sin in compassing the downfall of Uitlanders and Kaffirs by any means that lay in his power, fair or foul. In the present war he has also been accused of purposely directing the fire of his guns at the women's laagers at Mafeking, but it would probably be unwise to attach undue importance to this report.

His one fine characteristic is courage—inflexible and indomitable courage. This quality he has always been known to possess, and during the past four months he has over and over again evidenced his utter disregard of danger. Military ability he also possesses in no mean degree, as he has been shown by the manner in which he withstood Lord Methuen's repeated attempts to drive him northwards. It is difficult to withhold from a man admiration for personal courage. This is an attribute that, whatever a man's vices may be, will appeal to popular feeling the world over; and there is yet another matter that cannot be overlooked in balancing in one's mind the cruelty and deception that have been shown to such a marked degree by Cronje against whatever virtues he possesses. Below all this dire cruelty and deception there lies a deep and devoted love of country and of independence. Now at last at bay, overcome by superior generalship and by force of arms, Cronje prefers death to surrender. To sacrifice all his men in a last supreme display of brute courage is just what might have been expected from "black Cronje."



as well as a rule. In other parts they are liable to frost. The winter just past, which I spent at Los Angeles, was an exceptionally mild one, but usually the winters are more severe than on the Murray, and there is greater danger from frost. I was pleased to note that our Renmark lemons compare favourably with the best Californian product.

Oranges.—Last season's output of this fruit was a very large one. Prices in the large cities, such as New York, Chicago, and Philadelphia, ranged from 6s. for inferior, to 14s. for best Washington Navels, Valencia Lates bringing the same prices later in the season. The cases contain about one-third more than the packages in use for South Australia. The packing is superior both as to wrappers and boxes. Both oranges and lemons are graded, packed, and marketed either by private companies or by co-operative associations, the latter being managed much on the same lines as the Renmark Fruit Packing Union. All fruit that is smutty is washed, either by hand or by machinery. Fruit coming from orchards which are regularly treated every two years with hydrocyanic gas, is bright and clean, only needing to have the dust wiped off, which is done just before grading the fruit prior to packing. To give an idea of the extent of the orange business in Southern California, I might mention that one large co-operative packing-shed I visited could brush, grade, pack, ship, and stow in car-larce carloads of fruit per day, or about 1,000 cases. Only three varieties of oranges are planted in the new orchards, at present the Washington Navel is the first favourite, the Valencia Late comes next, while the third variety, as yet not extensively planted, is the Thompson's Improved Navel. This variety is supposed to be an improvement on the Washington Navel, and the few cases sent to market have fetched a fancy price. For other varieties beside these three there is little or no demand, and old orchards are being reseeded to Washington Navels or Valencia Lates. I may say that oranges of these two varieties grown in Renmark are equal to the best I saw in California.

Olives and Olive Oil.—A very large acreage has been planted to olives in Southern California, but throughout the olive-growing section the crop has failed during the past few years. The cause of this failure on the part of the trees, otherwise healthy and of a bearing age, to produce fruit, is unknown. The State Board of Horticulture appointed an expert to fully investigate the matter, but he was unable to give any explanation of the difficulty. As a consequence some of the largest olive orchards have been rooted out, and replanted with Washington Navels. Of the olives raised in California a large proportion are used for pickling, pickled olives finding a ready market all over the States. A good deal of oil is made also, and it is of good quality. The price obtained is 9s. per gallon, but on account of the short crops it pays better to pickle the olives than to convert them into oil, even at the above price. In the early days of olive culture in California, it was believed that this tree would not grow, or at least bear fruit, away from the coast, on account of the dry atmosphere and excessive heat of the interior, but it is now found that the olive orchards of Salt River Valley, Arizona, produce better crops than those near the coast in California. The same observations might be made in regard to South Australia, where it has been found that the olive-trees planted at Renmark mature much earlier, and bear more heavily than those growing in the neighbourhood of Adelaide, and consequently near the sea. Not far from the city of Los Angeles, at San Fernando, there is one olive orchard that covers over 2,000 acres, and at La Maranda, south of the city, an orchard of 1,000 acres

has been planted. These extensive groves are just coming into bearing, and it remains to be seen whether their owners will be successful in finding a remedy for the prevailing failure of crops of late years. A sample of olive oil manufactured at my place in Renmark, which I took with me and which I showed to Mr. Jayne, the head of the largest grocery business in Southern California, which handles the bulk of the oil produced within a radius of forty miles of Los Angeles, was pronounced by him to be the best he had ever seen. He even offered me some inducement to remain in California and engage in the manufacture of olive oil there, but in spite of an assured market and a high price for oil, the general uncertainty with respect to the crop convinced me that it would not be to my advantage to do so. In conclusion, I may state that I went into the question of fruit-growing very fully while in California, and I found that in spite of all drawbacks, such as shortage of water, prevalence of scale, low prices, and high freight, those fruitgrowers that took good care of their orchards were making a comfortable living. Such men were in many instances increasing their holdings by buying in adjoining their own, where it could be had. Nevertheless, I concluded after investigation, that land in Renmark, taking into consideration the fact of federation, with enlarged market and fair price for

Water Supply.—The most <sup>serious</sup> consideration in connection with fruit growing in Southern California at the present time is undoubtedly the diminishing water supply. This is to be attributed chiefly to the four successive seasons of drought that have afflicted the country, but may also be due in part to the increased demand for water on account of the larger area devoted to fruit culture, and more particularly to oranges and lemons, which require a great deal of water when fully grown and bearing. I found that in many cases the supply of water had been reduced to one-third of the original flow. In order to supplement the insufficient supply, wells have been sunk in most instances. These wells are often 400 or 500 ft. deep, the water rising in them to 150 or 200 ft. from the surface, and is pumped from this point by oil engines or electrical power. It has been found absolutely necessary to increase the supply of water in order to keep the trees alive during the last four or five years. In Ontario, one of the largest citrus-growing sections, the water rate is £2 per acre per annum, for an inadequate water supply. Where possible, growers when short of water supplement their usual allowance by buying from their more fortunate neighbours, who have a surplus from wells.

Dried Fruit.—The sample of apricots exposed for sale is much inferior to the Renmark product, and gets black when kept for any length of time. The price per lb. is from one-half to two-thirds of our average price in this colony. It is higher at the present time than it has been on account of the short supply of the fruit on the market, which again is owing to the successive dry seasons before alluded to. It has been found, too, that the trees die out on unsuitable soil—just as they do in Renmark.

Raisins.—The Californian product is divided into four classes, namely—layers, loose muscatels, seedless, and sultanas. It has been found that the third class, the seedless, take the place of the sultanas to such an extent that growers are ceasing to raise the latter, as they get no higher price for them than they do for the loose muscatels. At Fresno, the largest raisin-growing centre in California, there are large machines in use for stoning raisins, these stoned raisins coming into competition with both the sultanas and the seedless muscatels. Owing to the dry weather the crops have been short in some sections and the sample produced is of such inferior quality that it would be classed as third grade here. The layers, however, are superior to the Renmark product of the same class, but the loose muscatels are not so good. Lexias, or dipped raisins, are almost unknown; the grapes are dried at once on trays, and are put in sweat-boxes. Some of the people I spoke to about dipping had never even heard of the process. The price of raisins is just about half the price in this colony at the present time. Low as it is, however, it is better than it was for some time, owing to the formation of a Raisin Trust, which controls the bulk of the raisins produced in the State. This Trust classes all the fruit, marks the boxes and fixes the price, all the different Companies signing an agreement to sell only at the price fixed by the Trust. Before this Trust was formed, growers were getting only from 1d. to 1d. per lb. for raisins in the sweat-box, this was less than it cost to produce them, and as a consequence hundreds of tons were allowed to rot, and large quantities were fed to pigs. The present price is from 1 1/2d. to 2d. per lb. packed. With regard to the packing,

Children

The Paris "Matin" states that a woman in Sicily named Granata has achieved a complete family record. She has forty-two children, having twice presented her husband with quintuplets—the first time five boys and the second five girls—and constantly with triplets and quadruplets. All her children are alleged to be living and healthy. The record was previously held by Sally Shiver, of Georgia, U.S., who twenty-seven children.

## FRUIT-GROWING IN

California

Mr. C. F. Chaffey, of Renmark, has furnished the Premier with an interesting report on the result of his enquiries into fruit cultivation in California. He says:—"During my recent visit to California, which extended over some months, I was able to make some observations connected with the fruit-growing industry in that State. Although fruit culture—more particularly that of deciduous fruits and berries—is carried on extensively in the northern part of California, I shall confine my remarks to the southern portion of the State, where the climatic conditions, general products, rainfall, and system of irrigation are somewhat, if not altogether, similar to the same in South Australia, and especially to the irrigation settlements on the River Murray. I found that during the eleven years that I had been absent from California the area planted to fruit-trees and vines, but especially to citrus trees, had generally increased, and the orchards at that time not yet in bearing—or only beginning to bear, were now yielding heavy crops. Consequently the output of fruits of all kinds had enormously augmented, while prices, on the contrary, had fallen—though those obtained for last season's fruit were higher than had prevailed for some years past. The average soil under irrigated culture in California is better than the average soil in Renmark; it is of a more even character, not so patchy. The best soil here, however, compares favourably with the best in California. In certain parts trees have been planted on unsuitable soil, and have died out, very much as they have done here in Renmark, and from the same cause, namely excess of alkali in the soil together with lack of drainage. I refer more particularly to apricot-trees. In selecting the best locality for an orchard in California, an experienced man looks first to the water supply, second to the situation as regards freedom from frost and stormy north winds, and last, the soil which may often be poor, stony ground, or sandy, which defects he remedies by the judicious use of fertilizers. The latter are used extensively, the chief one employed being







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Mr. Josiah Boothby, C.M.G., and his staff of assistants completed on Saturday the tabulation of the population column of the census papers filled in throughout the State on April 1. The following is a summary of the figures:—

|                              |         |         |        |    |
|------------------------------|---------|---------|--------|----|
| Totals . . . . .             | 362,595 | 320,431 | 42,164 | 13 |
| The increase of 13 per cent. |         |         |        |    |

|                   | 1891.   | 1881.   | Inc.   | P.C. |
|-------------------|---------|---------|--------|------|
| (and suburbs . .  | 133,252 | 103,942 | 29,310 | 28   |
| try districts . . | 187,179 | 175,923 | 11,256 | 6    |

the following general tables, giving, &c.,  
of the population in the various coun-  
ties and divisions of the State, will repay

| Persons. | Persons. |       |
|----------|----------|-------|
|          | 1901.    | 1891. |
| Inc.     |          | Dec.  |

|        |         |         |        |   |
|--------|---------|---------|--------|---|
| North. | 241,143 | 207,549 | 33,594 | — |
|--------|---------|---------|--------|---|

|        |        |        |       |   |
|--------|--------|--------|-------|---|
| North. | 56,283 | 50,484 | 5,799 | — |
|        | 859    | 859    | —     | — |

|       |        |     |     |
|-------|--------|-----|-----|
| 2,659 | 25,172 | —   | 513 |
| 228   | —      | 228 | —   |
| 102   | 1,768  | —   | 24  |

|        |        |       |   |
|--------|--------|-------|---|
| 20,563 | 18,170 | 2,393 | — |
| —      | —      | —     | — |
| 35     | 25     | —     | — |

|       |       |       |       |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 6,885 | 4,246 | 2,039 | —     |
| 4,638 | 4,805 | —     | 137   |
| 4,093 | 5,107 | —     | 1,011 |

|     |         |        |   |
|-----|---------|--------|---|
| 697 | 315,533 | 42,164 | — |
| 698 | 4,898   | —      | — |

This pedigree  
by reference  
ancestors run  
number



Possibly the difficulty was lessened, the Berlin professor imagines, by the conception of the Messiah which was so important among the Jews in Christ's days.

After stating his view of Christ's teaching Prof. Harnack traces the history of the idea of Christ in the Churches. Even in the apostolic age it was on the Person of Christ that attention began to be centred, on His death as an expiatory sacrifice, and on His resurrection as a triumph over death and a pledge of eternal life for the believer. Then came St. Paul, who imparted a more speculative form to these convictions and developed the idea of the redemption; he was the first to intellectualize Christianity and to bring into prominence the importance of right doctrine. This insistence on orthodoxy grew stronger as the Churches, in contact with

Greek philosophy and in conflict with Gnosticism, more and more defined a speculative system of dogmas. Hence the tendency to substitute for charity, for the sense of the Divine Fatherhood and the human brotherhood, acceptance of a set of tenets as the essence of Christianity. Further influences supervened when the Church became allied with temporal power and grandeur.

Probably no one living has a better title to be heard on these matters than Prof. Harnack. His accounts, first of Catholicism, then of Greek and of Roman Catholicism, form an able if decidedly hostile analysis of the most far-reaching and complex movements of religious history. Of the Roman Church he says:—

"The Gospel says 'Christ's kingdom is not of this world,' but the Church has set up an earthly kingdom. Christ leads His disciples away from political and ceremonious religion, and places every man face to face with God, .....but here, on the contrary, man is bound to an earthly institution with chains that cannot be broken, and he must obey: it is only when he obeys that he approaches God."

The lectures conclude with a survey of Protestantism. No doubt, under the domination of the mediæval Church, the spirit of personal Christianity never, he admits, perished, yet it was at the Reformation that the freedom of the soul, its direct relation to God, was again, in the spirit of the Gospel, put forward as the essence of religion:—

"Protestantism reckons upon the Gospel being something so simple, so divine, and therefore so truly human, as to be most certain of being understood when it is left entirely free, and also to produce essentially the same experiences and convictions in individual souls."

Yet Prof. Harnack does not shrink from warning Protestantism of the danger of laying stress on doctrines and forms, and of setting up external authorities and supports rather than insisting on personal faith—the tendencies which mark Catholicism.

This brief notice is enough to show that the professor has dealt with the most momentous issues of belief and the widest range of history; he has traversed ground where the hottest controversies have raged and still rage; and it is obvious that his historical view is largely determined by his conception of the meaning of the Gospel, and that involves his view of Christ's Personality. Yet even those who disagree with him must recognize his high feeling and fine insight. Nor can readers fail to be grateful to Mr. Bailey Saunders for a version from the German so excellent that it is hardly ever felt to be a translation.

THE LATE DR. CARMENT.

AMILAR figure, and a man greatly ad and beloved, has passed from our the death of Dr John Carment, S.S.C., took place at his residence, 36 Great King yesterday morning. Dr Carment was eighty-fifth year. This autumn his friends visited with anxiety that his strength was but he held bravely to his work until the end of last week. Only on Thursday did he become seriously ill. He suffered little, and his death came somewhat suddenly, it to the strong man gently. He was born in Glasgow, where his father was minister of a quoad sacra chapel, but when three years old his father was called to the parish of Roskeen. Nothing touched Dr Carment so much in later years as to recall

It awakened all the poetry of his mind and throughout his long life the remembrance of social welfare of the Highlands was dear to his heart. At

he had thought of entering the ministry of the Church, and to the end of his life a preacher was not uncongenial to him, but he abandoned this intention, and

He was a graduate of Aberdeen University, which afterwards honoured him with a D.D., but his life-work has been in the ministry. He was very highly respected in his profession. He was a man of great energy, with a natural aptitude for the directness of intellect, of a fearless and upright. He was a member of the S.S.C.

four times elected its president. He was the first chairman of the Board of Christian Workers, under the Law Agents Act, holding office from 1874 until two years ago. It is

to recall that he was captain of the 1st Battalion of Volunteers for twenty years, and that he was a trait in his character which he always remembered—he was a keen sportsman. When he was over eighty years of age he went every summer to Benbecula, where he was at home, when the day's work would be found, keen as a schoolboy's. He was a delightful conversationalist, full of racy humour, and a courteous, Christian gentleman.

His name is best known in connection with religious work in our city. He devoted himself to the training of young men, especially in connection with the Young Men's Christian Association. He made the effort to become acquainted with all who were members of his Association between 5000 and 6000 have been at his house, and multitudes of people coming to the city from the Highlands had in him a lifelong friend. His

their respect, his humility and his won their devotion. In politics he was an advanced Liberal, and for many years was the chairman of the Scottish Liberal Council. He was a strong supporter of the Union, and a cordial supporter of the Free Church. Dr Carment's wife died some time ago. He had no family. The funeral took place on Friday afternoon at the Glasgow Necropolis Cemetery.

What is Christianity? By Adolf Harnack. Translated by T. Bailey Saunders. (Williams & Norgate.)

ALL who are interested in matters of religious thought will welcome the appearance in an English dress of this little book, in which the distinguished historian of dogma seeks to present a short and plain statement of the teaching of Christ, of the Gospel and its history. The aim proposed is to distinguish "husk" from "kernel"—that is, not only to separate the essential meaning from all those alien accretions with which the vicissitudes of nineteen centuries of human history may be supposed to have overlaid and obscured it, but also to reach the true significance among forms of expression determined by the influence of the conditions and current tradition of Christ's own time, and to reject inconsistent elements imported by the Evangelists on whose narratives we must rely. This, of course, is an endeavour that it is the fashion of the present day to make, and Prof. Harnack, it is needless to say, brings to his task great erudition, insight, and feeling. In this series of lectures there is no pedantry or ponderous learning; the huge mass of materials is handled with consummate clearness and simplicity.

The author is not concerned to distinguish the teaching of Christ from the teaching of sages such as Socrates or Buddha. Such comparisons possess undeniable fascination; but the present object of the lectures is a positive statement. In three propositions he sums up the Gospel of Christ: first, the kingdom of God and its coming; secondly, God the Father and the infinite value of the human soul; thirdly, the higher righteousness and the commandment of love:

"The three spheres which we have distinguished—the kingdom of God, God as the Father and the infinite value of the human soul, and the higher righteousness showing itself in love—coalesce; for ultimately the kingdom is nothing but the treasure which the soul possesses in the eternal and merciful God. It needs only a few touches to develop this thought into everything that, taking Jesus's sayings as its groundwork, Christendom has known and strives to maintain as hope, faith, and love."

The Gospel, then, taught the relation of every living soul to the eternal God—a relation of son to father: from the relation of all to God springs a relation as deep and loving of all to each other. The Gospel is not concerned to lay down any definite tenets of life, is not applicable to any one social system or grade of civilization, does not involve any theory of science or philosophy, is wedded to no doctrine or scheme of worship. It is as eternal and universal as the elements of humanity which it addresses; it deals with the deepest motives, from which all the rest will flow. Again, the Gospel is not concerned with the personality of Christ: it "has to do with the Father only, and not with the Son." This bold assertion at any rate enables Prof. Harnack to put aside the narratives of the Saviour's birth, as having no real connexion with or corroboration from His teaching; and, while admitting the difficulties involved in the miracles, he warns the reader not to be deterred by them from participating in the truth of Christ's message. And similarly of the problem of Christ's title "Son of God": in a sense the Gospel regards every man who knows God as the son of God; yet Christ in an especial sense claimed a knowledge of God and a mission to proclaim Him.

How He came to this consciousness of the character of His relation to God as a Father, how He came to the consciousness of His mission to the consciousness of the obligation of the mission which this power carries with it, His secret, and no psychology will



## PUBLIC SERVICE RETIRING ALLOWANCES.

At this time, when retrenchments are taking place in the Civil Service, it is interesting to note the position as regards the payments made and still due by the state as retiring allowances to civil servants. By the Act of 1874 a member of the public service on his withdrawal, or a relative on his death, was entitled to draw as a retiring allowance one month's pay for every year's service, computed on the basis of the officer's average salary for the previous three years. In 1881 that Act was amended, and all retiring allowances were abolished, and the amounts standing to the credit of the officers were allowed to remain and to carry interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum. That interest to-day is a huge incubus, which demands serious consideration. In introducing the Bill in 1881 the Treasurer stated that the claims amounted to about £250,000. From then to June 30, 1901, no less a sum than £273,118 6/5 has been paid as principal and interest, and the debt remains almost as large as ever. In 1882 many officers took their retiring allowances, and the following figures show the amounts paid off each year for the last 20 years:—1881-2, £48,540 2/6; 1882-3, £15,764 0/4; 1883-4, £12,541 10/8; 1884-5,

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£8,720 1/11; 1885-6, £14,077 18/6; 1886-7, £15,195 16/10; 1887-8, £19,932 17/; 1888-9, £19,519 8/3; 1889-90, £12,058 1/5; 1890-1, £8,088 10/8; 1891-2, £12,730 17/2; 1892-3, £7,548 19/8; 1893-4, £7,660 15/8; 1894-5, £19,445 15/; 1895-6, £9,825 15/4; 1896-7, £13,475 12/10; 1897-8, £6,244 9/2; 1898-9, £5,342 0/3; 1899-1900, £9,242 18/5; 1900-1, £7,153 14/10; total, £273,118 6/5.

In 1894 a return was furnished to Parliament showing that the principal had been reduced from £250,000 to £138,267, but the interest was £66,441, so that the total indebtedness was £204,708. The position may almost be said to be worse to-day. It must be remembered that interest at 4 per cent. doubles the principal in 25 years. Twenty and a half years have elapsed since the first interest was granted, and now for every £100 of capital the state has to pay £82 interest. On June 30 next the position of the fund will be—principal, fixed list, £73,865; unclassified, £24,050; total, £97,915. Since 1894 the state has paid £40,352 off the principal of £138,267, but as the interest amounts now to £80,209—fixed list, £60,569; unclassified, £19,640—the indebtedness, which in 1894 was £204,708, is now £178,124, although £40,352 has been taken off the capital account. Put another way, the seriousness of the constant increase of the interest is more apparent. Up to June 30 last year the state had paid its officers £273,118, yet the indebtedness, which originally was about £250,708, is yet £178,124—principal, £97,915; interest, £80,209. It has been suggested that the Government should borrow money at 3 per cent. and pay off all the public servants, but it is understood that the Ministry have been advised that it is cheaper to pay 4 per cent. on the capital than to have to pay 3 per cent. on capital and accumulated interest. The wisdom of this is easily seen when it is thus stated:—£100 at 4 per cent. is £4 1/2 year, but £180 at 3 per cent. is £5 1/2. Another proposal is that the Government should bring in a Bill to reduce the interest payable to 3 per cent., as that rate is the equivalent of the 4 per cent. of years ago.

## A CANNIBAL DIOCESE.

### BISHOP'S ADVENTURES IN NEW GUINEA.

#### A YEAR OF MURDERS.

The Bishop of New Guinea has come to land, after four years' continuous work at the cannibal population of the British part of the island, with a view to raising and increasing the efficiency of the work in his diocese. Unlike other white men on the island, neither the Bishop nor his assistants carry even in the remote villages or rivers of the interior, yet he has never been attacked during his journeys, or suffered personal injury at the hands of the cannibals. He has, however, on more than one occasion narrowly escaped with his life. Speaking of the attitude of the natives towards the missionaries, the Bishop remarked:

"I am sorry to say that, despite the advance of civilization, at some portions of the coast the natives are still addicted to savage raids to the terrible practice of cannibalism. It is a native is this habit that even the children in the mission schools, during the intervals between lessons, play at being participants in a cannibal feast, and perform the dances which accompany that awful practice. The last year has been particularly sad one for the white population in February two white diggers were killed and eaten while on their way to the goldfields. Two months later, the missionary, James Chalmers, a white assistant, and twelve natives, met a similar fate. Last September I was brought to the bone of a boy, with strips of flesh still attached to it—the relics of a cannibal feast on the Kumusi River, only three miles from the coast. A few weeks later a great raid occurred on the Waria River, when twenty persons were murdered and devoured. Only a few days ago I received letters announcing that a miner named Thomas Sexton, a native of New South Wales, and a well-known prospector in New Guinea, had been cruelly murdered by the natives in February. This outrage occurred within a short distance of the chief station of the Church of England on the North-East coast, the unfortunate man having been first killed with a tomahawk, and then cut up with a knife sixteen inches long. The affair was at once reported to the authorities, and the magistrate, Mr. De Moleyns, a brother of Lady Hopetoun, has gone to the spot at the head of a punitive expedition. Since then telegrams announce the murder of a missionary's wife and infant in the German portion of New Guinea. Despite the authority of the Government, cannibalism and barbaric feasts occur from time to time, this being due to the fact that the area is so large and the staff so small that it is impossible to mete out punishment to the guilty parties. During the raid I have referred to on the Kumusi River last September the blacks attacked the magistrate and his force of twelve police in such strength that it was found necessary to arm the carriers, natives who, after attending the mission services, had, we hoped, been weaned of cannibalism. The hostile blacks came on, attacking from three points, and were eventually driven off. But the carriers having again tasted blood forgot for the moment the lessons they had received in our services, and started a raid on their own account, which resulted in much fighting and great loss of life. Yet the natives have many good points, are intelligent and very apt, and often thoroughly ashamed of themselves when their fatal outbursts are over. In a recent letter the Governor tells me that he is again visiting the scene of Mr. Chalmers's murder, taking with him a native—not the actual murderer—who was imprisoned for complicity in the crime, and by means of whom he hopes to enter into friendly relations with the people in that region.

"British New Guinea is now ready for suitable settlers, if only the Federal Government will give advantageous terms. The Federal Government of Australia has now taken over the administration of New Guinea, and in case it is proposed to appoint the next Administrator from Australia, I would like to emphasise the necessity of a man with Imperial experience being selected. This is a matter which should be left to the Colonial Office, which has a far wider field to choose from than is possible to be found in Australia."—Reuter.

W. H. C. Cooper  
12 May 1906

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1864

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 " Pat" B. all the Bros 20. Cash  
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Robert Bruce, born 25th June 1857  
died 19th April 1864

George Elder, born 10th October 1858

Neil Montgomerie, born 18th April 1860  
died 6th May 1860

Mabel Fairfax, born 13th December 1861

Tom Elder, born 8th December 1863.

Jean Balfour St.Clare, born 20th December  
1864

Joanna Fitzgerald, born 3rd February 1866.

Marjorie Eristoun, born 11th January 1868.

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

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

Robert Barr, born 27th November 1872

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

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



5

well

Done

2 M. d. s. after gany 1890  
56347 sheep.  
55617 cattle.  
224 horses

Dochs shharves total 100  
So. Australian Coy  $35\frac{1}{2}$  Doch. Coy  $19\frac{3}{4}$  means  $13\frac{1}{2}$   
Coal.  $8\frac{3}{8}$  Copper Coy  $6\frac{1}{8}$  Granite  $3\frac{3}{4}$   
Barricks  $3\frac{1}{8}$  Coal Coy 4 Post wharf  $2\frac{1}{2}$   
Princes  $3\frac{3}{8} = 100$   
grew 17 July 1882 to lash 3 years.



Dalmood & Dalmant loss was over £30000.

Delta 15<sup>th</sup> June 1883  
 he & Budget of the Station sh<sup>d</sup> pay me  
 Bank rate of interest on all cash advanced  
 signed agreement to this effect is on D in my  
 other note book left at Messrs Parker

Dim Robin syndicate  
£ 35,000 borrowed from the Queensland  
mortgage Co = £ 95 per acre. mortgage  
due Sep<sup>r</sup> 1885.

35 Shales of 1000 each      Held Thru  
 J. C. Mims 1      W. Blackler 1      J. Garlick 1  
 W. Cleland 1      L. R. Hoff 1      J. H. Hopkins 3  
 R. M. Tatum 2      J. Conner 1      John Hill 1  
 C. Trimmer 8      W. Dean 1      Robt. Fletcher 1  
 W. W. Linn. ham 2      A. Phari 1      J. E. Butz 1  
 G. A. Farr 3      S. Fazy 1      W. B. Neales 1  
 O. Richardson 1      E. Thornton 1

Deaths of people within  
the circle of my own acquaintance  
between the time of leaving Wash. D.C.  
and ~~the~~ the end of 1887. about my car  
to day

[illegible]



Bank Deposits

when left 19<sup>th</sup> Nov. we had  
1888

Essex, Total Bank deposits 259.400.

+ T. & R. B.S. on 20<sup>th</sup> Nov. Union Bank 10.000

20<sup>th</sup> Nov 1888. 269.400  
neg. for at full by 1000 in 8000 but repaid it with interest - 1200  
not paid for 1000 in 8000 but repaid it with interest - 1200  
between 19<sup>th</sup> Nov. & 18<sup>th</sup> February 2.048  
270.448

we paid in 1/2 T. & 1/2 R.B.S. Union 26 Nov. 10.000 -  
" 3<sup>rd</sup> Dec 10.000

Per von Treuer & Martin letter 28<sup>th</sup> Feb 1889 £291.448

Essex Farms Bank deposits 168.200 - These as they fall in will be divided between T. & R.B.S.  
update T. & R.B.S. 6.624 each 123.248 291.448

Share in Bank deposits for a D. H. M. as transfer of 1000 Bank of So Australia  
The above B.S. & T. 100.000 B.S. & T. 53.248 Union 85000. B.S. & T. 53.200.

R.B.S. & T. & L. as per von Treuer & Martin letter 28<sup>th</sup> Feb  
6.624 6.624.

|                    |       |                                                                            |
|--------------------|-------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| renewal 5.000      | 5.000 | Deposits receipt of 1000 Bank of So Australia with interest 25 March 1889  |
| new interest 2.000 | 2.000 | Bank of Adelaide a fresh deposit of 1000 April advised                     |
| X new 5.000        | 5.000 | Bank of New South Wales at 10 <sup>th</sup> 6 <sup>th</sup> May            |
| renewal 20000      | 20000 | Bank of Australia 10000 Total with them 63.248 arrived 6 <sup>th</sup> May |
| new 5000           | 5000  | Bank of N. Wales 20 June 1888                                              |
| new 7500           | 7500  | Bank of Adelaide arrived 18 July                                           |
| new 7500           | 7500  | Union Bank " " 100.000                                                     |
| new 5000           | 5000  | B.S. of Australia " " " "                                                  |
| new 5000           | 5000  | B.S. of Australia " " " "                                                  |
| new 5000           | 5000  | Commercial Bank of Australia arrived 18 July                               |
| new 5000           | 5000  | B.S. of Australia " " " "                                                  |
| new 10000          | 10000 | Bank of Australia " " " "                                                  |
| new 5000           | 5000  | " " " "                                                                    |
| new 25000          | 25000 | 154.324 10.000 144.324 as per statement                                    |
| new 15000          | 15000 | Bank of South Australia arrived 22 July                                    |
| renewal 6000       | 6000  | Bank of Adelaide arrived 19 August                                         |
| " 7500             | 7500  | Union " " " "                                                              |
| " 5000             | 5000  | " " " "                                                                    |
| new 4000           | 4000  | Bank of Australia " " " "                                                  |
| " 7000             | 7000  | Bank of Australia " " " "                                                  |
| " 6000             | 6000  | Bank of Australia " " " "                                                  |

22 April 1889

|            | Union  | N.S. Wales | Australia | National | Adelaide | Essex          |
|------------|--------|------------|-----------|----------|----------|----------------|
| T.E.       | 60500  | 25500      | 29425     | 27500    | 87500    | 15000 = 175425 |
| R.B.S.     | 60500  | 43500      | 60025     | 38500    | 17500    | 15000 = 235025 |
| Joanna     |        |            |           | 5000     |          | 5000 = 10000   |
| Tomasso    |        | 10.000     | 10000     |          |          | = 20000        |
| Doc Hunter |        | 10.000     | 10000     |          |          | = 20000        |
| Heur Gila  | 3500   |            | 10000     | 4000     | 2500     | = 20000        |
| Hebel      |        | 10000      | 10000     |          |          | = 20000        |
|            | 124500 | 99000      | 129450    | 75000    | 37500    | 35000 500450   |
|            | 5000   |            |           | 5000     |          |                |
|            | 129500 |            |           | 70000    |          |                |



Dining Room Recess T.P. width 8ft 10½ height middle 10ft 5 Springs 8.5½

Dafs. Journal d'Agriculture octobre 1887. et Barbier  
La société de Bône et de Sud algérien  
Grace au forage de sept puits, a aménagé 400 hectares  
pour l'irrigation et planté 50000 Palmiers qui  
rapportent mille francs par hectare net de frais de  
culture

Thanks to the opening of 7 wells the society has placed  
400 hectares under irrigation and planted 50000 palm trees  
bringing in 1000 francs per hectare net after deducting  
cost of cultivation

Distances  
From Victoria Road <sup>1 mile</sup> Albert to <sup>½ mile</sup> Hyde Park Corner <sup>2 miles</sup> Shaft of Bore to  
to Bank 4¼ miles

### Diamonds. washing

- 1 Brush well with ammonia whitening until it is dry  
the quantity of ammonia just enough to moisten whitening
- 2 Rubs on both parts of setting with finger dipped in  
rouge until dry. The rouge is made into a paste. The  
rubbing may be continued repeated
- 3 Wash off with hot water and a little ammonia and a  
brush. This is to be done 8 tapping until all the  
whitening and rouge are thoroughly removed
- 4 After dipping into hot water dry with a soft cloth  
or handkerchief & put into Boxwood sand ash



# CURE FOR DIPHTHERIA.

Graf von der Recke-Volmerstein, who is well known as having made for many years a special study of the treatment of diphtheria, declares, in an article in the *Kreuz Zeitung*, that, during the last five years he has been engaged in recommending *mercurius cyanatus* as a remedy for that disease in all parts of Germany suffering from the epidemic, and he has never known of a single case proving fatal where the patient was treated according to his directions. If his prescription is taken at an early stage, he says, the disease is cured in two or three days, with ease; and even if the illness has reached an acute stage *mercurius cyanatus* is almost invariably effectual. The remedy is really a homeopathic one, and is—Hydrargyr. cyanat. 0.1, and spirit. dilut. 150.0. A teaspoonful of this preparation should, he says, be mixed with a tumbler of water, and a teaspoonful of the mixture given to the patient every half-hour till improvement is shown, when the doses must be gradually reduced. The glass should be kept covered and should stand in a vessel of warm water to keep it tepid. Between the doses give a teaspoonful of tepid milk. Count Recke-Volmerstein declares that he can offer absolute proof of all his assertions. And, indeed, his name and that of the newspaper in which he writes are a guarantee that the remedy of which he writes is at least worthy of consideration.

De Beers 258 shares of 17.10/- p share

Infantsfontein 40 - 6 1/2 - 5

THE DE BEERS CONSOLIDATED MINES (Limited) have received telegraphic advices from Kimberley announcing the declaration of a dividend of 12s. 6d. per share for the half-year—equal to 25 per cent. per annum—and in addition a bonus in the shape of one fully-paid share of the British South Africa Company for every five shares of this company. Due notice will be given when these shares are ready for distribution, and any fractions that may arise will be regulated by a cash payment. This distribution will dispose of about 158,000 shares of the British South Africa Company out of the 210,000 fully-paid shares held by this company. At the present market quotation of these shares this bonus is equal to 3s. in cash. The result of the six months' working from March 31 to September 30 last is that, after paying the dividend declared on June 30 last and setting aside an additional sum of £139,218 towards the redemption of the various debentures and obligations of the company and accrued interest thereon to September 30, the company will carry forward £1,138,986, including £717,829 brought forward. Telegraphic advices have also been received stating that the company has concluded the purchase of the entire Wesselton estate, which includes the recently discovered Wesselton Diamond Mine, and that the whole of the purchase-money has been paid.

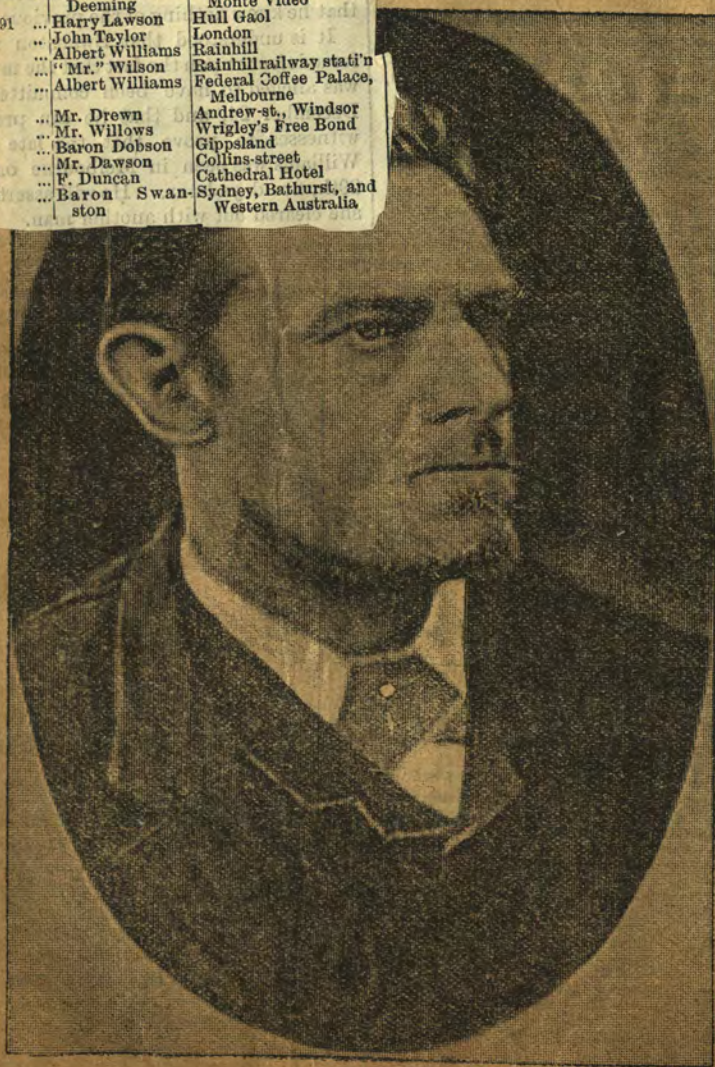
Jan 1892

## CAREER OF FREDERICK BAYLEY DEEMING.

So far as has been learned by our cables (says the *Argus*) and telegraphic correspondents and representatives, Frederick Bayley Deeming has during his life of crime adopted at least 14 aliases, and when the full details of his South African career are available it is not unlikely that the list will be increased. The following is the record as it stands at present:—

|           |                          |                                              |
|-----------|--------------------------|----------------------------------------------|
| 1853-1884 | Frederick Bayley Deeming | England, Sydney, Melbourne, Rockhampton      |
| 1885      | Frederick Bayley         | Sydney                                       |
| 1886-7    | Frederick Bayley Deeming | Sydney                                       |
| 1888      | Ward                     | Melbourne, Adelaide, St. Helena, Cape Colony |
| 1888      | Levy                     | B.M.S. Jumna                                 |
| 1888      | Harry Dunn               | Hull                                         |
| 1888      | Wilson                   | English Racecourses                          |
| 1888-90   | Harry Lawson             | Beverley, Hull                               |
| 1888-90   | Frederick Bayley Deeming | Buenos Ayres and Monte Video                 |
| 1890-91   | Harry Lawson             | Hull Gaol                                    |
| 1891      | John Taylor              | London                                       |
| 1891      | Albert Williams          | Rainhill                                     |
| 1891      | "Mr." Wilson             | Rainhill railway station                     |
| 1891      | Albert Williams          | Federal Coffee Palace, Melbourne             |
| 1891      | Mr. Drown                | Andrew-st., Windsor                          |
| 1891      | Mr. Willows              | Wrigley's Free Bond                          |
| 1891      | Baron Dobson             | Gippsland                                    |
| 1891      | Mr. Dawson               | Collins-street                               |
| 1891      | F. Duncan                | Cathedral Hotel                              |
| 1891      | Baron Swanston           | Sydney, Bathurst, and Western Australia      |

TUESDAY, APRIL 12, 1892.



ALBERT WILLIAMS.

alias of Deeming

Our picture of Williams is from a portrait which was taken shortly after his arrival at



Sept. 1894

A vintage, sepia-toned oval portrait of a woman. She is wearing a wide-brimmed hat with a dark band and a large, light-colored feather. Her hair is styled in an updo. She is wearing a high-collared coat with a large, light-colored bow at the neck. The coat has a dark, patterned skirt or lower section. The portrait is set against a dark, textured background.

Photo by D. WHYTE, Inverness.

Photo by D. WHITE, Inverness.

Dying

1897

| Drums   | Dwights      | Deficiencies      |
|---------|--------------|-------------------|
| 7 Bay   | 2000         | 347.1.3           |
| into    | 26880        | 2624.17.1         |
| Manufa  | 35640        | 27875.---         |
|         | <u>64520</u> | <u>48846.18.4</u> |
| Balance |              | <u>15673.1.8</u>  |
|         |              | <u>64520.---</u>  |

Drum 12  
Register - 6 Decm  
1898.

For some time past (the "Times" writes) the drink question has been exciting among thoughtful persons in Belgium serious reflections, and the figures collected by M. Jules Le Jeune, ex-Minister of Justice, certainly justify them. The population of Belgium is still less than seven millions, although it will soon pass that total, but it can boast of 198,000 wine and beer shops, or one for every thirty-five persons, women and children included. The total drink bill of the country is valued per annum at £26,000,000 sterling. One-third of that sum is represented by gin in its several marketable forms alone. The compiler of these figures, the accuracy of which cannot be impeached, has no difficulty in showing that this expenditure does not represent all the loss to the country. To it have to be added the loss of time, the deterioration in the quality of the work, and the absolute incapacity for work that follow in the train of excessive drinking. But M. Le Jeune seeks to rivet public attention on the subject by producing further statistics to show that in 74 per cent. of the cases of convictions in Criminal Courts the cause of the crime is drink; that 79 per cent. of the paupers living in the State were drunkards; that 80 per cent. of the suicides have a similar origin; and, finally, that 45 per cent. of the lunatics were victims to what is called the alcohol habit. If the drink question reveals a serious flaw in the prosperity of Belgium, it must also be allowed that many of her public men are fully alive to the peril, and seeking to combat it.



# DREYFUS AGAIN.

## SURVEY OF THE NEW EVIDENCE.

### WILL COLONEL SCHWARZKOPPEN SPEAK?

July 1898  
["Daily Chronicle" Special.]

The "National Review" is again on the Dreyfus track, and the article by Mr. L. T. Maxse, which is about to appear, will probably prove not less stimulative of opinion than the previous article by Mr. Conybeare. Wearisome though the subject has generally become, there are signs—not least, Père Didon's amazing pronouncement for a military dictatorship—that the Dreyfus case, far from having reached its conclusion, will exercise a decisive influence on the future of the Republic.

What Mr. Maxse gives is a merciless and evidently inspired criticism of the new evidence cited against Dreyfus by M. G. Cavaignac—for the old evidence of the bordereau has been tacitly abandoned—and whatever opinions any reader may entertain as to the actual question of guilt or innocence, there can, among reasonable people, be but one opinion as to the cogency of the arguments with which Mr. Maxse disposes of the new incriminatory evidence.

Firstly, M. Cavaignac cited two letters, written by Major Panizzardi, the Italian Military Attaché, which involved the guilt of a certain "D." With regard to these two letters there is on record the evidence of two heads of the Intelligence Department, Colonels Henry and Picquart, that the "D" letters have nothing whatever to do with Dreyfus; and this evidence, quite apart from Major Panizzardi's statements to the same effect, renders M. Cavaignac's inferences futile. Besides, common sense points in the same direction, for in an affair of such extreme danger it is antecedently far more probable that the symbol chosen for designating the traitor would be one which supplied no clue to his identity.

Then there was the third letter, purporting to be from Colonel Schwarzkoppen, the German Military Attaché, in which Dreyfus' name was written in full. On this point Mr. Maxse's remarks appear decisive. The absurd pigeon French, in which the letter is couched, might come from a Haytien, but cannot possibly have come from a man like Schwarzkoppen, who, even when he arrived in Paris six years ago, was already a perfect master of the French language.

Lastly, M. Cavaignac cited the so-called confession of Dreyfus to Capt. Lebrun Renault, with regard to which it is to be observed that although soon after Dreyfus' degradation the report was current that such a confession had been made, yet that Casimir-Perier, then President, has stated that Lebrun Renault, being called before him at the time, denied that any confession had been made whatever. Further, there is the evidence of the Governor of the gaol where Dreyfus was confined, that Lebrun Renault had no opportunity to receive any such confession. Moreover, it is at least a highly suspicious circumstance that the "confession" was only added to the Dreyfus dossier last year, at the time of the Zola trial.

In short, that Dreyfus' judges honestly believed him guilty there is no good ground for doubting (in spite of the extraordinary course which was subsequently taken by the president, Colonel Paty du Clam); but also it is certain that in this conviction of his guilt they overleapt those often irksome legal forms without which, as long experience has shown, justice cannot be preserved in its reality. The chief piece of evidence on which they condemned Dreyfus has, as said before, now been tacitly abandoned, and the letters and confession which have been substituted in order to sustain the verdict have been subjected to no scrutiny in a court of law. Guilty or not guilty, justice demands that Dreyfus should have a fresh trial.

most important part of Mr. Maxse's undoubtedly that in which he does the latest volunteered evidence of Panizzardi, who has testified to the existence of Colonel Schwarzkoppen with Esterhazy, and to the non-existence of Schwarzkoppen with Dreyfus. On this point, one feels that Mr. Maxse has more evidence in his hand than at present he feels at liberty to publish. But, after all, it is now Colonel Schwarzkoppen's evidence rather than Major Panizzardi's that is needed. Will Colonel Schwarzkoppen speak? This is very doubtful. Indirectly he has already testified to Dreyfus' innocence, but there is no suggestion to complement that by proof of Esterhazy's guilt. For one thing, it would be the future hugely increase the difficulty of getting surreptitious information if Germany were to give away one of her instruments. In the second place, the present state of affairs in France suits German interests and except from a purely altruistic there is no reason for Germany to interfere in order to rescue her neighbors from a quandary. Moreover, any further evidence would probably, as before, prove ineffective and be received only with contemptuous scorn.

Above all, the anti-Dreyfus agitation now become an anti-Alsatian one—Dr. himself, Scheurer-Kestner, Reinach, Lepicquart, are all Alsations—and what people of Alsace feel on the subject may be seen from the letters which have recently accompanied their contributions to the "Siècle" subscription, and still more effectively in the recent election, which has transferred two of the Alsatian seats from French representatives to German. Surely one of the most curious ironies of modern history. What twenty-seven years' repressive military government has been unable to effect in conquered provinces, Esterhazy and Paty du Clam are easily effecting from Paris.

MATTHEW DAWSON.  
of years and honours, Matthew Dawson, the world-famed trainer, breathed his last yesterday at Exning, close to Newmarket, at the age of 78. For months he had been declining rapidly, and when drops of some little time ago the end was certain. For some fifty years Matthew Dawson has been before the public as a trainer, and ever once has a breath of suspicion been breathed against his name, nor an idea held by him that he was capable of doing a mean or shady transaction. In fact, his reputation in his profession was only equalled by the sterling honesty with which he carried it out. His father was before him a trainer of racehorses in Scotland, where Matthew and four other brothers—Thomas, Joseph, James, and John—were born. These ultimately came to England, and followed in their father's footsteps and came celebrated trainers. Of these John Dawson alone survives. Thomas and Joseph died as long ago as 1880. I do not propose to go through all the brilliant successes achieved by Matthew Dawson. It was the second half of the seventies that his star was at its zenith, when for the Lord Falmouth he for several years in succession carried all before him. It must be remembered in those days there were "ten thousand pounds, and barring classic events and a few stakes at Ascot was rare indeed to find a stake of £1,000. Yet even under these circumstances Lord Falmouth's winning in 1875 alone were for 1875 £220,000, for £34,000, 1878 £38,000, and 1879 £22,000. For Lord Falmouth he won the St. Leger twice, the Oaks four times, the St. James's three times, and the Two Thousand three times. Derby winners trained by him for other owners were Thormanby, Mr. Merry in 1880 and Melton for Hastings in 1885, and latterly, at the end of his life, Ladas and Sir Visto for Rosebery. I need not, I am sure, write of the extraordinary successes achieved by Mr. Dawson, but the names of the animals who passed through his hands really a history of the turf for the last years. What memories such names Thormanby, Sunbeam, Buckstone, Sea Chief, Liddington, Student, and Dragoon conjure up! Whilst later on, in the month period, we come to Kingcroft, Spinaway, Jannette, Wheel of Fortune, Dutch Oven, Atlantic, Galiard, and body. Since the death of Lord Falmouth we find the veteran associated with names as Melton, The Lambkin, Mr. who, but for being unfortunately for the same year as Ormond, would have made a giant indeed; whilst for the Duke of Devonshire, just prior to making over his nephew, George Dawson, his training establishment, he trained the champion Simon, who, I believe, he considered the best horse he ever passed his hands. For the last 10 years, up training on a large scale, taking the charge of a few of the request of their owners. time he, for Lord Rosebery, above, won two more years with Ladas and one of the old school, and look upon his like again.

## NOTABLE DATES OF THE DREYFUS AFFAIR.

- 1894.
- Oct. 15.—Arrest of Captain Dreyfus.
- Dec. 22.—Condemnation of Captain Dreyfus.
- 1895.
- Jan. 4.—Degradation of Captain Dreyfus.
- Nov. 18.—M. Castelin's Interpellation at Chamber.
- Dispatch of Colonel Picquart to Tunis.
- Colonel Henry Forges a Document with a view Preventing the Revision of the Case.
- 1897.
- July 14.—M. Scheurer-Kestner tells his colleagues the officials of the Senate, that he is Convicted of the Innocence of Dreyfus.
- Oct. 30.—M. Scheurer-Kestner calls on General Billot, Minister of War, on this subject.
- Nov. 14.—The "Veiled Lady" presents Major Esterhazy with a Document from the Dossier of the Dreyfus Affair.
- Nov. 16.—M. Mathieu Dreyfus Accuses Major Esterhazy of being the author of the Bordereau. Major Esterhazy is referred to a Commission of Inquiry.
- Nov. 27.—Colonel Picquart, brought Tunis, is examined by General Billot.
- Nov. 28.—The "Figaro" publishes M. Billot's Letters to Madame de Boulanger.
- Dec. 4.—Interpellation at the Chamber. Billot declares that Dreyfus "is and legally condemned."
- 1898.
- Jan. 8.—Colonel Picquart lodges a Complaint with the "Speranza" and "Blanche" sent to him in Tunis.
- Jan. 10.—Opening of the Court-martial Esterhazy.
- Jan. 11.—Major Esterhazy acquitted.
- Jan. 13.—M. Zola publishes his famous President of the Republic entitled Colonel Picquart is arrested and sent to Bagnères.
- Jan. 18.—General Billot lodges a complaint M. Zola and the "Aurore" newspaper.
- Feb. 7.—Opening of the trial of M. Zola.

MEDIUM IN BLUE  
MILD IN RED  
packets & tins

THE JUDGES IN THE MINORITY.  
The two honest judges who voted for Dreyfus are believed to be Captain Baumann and Major Breton. The latter, says the "Daily News," is a devout Catholic. Before and after the sentence, he is known to have spent a long time at the Cathedral in prayer. Colonel Brogniart, also a good Catholic, believes that everything is subservient to the honour of the army. During the last sitting he kept taking aggressive notes. Profound, a man with a pale face and a wizen countenance, is an

an opposed order under the procedure on the House of Commons, after the bill left a confirmation bill, if a petition was presented against it, it was referred to a joint Committee of both Houses, thus preserving the Parliamentary control of the bill. The House of Lords had previously passed the bill.







June 1902

1902

# THE FINANCIAL POSITION OF AUSTRALIA

The most unsatisfactory part of Australian finance (according to a writer in the *Review of Reviews*) is the failure of the state Treasurers to make the accounts balance, though the revenue has increased marvelously during the past few years. To show this clearly, we append a summary of the revenue and expenditure of the six Commonwealth states for the past 10 years (the revenue being given first in each instance):—1891-2, £25,167,749; '92-3, £21,359,885; '93-4, £23,538,681; '94-5, £23,795,144; '95-6, £24,381,152; '96-7, £25,690,061; '97-8, £26,204,138; '98-9, £27,244,082; '99-1900, £28,685,314; 1900-1, £30,648,351; £31,451,394. The public debt of Australia in 1891 and 1901 respectively is given by Coghlan thus:—New South Wales, £52,950,733; Victoria, £13,638,897; Queensland, £29,457,134; South Australia, £20,347,125; Western Australia, £1,613,594; Tasmania, £7,110,290; total (1891), £155,117,773, (1901) £207,261,918. According to Coghlan the total amount expended on the Government railways to June 30 last exceeds £126,500,000. Now, the latest railway accounts for the whole Commonwealth show a nominal deficit of over £670,000 in the working, and a real deficit of over £800,000, excluding credit taken for services performed and not paid for. That £800,000 represents something like £21,000,000 of capital expended not earning interest, which is taken on Coghlan's basis. So that one in every £6 expended on railways fails to earn any interest at all. The other five-sixths earns interest, and no more. Is not this a serious matter? Our railways form one of the much-talked-of assets and "reproductive" works which are supposed to reduce almost to nothing the incidence of our immense debt. Other departments can be similarly taken. The Post and Telegraph Department, now in the hands of the Federal Government, last year, allowing for interest charges, showed a net loss of close on £300,000, which represents another £80,000,000 capital expenditure not earning interest. The water supply and sewerage it is difficult to deal with accurately, but, approximately, of the £160,000,000 of loan funds applied to so-called reproductive works close on £35,000,000 does not earn interest. The total expended on unproductive works is, approximately, £47,000,000, and the total of the debt directly non-interest bearing is, therefore, £82,000,000—a very heavy load for a country with 3½ millions of inhabitants to bear. In a recent article Coghlan stated that the annual interest and other charges on the public debt of Australasia were £9,578,291, while the actual receipts from reproductive works was £5,122,900 (representing interest on £137,000,000 out of a debt of £250,000,000 for Australasia), leaving the enormous deficit of £4,455,391. Against this, of course, there is a large amount of revenue received indirectly; but the fact remains that a very large, and far too great, proportion of our immense debt is entirely unproductive. Yet can it be said that there has been any tendency to decrease unproductive expenditure, or lessen the burden of taxation? As a fact, the official figures clearly show that on very few occasions has our expenditure of loan moneys on unproductive works been larger than it is at present! The time is near at hand when the people will feel the incidence of the great public debt keenly, and it behoves all who have the interest of Australia at heart to take up this important subject, and force economy on the 14 Parliaments which bless (!) Australia at this particular period.

Harold  
and  
1905

Much the same kind of thing was going on in the other colonies, and the result is that to-day the people of the Commonwealth of Australia owe to the money-lender, privately and publicly, a total of £343,938,000, or £86 16s. 3d. for every man, woman, and child in the Commonwealth. For this we are paying every year the enormous sum of £15,500,000, including £400,000 which absentees draw from the various States. Just look at those figures carefully, and you will get some idea of the great benefits Australia has derived and is deriving from capital.

Financial News  
June 15. 1903  
Shepherd  
and  
D.

| ASW      | Population | Debt        | Amount |
|----------|------------|-------------|--------|
| Vic      | 1,200,000  | 78,487,545  | £56    |
| Queens   | 1,275,000  | 64,874,343  | 58     |
| Sa       | 515,000    | 40,981,117  | 79     |
| Wa       | 366,000    | 27,511,719  | 75     |
| Tasmania | 210,000    | 15,303,160  | 43     |
|          | 175,000    | 9,630,138   | 35     |
|          | 3,881,000  | 236,783,022 | £61    |



## SIR CHARLES G. DUFFY.

### DEATH AT NICE.

LONDON, Feb. 10.

The death occurred yesterday at Nice, at the age of 87, of Sir Charles Gavan Duffy, formerly Speaker of the Legislative Assembly of Victoria.

[Sir Charles Gavan Duffy was born at Monaghan, in the north of Ireland, in the year 1816, his father being a farmer. In his 19th year he went to Dublin to seek his fortune. He obtained a situation as reporter on the "Morning Register," a Dublin daily paper. Soon afterwards he became sub-editor, and later established a paper of his own, the "Vindicator," in the city of Belfast, in which he gave proof of more than ordinary literary ability. He returned to Dublin in 1842, and established the "Nation," in conjunction with Thomas Davis and John Dillon, young men of his own age. This literary trio threw themselves heart and soul into the work, and produced remarkable effects on the Irish mind. Mr. Duffy had the reputation of bringing to light more talent, especially among the peasantry, than any editor of his time. The populace were alternately stimulated by articles, poems, and ballads, till the English Government, becoming alarmed at the success of O'Connell's Repeal meetings, determined on a prosecution of O'Connell, Duffy, and others. In 1844 they were tried in Dublin, and sentenced to 12 months' imprisonment, for sedition. The conviction, however, was set aside on appeal to the House of Lords. In 1846 O'Connell quarrelled with the Young Ireland party, and they established the Irish Confederation, of which Mr. Duffy was one of the founders. He was tried, with the other leaders of that body, for treason felony in 1848, but after four indictments it was found impossible to procure a conviction. He then revived the "Nation," which had been suppressed, and opposed Sir Thomas Redington, Under-Secretary for Ireland in the Government which had prosecuted him, and defeated that gentleman at New Ross, in July, 1852. The defection of a large section of the independent Irish party induced him to resign his seat in Parliament, when he emigrated to Australia, where he arrived on January 28, 1856. For a short time he practised at the bar, but he was soon induced to enter politics. The new constitution had just at this time been established, and Mr. Duffy was prevailed upon to become a candidate for the first Parliament elected under it. So general was the desire to see him take part in public life that the qualification necessary for a member—£2,000 in freehold property—was raised by public subscription, a total sum being obtained of £5,000, of which £2,000 was given in Sydney, where the people had been very desirous that he should settle. The money was invested in the purchase of a freehold estate at Hawthorn. Mr. Duffy stood, and was elected at the head of the poll for Villiers and Heytesbury. He assisted in turning out the Haines Government in the early part of 1857, and was included in the administration which was formed by Mr. O'Shanassy, accepting the office of Commissioner of Public Works. He held other portfolios until 1871, when he became Premier. In 1873 he was appointed. At the commencement of the Parliament of 1877 he was elected Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, an office which he filled with great ability till his retirement on the election of the new Parliament in 1880. At the close of that year he returned to England, where he published his autobiography of the Young Ireland party, covering the period from 1840 to 1850. Duffy is a man of culture, of literary ability, and possessed of no mean powers of eloquence, and he also gained distinction as a writer, and as a graceful and eloquent orator. He was, up to the time of his death, in receipt of a pension of £1,000 a year from the state of Victoria as an ex-officio holder, having held office for two years under the provision of the Constitution Act, which has since been abolished. Sir C. Duffy was thrice married, and leaves a family, three of whom—Mr. J. G. Duffy, M.L.A., Mr. Frank Duffy, K.C., and Mr. G. Duffy, Clerk of the House of Representatives—are well known in Victoria.]

## THE LATE JOHN DARLING, £67,500.

The will of the late Mr. John Darling has been lodged for probate, and the estate is sworn not to exceed £67,500. Deceased's widow and Messrs. John and Joseph Darling have been appointed trustees.

The deceased has bequeathed all his household effects and £150 to his widow, and directs that the trustees shall convert the real estate into money; set apart £16,000 to be invested in authorized securities, and pay the income therefrom to her. On her death the £16,000 is to be divided equally between deceased's eight children—John, Robert, James, George, Charles, Alfred, Joseph, and Frank Darling, and Isabella Hall.

Out of the balance of the estate the following payments are to be made:—

- £8,000 to John Darling.
- £6,000 to George Darling.
- £7,000 to Charles Alfred Darling.
- £6,000 to Robert Darling.
- £5,000 to Frank Darling; and
- £4,000 to Isabella Hall.

Mr. W. J. Hill, manager in Adelaide for Messrs. J. Darling & Son, is to receive £500 "as a mark of friendship and appreciation of his faithful services."

Special provisions are made in the will in respect to the bequests to Isabella Hall and Robert and Frank Darling.

The following bequests are made to religious, philanthropic, and public institutions:—Stow Memorial Church, £200; Home for Incurables, £100; South Australian Institution for the Blind and Deaf and Dumb (Incorporated) at Brighton, £100; Dumb Institution, Wright street, £50; Children's Hospital, £100; South Australian Female Refuge, Norwood, £100; Young Women's Christian Association, £50; and Aborigines' Friends' Association, £50.

The pecuniary legacies include £100 and £200 respectively to deceased's sisters—Margaret Harvey, of Edinburgh, Scotland, and Jane Macpherson, of Glanville; £200 to James Darling (nephew), Kadina; £250 to Mrs. John Darling, Glanville; £100 to Agnes Miller, Glen Osmond road; £100 to Maria Edwards, Edwardstown; £200 to W. Knox Patterson, manager for Messrs. J. Darling & Son at Gawler; £50 to Mrs. Ferguson, Norwood; and £50 to the Rev. Joseph Robertson, late of Stow Church, Adelaide.

The remainder of the estate, after payment of the various bequests and legacies, is to be held in trust by the trustees.

## THE LATE MR. W. H. DUNCAN.

WILL PROVED AT £84,000.

### CHARITABLE BEQUESTS.

The will of the late Mr. Walter Hughes Duncan, M.P., who died at sea between Port Said and Colombo on May 12, while returning from England to South Australia, has been proved at £84,000. The trustees and executors are Messrs. John Gordon (of Adelaide), and John W. Bakewell, and James R. Corpe (of North Adelaide). The estate known as Mernowie, consisting of 1,880 acres, is bequeathed to Mrs. Duncan during her widowhood, after which it will become the absolute property of Mr. W. Andrew Duncan, who is also to receive £2,000. An annuity of £2,000 is bequeathed to the deceased's widow, but should she remarry that sum will be reduced by half. Provision is made which will enable her at her death to bequeath £10,000 to whomsoever she chooses.

#### —Personal Bequests.—

The sum of £2,000 is bequeathed to the trustees to invest and to pay the income to Mrs. Adelaide Jane Whetham, sister of Mrs. Duncan, during her life. At her death the capital is to be equally divided between her daughters Elsie and Stephanie. Janet Elizabeth and Helen Chambers Duncan, half-sisters of Mr. Duncan, are bequeathed £1,000 each. Annuities of £50 are to be paid during their lifetime to Mr. Duncan's sister-in-law (Mary Elizabeth Good), and his cousins Betsy, Euphemia, Christine, and Charlotte, daughters of the late Mr. William Butter, of Upper Kenley, Fifeshire, Scotland.

#### —Charitable Bequests.—

The following bequests have been made to charitable institutions:—£5,000 to the committee for the time being of the cottage homes for the aged, infirmed, and widows, to be applied in the erection of buildings and their maintenance, provided that such buildings bear the deceased gentleman's name.

- Adelaide Hospital, £1,000.
- Home for Incurables, £500.
- Kapunda Hospital, £250.
- Burra Hospital, £250.
- Presbyterian Assembly Church of South Australia, £250.
- Church of England, £250.

#### —The Residue.—

The residue of the trust funds in the hands of the trustees, after all legacies and bequests have been satisfied, is to be divided in equal shares to the children who have attained, or shall attain, the age of 21 of the Hon. J. J. Duncan, M.L.C., Mrs. Eliza Robina Gordon, and Mrs. Sophia Richmond Hanley. All legacies and bequests, &c., will be free of succession and other duties.



Dr. Walter Duffield's interest in the firm of W. Duffield & Co.  
Miller & Merchant Adelaide, from 31. Oct. 82 to May.  
1887.

On 1st November 1882 W. Duffield & Co. sold their properties &  
 business to the Adelaide Milling and Mercantile Co.  
 for £60500. paid for in scrip 12100 shares @ 5/- fully  
 paid up -

1882

Balance Sheet of W. Duffield & Co. on 1st Novem. 82 shews  
 as follows -

Sundry Stock and Amounts due. 72890. 14. 9.  
 Adelaide Milling Co's shares.

12500 @ 5/- 60500. 0. 0

deduct -

132390. 14. 9

Liabilities

100038. 17. 3

in favor of Assets

33351. 17. 6

Dr. Walter Duffield's share.

17 1/2%

5836. 11. 6.

less his private indebtedness

61. 8. 8

£

5775. 2. 10

1883.

Balance Sheet of W. Duffield & Co. on 1st November 1883. shews as follows -

Sundry Stock and amounts due. 18143. 14. 5

Adelaide Milling Co's shares -

paid up. 59153. 11. 6

Contributing

13724. 6. 3.

72877. 17. 9

deduct -

91021. 2. 2

Liabilities

72877. 17. 9

in favor of Assets

18143. 14. 5

Dr. Walter Duffield's share

17 1/2%

less his private indebtedness.

3175. 1. 4

524. 6

£ 2650. 15. 4



Balance Sheet of W. Duffield & Co. on 1 November 1884 shows as follows.

|                                 |                |                        |
|---------------------------------|----------------|------------------------|
| Sundry Stock & Amounts due      | 14,465. 17. 8  |                        |
| Adelaide Milling Co. Shares     |                |                        |
| paid up                         | 58,936. 14. 11 |                        |
| contributing                    | <u>9582</u>    | 68,518. 14. 11         |
| deduct                          |                | <u>82,984 12. 7</u>    |
| Liabilities                     |                | <u>70,683. 12. 8</u>   |
| in favor of Assets              |                | <u>12,300 : 19. 11</u> |
| W. Walter Duffields share. 17½% |                | 2,152 : 13. 6          |
| add his private credit.         |                | <u>4,505 : 8. 2</u>    |
|                                 |                | <u>£ 6,658 1 : 8</u>   |

1885

Balance Sheet of W. Duffield & Co. on 1st November 1885 shows -

|                                 |                |                        |
|---------------------------------|----------------|------------------------|
| Sundry Stock and Amounts due.   | 11,577 : 2 : 6 |                        |
| Adelaide Milling Co. shares -   |                |                        |
| paid up                         | 58,936. 14. 11 |                        |
| contributing                    | <u>9582.</u>   | 68,518. 14. 11         |
| deduct                          |                | <u>80,095 : 17 : 5</u> |
| Liabilities                     |                | <u>81,628. 6. 11</u>   |
| balance of liabilities.         |                | <u>1532. 9. 6</u>      |
| W. Walter Duffields share. 17½% |                | 268 : 3 : 8            |
| deduct his private credit       |                | <u>5122. 1. 5</u>      |
|                                 |                | <u>£ 4,853 17 : 9</u>  |



- 3 -

The Executors of the late W. Duffield having paid off the Bank overdraft, they become the principal creditors -  
 Wm Malcolm became insolvent in January 1886  
 Frank Makin became insolvent in January 1887

Balance Sheet of W. Duffield & Co. - in May 1887 shewed

Liabilities

|                                   |                  |
|-----------------------------------|------------------|
| Executors of the late W. Duffield | 52.525. 6. 3.    |
| Frank Makin                       | 26.710. 19. 6    |
| W. Walter Duffield.               | 5371. 11. 11     |
| Sundry Small Creditors.           | <u>663. 0. 5</u> |
|                                   | 85.270 .18 .1    |

Assets

|                                                |                     |
|------------------------------------------------|---------------------|
| Stock & Amounts due.                           | 1.110. 11. 5        |
| Wm Malcolm his <sup>private</sup> indebtedness | 6701. 6. 3          |
| Adelaide Millington share                      |                     |
| paid up                                        | 58936. 14. 11       |
| contributing                                   | 9582. 0. 0.         |
|                                                | <u>7.811 .17 .8</u> |
|                                                | <u>77.459 .0 .5</u> |

The Executors bear

|                                                     |                      |
|-----------------------------------------------------|----------------------|
| their proportion of liabilities - $17\frac{1}{2}\%$ | 13.555. 6. 7         |
| also one half F. Makin do                           | 7.684. 11. 11        |
| one quarter Wm Malcolm do                           | <u>7.484. 15. 1</u>  |
| less                                                | 28.724. 13. 7        |
| their credit balance.                               | <u>52.525. 6. 3.</u> |

£ 23.800 .12 .8

W. Walter Duffield bears

|                                                 |                     |
|-------------------------------------------------|---------------------|
| his proportion of liabilities $17\frac{1}{2}\%$ | 13.555. 6. 7        |
| also one half F. Makin do                       | 7.684. 11. 11       |
| one quarter Wm Malcolm do                       | <u>7.484. 15. 1</u> |
| less                                            | 28.724. 13. 7       |
| his credit balance -                            | <u>5371. 11. 11</u> |

£ 23.353 .1 .8



Balance Sheet May 1887 of the firm of  
W Duffield & Co

Frank Makin

his proportion of liabilities.  $77.459:0:5 = 35\% = 27.110:13:2$

one half of Wm Malcolm's indebtedness.  $29.939:0:4 = 14.969:10:2$

42.080 3 4

less his credit balance

26.710:19:6

F. Makin liability

£ 15.369 3 10

Wm Malcolm

his proportion of liabilities  $77.459:0:5 = 30\%$

add his private indebtedness

23.237:14:1

6.701. 6. 3

£ 29.939 0:4

Members of the firm of W. Duffield & Co are

Executors of the late W Duffield  $17\frac{1}{2}\%$

Frank Makin  $35\%$

W. Walter Duffield  $17\frac{1}{2}\%$

William Malcolm  $30\%$



1883

D. W. Duffield's  
Interest in firm of  
W. Duffield & Co  
May

27.11.1883  
14.8.83  
26.10.83  
21.3.83

23.3.83  
10.1.83  
2.11.83

Members of the firm of W. Duffield & Co  
President of the late W. Duffield  
Frank W. Duffield  
W. Duffield  
William W. Duffield

12.5.83  
10.5.83  
17.5.83  
20.5.83



## WILSON OF CRUMMOCK.

Believing that there must be many interested in the career—one of early vicissitude, of final conquest of fate—of the above mentioned gentleman so intimately connected with our town and so keenly concerned for its welfare, we intend to cull—with the kind permission of Miss Shedden Dobie of Morishill—a few extracts from the Memorial Volume written by her father Mr James Dobie in 1838 and privately printed for the editor, Mr John Shedden Dobie, in 1896.

### PART VII.

Early in 1815 Robert Shedden returned to India. He was accompanied to London by his uncle, who paid his passage to India, and got him to sit for his portrait in miniature which Mr Wilson brought down as a present to Mrs Shedden.

Mr Wilson bought a field adjoining his recent purchase from Andrew Gibson, baker in town, for £400. The barn and wadding-house standing thereon he removed. He erected a stone wall and laid both fields down in grass. His sister Miss Jenny took charge of his household and his equipment consisted of a horse and gig, a manservant, two female servants, and a gardener. Everything about his house was plain, neat, and substantial. There was nothing he disliked so much as show.

Mr James Dobie was married 18th December, 1815, to Margaret Shedden and they took up house in a modest way in a small mansion in Towphead, which had been occupied by Mr William Kerr of the Gate-end family. Here were born their two eldest sons:—James, who became a W.S. in 1839 and died next year; and John Shedden born St. Valentine's Day, 1819.

On 9th January, 1816, there was a house-heating at Crummock—a merry meeting. Mr Montgomery visited at least once a week, but, as he had a strong attachment to his own bed, he almost invariably walked home (to Bogston) in the evening. Mr Wilson soon showed a desire to be useful to the neighbourhood. The old Courthouse of Beith, which stood in the Whang, had long been in a state of complete disrepair. The lower part of it was occupied as a stable, and a large dunghill stood in front of it upon the public street. The state of the building attracted Mr Wilson's notice. He got a subscription paper prepared and put himself down for 30 guineas. His brother gave 20, and Mr Shedden 10. Dr and Mrs Patrick gave handsomely and so did the neighbouring justices and many non-resident heritors and others connected with the place. The principal shopkeepers all subscribed in response to Mr Wilson's personal appeal. The house was to be of two storeys—the upper to form a hall to be used as a Court-room for the Justices, for public meetings, and as a news room; the lower to consist of shops, the rents of which were to keep the fabric in repair, and the surplus to go for some public purpose. A lockup for confining delinquents was a necessary adjunct. The foundation stone was laid by Mr Wilson with Masonic honours on 22nd May, 1817. There was a dinner of the subscribers who showed their appreciation of such a handsome addition to the amenity of the town. Mr Wilson was elected *preses* of the committee of management, and subsequently gave £32 additional to assist in clearing the buildings. He also gave a marble mantelpiece to the hall.

In January, 1818, died Mrs Shedden from injuries received when stepping from a gig.

At Whitsunday same year Mr Dobie purchased from Mrs Montgomerie of Craighouse the house in Strand which had belonged to Mrs Wilson of Barrodger—the Muckle Hoose already mentioned. The price was £320, of which Mr Wilson paid £200 and offered to execute any repairs.

Dr Robert Wilson (Mr Dobie's uncle) returned from India in 1817. He had resided at Lucknow, and had been surgeon to the King of Oude and was held in high estimation there. In the service of the E. I. Co. he had

ained the rank of Superintendent Surgeon. He should have been mentioned that in 1815 Mr Borland married Miss Charlotte Roche of Grangehill whom he had met at Cheltenham. Borland was disappointed in the amount of her estate and on his proposing to enter on a commercial career in Glasgow Mr Wilson gave him £1000 with advice to be cautious.

The repairs to Mr Dobie's house cost more than had been anticipated, but Mr Wilson cheerfully paid the whole amount to £1000.

Mr Adam whose unfortunate speculations compelled him to leave Garpel was shortly after named factor on the Seaforth estates and removed with his family to the Island of Lewis.

In 1822 Miss Wilson of Bogston died at Crummock as the result of falling down a stair there during a visit at sacrament time. Mr Wilson was a beneficiary under her will but with his characteristic generosity he divided the sum—£498—amongst Mrs. Adam, Mrs. Dobie, Mrs. Barr, and Mr Borland.

In April, 1822, died Dr Wilson leaving large fortunes to his relatives, including an annuity of £100 to his nephew, John Fulton of Grangehill. Mr Dobie's brother was to assume the name of Wilson and succeed to his legacy at the age of twenty-five.

In the same month died Miss Patrick of Trearne in Edinburgh, very much regretted.

John Fulton of Grangehill was the son of Mr Dobie's mother by a previous marriage. He entered as ensign in the 20th Regiment of Foot and was in the expeditions to Holland and Egypt. He rose to the rank of Lieutenant. Returning home he married in 1804 Catherine, only daughter of Mr McLellan, minister of Beith, and, retiring from the army, settled on his property of Grangehill where he built a comfortable mansion-house, with suitable offices and gardens, and laid off his grounds and plantations with considerable taste. He had a fine property in the Abbey Parish of Paisley which abounded with excellent coal. But he was what Mr Dobie designates "a foolish fellow," and in a few years the estate was sold to Mr Baac Legg, an English merchant whose only daughter was married to Captain Charles Hope Reid of the Royal Navy.

(To be continued.)



Game Killed on Drumtochty Castle  
from 11<sup>th</sup> August to 28<sup>th</sup> October  
1903

|              |     |
|--------------|-----|
| Grouse       | 366 |
| Blackgame    | 20  |
| Partridges   | 80  |
| Pheasants    | 19  |
| Capercaillie | 3   |
| Woodcock     | 1   |
| Snipe        | 2   |
| Wild Duck    | 1   |
| Red Deer     | 2   |
| Roe Deer     | 20  |
| Brown Hares  | 22  |
| Blue Hares   | 38  |
| Rabbits      | 184 |
| Total        | 758 |



# English Vis As.

In 9 Elder RBA  
 arrived June 1854 arrived June 1854  
 left Nov 1856 left August 1860  
 Ret. July 1861 Ret. July 1861  
 left March 1869 left Jan 1873  
 Ret. April 1871 Ret. Dec 1874  
 left Oct. 1877 left May 1879  
 Ret. May 1879 Ret. March 1881  
 Left April 1881 left Nov 24 1883  
 Ret. April 1882 Ret. April 14 1885

In April 1883  
 In Elder had  
 been actually resident  
 19 years 3 months  
 R Barrohardt  
 23 years 1 month  
 Joannu

von Treason  
 arrived in  
 the colony  
 in 1853  
 and in  
 1883  
 had never  
 left

Left Nov. 1888  
 Ret. March 1891

von Treason went on a trip to  
 England May 1887

John Ellis left 14 Nov 1891 8 months away  
 with 18 Nov 1891

150.000 Cash  
 120.000 Benara 550000 acres  
 100.000 Fine Acres 40000  
 50.000 Malaga 25000

420.000

7 Daughters 10.000 270000  
 John (son) 100000  
 M. Ellis 30000  
 J. C. Ellis 40000  
 Challis 270.000  
 420.000

## Education lands

There is a letter in von Treason lands  
 agreement with Surveyor General as to  
 fencing see Correspondence 1883

## Education lands

The promise made by the Education Board  
 to delay fencing is confirmed  
 The lands comprised in my leases  
 are to be offered 18 mos before  
 expiring leases.

1892  
 Total  
 2000 x 4 x  
 17. Bus. 110 x 0  
 Bus. 4 L 88 x 10  
 M. F. 0 x 10  
 I. F. 1 x 10 x 10  
 Parat 0 x 10  
 Bell 0 x 10



Dean & Co's tomb  
 "Dexteriorum victoris Hierosolymam Proficiscentos"  
 For Barr Smith's tomb  
 "Diversis itineribus Hierosolymam pervenimus"

Eldersfield & Co Limited. Interest on  
 Lloyd writes on 19 Nov. note  
 1<sup>st</sup> There is £77.450 due in building & goodwill  
 2<sup>nd</sup> interest on merchandise & picked goods

George Elders' summer house at Knock see S.

with Elders' with right London

on 18<sup>th</sup> August Stewenham writes

The balance of Estlin's a/c offering is 3266.12.7 to credit

This amount includes all payments etc & his horse also over  
 whittings amounting 896.1.4 to his credit

on 3<sup>rd</sup> Oct he writes that 9 months before 2418.7.4 on

the 30<sup>th</sup> of Sep as per a/c enclosed

to Elders' & Co's a/c balance  
 31. Dec. 1889.

|                         |                     |
|-------------------------|---------------------|
| Post & Dunning's profit | 2004.6.11           |
| Consign Commission      | 1646.17.11          |
| Merchandise             | 322.8.5             |
| Imported goods          | 150.0.0             |
| Shops Commission        | 1776.9.8            |
| R & O Commission        | 1014.1.2            |
| open policies           | 300.0.0             |
| Commission              | 981.16.0            |
| Exchange                | 787.16.9            |
| Interest                | 3000.0.0            |
|                         | <u>11,988.16.10</u> |
| Rent Comm.              | 266.19.1            |
| Wool                    | 14625.15.6          |
| Wheat                   | 50.1.6              |
| Stocks                  | 11188.6.3           |
| Rent                    | 104.5.10            |
| Wool Sweepings          | 136.7.4             |
| London                  | <u>467.15.5</u>     |

|                          |                   |
|--------------------------|-------------------|
| Balance from last year   | 38823.7.9         |
| 1889. Dividend 3584.14.6 | 50264.12.10       |
| Expenses 16596.5.4       |                   |
| Old Bal & others         | 20628.2.11        |
| Person 447.3.1           |                   |
|                          | <u>28636.5.11</u> |

of people  
 MR WOOLNER, R.  
 bust of Sir Thomas  
 phant prince and lav  
 mately associated  
 Though Sir Thomas' volum  
 record of his enterprises and vast  
 ave the ... during the sitting  
 to ... formation on th  
 to ... many  
 "All  
 next qu  
 all in Que  
 Zealand. In So  
 reckon not by mil  
 wonder that  
 nous possessions and  
 sheep farming, ostrich  
 camels for India, and  
 resses it, had no time  
 enough well advanced in middle age, judg  
 from his bust, he is still one of the most eligib  
 bachelors at present in England. The bust which  
 represents much time and care, has been to th  
 Academy, and indeed is the only work  
 Mr Woolner sends to the spring exhib  
 The head and face are massive, and ex  
 great energy, practical ability, and true  
 character.



# T.B. Public Reports

Music 20 Medical 20 Cathedral 4 Prince Alfred 4 way 2 <sup>ymc</sup> strains 2 Blind 2  
 Hospital 3 Seamen 2 P. Augusta 1 City 4. 1 Convalescent 1 Strangers 1 Children 2 Gladys 1  
 Barnard 2 Persley 6 Chalmers 2 2002 Mable 2 Geographical 2 Pictures 20 worth 25  
 86-10 <sup>max</sup> 4 2a 4 837 <sup>you</sup> 75 am 5 <sup>chopman</sup> 452 <sup>with</sup> 6 am 1 <sup>stop</sup> 5th 1 2nd 1

Collyer's North 21. 1889

|                |               |
|----------------|---------------|
| Galahad's Ind. | 5824          |
| merchandise    | 1060          |
| Post           | 1184          |
| Baker          | 420           |
| Kapman 2a      | 150           |
| Coopers depart | 2392          |
| Stock          | 2711          |
| Broken bill    | 456           |
| Augusta        | 500           |
| Narracoorte    | 226           |
| Hemelton       | 600           |
|                | <u>15.520</u> |

Esth C Bank  
 April 18/3

|                  |                     |
|------------------|---------------------|
| Joanna           | 130.13-1            |
| Mabel            | 368.17-2            |
| Jean             | 510.8-10            |
| Tomasso          | 214.8.3             |
| Esch old         | 2263.8-9            |
| Accounts current | 3487.16.1           |
| Drops Joanna     | 5000.-              |
| T Elder          | 15000               |
| R B L            | 15000               |
| Total            | <u>F 38487.16.1</u> |

For exact debentures see B1

Originals should see M. within each

| English Stocks & Investments | Stock     | Cash      | Present Price | Loss |
|------------------------------|-----------|-----------|---------------|------|
| Midland 3pts                 | 1666.13.4 | 1694.0.4  |               |      |
| " 4"                         | 1350.-    | 1738.3.9  |               |      |
| G. Northern 3"               | 3000.-    | 3006.7.11 |               |      |
| L. Northern 4"               | 2000.-    | 2690.6.3  |               |      |
| " 4"                         | 2650.-    | 3486.16.1 |               |      |
| St. Western 5.               | 1300.-    | 2076.19.7 |               |      |
| " 4 1/2                      | 2600.-    | 3843.13.9 |               |      |
| Consols 2 3/4                | 5000.-    | 4868.15.3 |               |      |
| Victorian 4                  | 5000.-    | 5587.10.3 |               |      |
| Sa. Land 250 shares          | 15150.5.2 | 15150.5.2 |               |      |
| E.R. Powder 100              | 531.13.-  | 531.13.-  |               |      |
| Dagobert 100                 | 1018.18.7 | 1018.18.7 |               |      |
| De Beers 50                  | 838.8.4   | 838.8.4   |               |      |

Buy 1st Australian Bank  
 45000 shares @ 20 = 900000  
 So called Reserve 310000  
1.210000  
 valued to new bank 450.000

Therefore taken off 450000  
 The loss on accounts  
 estimated 50000 more  
 required to cover loss

The Capital of the Bank  
 45.000 shares @ 25 = 1.125.000

Thus assets from old bank 450000  
 Cash 225000  
 Calls on shareholders 337.500  
 12.10% share 562.500  
1.175.000

The whole of the Bank's  
 assets valued @ 450000  
 which with 225000  
 Capital to bank 675000  
 Calls to be met 337500  
1.012.500  
 Liability on calls  
 12.10% share 562.500

Liability 990000



London 1894

Some extracts from J. Ellis's statement

His claim on Ashbury is £96819.12.11  
 New Zealand Banks advance 48000  
 Ashbury's debt 25475  
 Trustees principal 41560  
 And the interest 4156 45716

In their statement  
 the land is  
 valued at 6.107  
 per acre  
 and with  
 Ashbury's claim  
 John Ellis  
 & Co. solicitors

Our claim 40000

We have nothing to pay against it of £  
 but there is reserve in bank £

1700 { House 2500 mortgage of £a. 300 Ashbury Bonds 2000  
 11,900 { other Bonds 2000 mortgage of Canada 987.15.6  
 9,220.15.11 { of. before & after on a mortgage of 1035.15.6  
 20,120.13.11 { in 8 weeks purchased stock & £ per 201.8.4  
 Cash at Commercial Bank & Co. 197.14

Eng & Scot Bank  
 Remittable debentures 1.157.500  
 Interminable " 1.157.500  
 Insured stocks 2.315.000  
Loans & Bank £4,630,000

T.E. committee from  
 8 Jan. 1896

# Statement of payments in respect of Elder Scholarship of Music at Royal College of Music, London.

|        |      |                                       |      |                              |
|--------|------|---------------------------------------|------|------------------------------|
| Nov 25 | 1886 | to Draft favor of Sir A. Relyth       | 5000 |                              |
| Dec 33 | 1887 | " " C. Morley                         | 50   |                              |
| Jan 7  | 1889 | " " of Royal College of Music         | 50   | Fincher                      |
| Jan 17 | 1889 | " Passage money Miss Mack to London   | 70   |                              |
| Jan 38 | 1890 | " Cheque to Sir Geo. Grove            | 50   |                              |
| May 13 | 1891 | " Order favor " "                     | 50   |                              |
| Jan 23 | 1891 | " Passage money Miss Porter to London | 50   |                              |
| Feb 30 |      | " " Miss Mack from " "                | 40   |                              |
| Oct 1  |      | " Royal College of Music to " "       | 50   |                              |
| Nov 1  |      | " " " " " "                           | 50   |                              |
| Nov 14 | 1893 | " " " " " "                           | 50   |                              |
| Jan 12 | 1894 | By " Miss Porter's balance ret?       |      |                              |
|        |      | Balance total expenditure             | 3560 | 14<br>2545<br>349519<br>3560 |

5/6/97



Knock Castle

Died 21-July 1897, in  
his 81 years (old man)

The last letter I got from him  
was dated 17 June 1887.

The last letter I wrote to him  
was dated 9<sup>th</sup> of Aug 1897

T. E. Elder, Banbury  
Sir Thomas's nephew  
The first meeting of the creditors of Mr. T. E. Elder, described as of Wedmore Lodge, Remenham Hill, Henley-on-Thames, no occupation, was held on Wednesday. The receiving order was made on the debtor's  
admitted  
1897

THE LATE MR GEORGE ELDER  
OF KNOCK CASTLE.

It is with sincere regret that I have to announce the death of this esteemed country gentleman and prominent Ayrshire Liberal. Although Mr Elder was rather more than 80 years of age, he enjoyed wonderfully good health till recently. The sudden death of his wife (at Buxton) about nine months ago gave him a great shock, but he bore up bravely under the heavy blow, and he was able to drive through Largs so recently as eight days ago. For the last three or four days, however, the end was apparently very imminent, and he passed peacefully away about one o'clock yesterday morning at his home, Knock Castle, Largs. Mr Elder was native of Kirkcaldy. Going to Australia in the days when colonial enterprise of the right sort of infrequently met with speedy and ample reward, he quickly made a fortune, when he returned home

to settle on the West Coast, and as Knock Castle (which had been built only a short time before by Mr Robert Steele, the famous Greenock ship-builder, for his own use), was in the market, he bought it and henceforth made it his home. Knock Castle, besides being one of the most beautiful houses in itself, is one of the most charmingly situated on the shores of the Firth of Clyde, and there for more than forty years Mr Elder lived the life of the country gentleman. Of fine presence, gracious and polished manners, cultured mind, eloquent tongue, and wide and liberal sympathies, Mr Elder was specially well fitted for living such a life, and he was respected and admired by the whole community. An ardent and progressive Liberal from his youth, Mr Elder was one of the very few men of his class in the neighbourhood who remained staunch to the Liberal cause at the Home Rule Bill upheaval. For many years the people of North Ayrshire generally, and of Largs in particular, cherished the hope that he might some day allow himself to be nominated for a seat in Parliament, and it was thought his masterly grip of affairs, and his fine natural eloquence, would have made him a success in the House of Commons, but his own tastes did not lie towards public life in its larger aspects. He was president for many years back of the Liberal Association of North Ayrshire, but he did not take any very important public part in the politics of the day, which his friends Mr Cocran, Patrick, &c., were largely in an open secret that it

The first meeting of the creditors of Mr. T. E. Elder, described as of Wedmore Lodge, Remenham Hill, Henley-on-Thames, no occupation, was held on Wednesday. The receiving order was made on the debtor's petition. It appears that the debtor was for some years an active partner in the firm of A. L. Elder & Co., Australian commission merchants, but in 1892 he became a sleeping partner, and then engaged himself in Australian mining ventures. He was a director of the West Australian Minerals and Finance Company, and he afterwards applied all the cash he could obtain in developing the properties, and was content to receive shares in exchange for the cash. He has filed accounts showing gross debts £140,663 9s. 11d., of which £22,818 12s. is unsecured, and assets £39,720 7s. 5d. His main asset consists of his share of the estate of his relative, the late Sir Thomas Elder, who died a few months ago in Australia. He estimates this share at £23,666, but it is stated that it will take some time to realise. There was no offer and the estate went into bankruptcy, with Mr. Preston, accountant, Oxford, as trustee of the estate.

THE LATE MR. GEORGE ELDER.—The *Fife Free Press*, Kirkcaldy, Scotland, writes:—"The trust disposition and settlement of the late Mr. George Elder, of Knock Castle, Wemyss Bay, has just been recorded in the books of Council and Session. After making certain provisions of a family character Mr. Elder has directed his trustees to pay the following legacies, which are to be invested for behoof of the various objects:—£5,000 to the Hospital at Largs, £1,000 to the Burgh Commissioners of Largs towards winter relief of the poor of Largs, £1,000 towards the poor of Largs Free Church congregation, £5,000 to be applied in supplementing the stipend of the minister of Largs Free Church, and £1,000 to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. The death of Mr. George Elder, of Knock Castle has (says another Scotch paper) served to recall a story of the days when he was wont to assist in dispensing justice from the Bench of the J. P. Court in Largs. A poaching case was being tried, and the gamekeeper from the estate off which the game had been taken was under examination. It was quite evident he at least had a thorough appreciation of the gravity of the situation, and he was dilating vigorously on the great size of the bag containing the poached rabbits, when one of the Justices asked him if he was sure there was nothing but rabbits in the bag. "Naething, your honour, but a lot o' d—d rabbits!" the excited gamekeeper blurted out, when Mr. Elder interjected in his quiet dignified way, "No adjectives, no adjectives!" "No, your honour, naething but rabbits; naething but rabbits," the gamekeeper replied, fancying in his excitement that a question rather than a reproach had been addressed to him by the laird of Knock.



Y, AUGUST 21, 1897.

# FRUIT SHIPMENTS.

REPORT FROM THE LONDON  
DEPOT.

## A SEASON'S WORK.

### TEN THOUSAND CASES SOLD.

The following report, dated July 15, has been received by the Minister of Agriculture from Mr. E. Burney Young, manager of the London Produce Depot:—

I have the honor to inform you that about 10,000 cases of South Australian fruit has been sent to me for sale this season, consisting of apples, grapes, pears, and quinces.

Apples.—I append a list of the various kinds sent with remarks against each. I have divided them into two classes, namely A, those of which five or more shipments have been made, and B, less than that number. I have placed them as far as possible in their order of merit, though in many instances it is extremely difficult to give their relative values when so few specimens have been sent, and of many varieties there is little choice as regards their saleable qualities. Cleopatra's and Dunn Seedlings stand out very prominently as the best varieties, and many of those of which only a few specimens have been sent are more saleable apples than those of which a number have been sent. Some very good class apples are not good travellers and have not realised as good prices as inferior varieties that are better keepers. The following is the list, the figures representing the highest price realised:—

A.—Cleopatra, 20s., very excellent; Dunn Seedling, 20s., do.; Stone Pippin, 14s., clean fruit and very good traveller; Rome Beauty, 14s., fine apple, but requires very careful packing; Sturmer Pippin, 12s., good class, but specimens sent not the best; Strawberry Pippin, 12s., good class but not good travellers; Jonathans, 12s., good class but very bad travellers; Northern Spy, 14s., good class, but not good travellers; Reineette du Canada, 12s., inferior class and difficult to sell.

B.—Garibaldi, 12s., good saleable apple, good color; Fern Pippin, 14s., few sent sold well, good travellers; Five-crown Pippin, 13s., very good travellers; Blenheim Orange, 13s., good class, fair traveller; Ribstone Pippin, 13s., good class, but not best specimens sent; London Pippin, 10s., good traveller; Majestic, 12s. 6d., fairly saleable; Wellingtons, 12s. (or Dumelow's), good class cooking apple; Taunton, 12s., fairly saleable; King of Pippin, 13s., few sent, good saleable apple; Scarlet Nonpareil, 8s., considered good class, but no good specimen sent; Beauty of Australia, 12s. 6d., fine apple, not very good traveller, very few sent; Hoover, 8s., high color, but wretched travellers; Shepherd's Perfection, 11s., one specimen only, fairly saleable; Raspberry Pippin, 12s., do.; Rock Pippin, 13s., one specimen, nice clean apple; Bismark, 11s., one specimen, fairly saleable; Adams Pearmain, 12s., do.; Lady Henniker, 12s., do.; Shockleys, 10s., do.; Nick-a-Jack, 8s., second-class apple; Lady Daly, 6s., do.; R. J. Greening, 9s., do.; Ben Davis, 9s., do.; Striped Baeffing, 7s., inferior quality; Gravenstein's, 8s., no good specimen; Boston Russets, 8s., 6d., do.; Winter Queening, 8s., do.; Dutch Mignon, 6s., do.; Spitsbergen, 7s., inferior; Pomeroy, 10s., 6d. (probably Cleopatra); Indian Winter, 4s. (probably same as Hoovers), very bad travellers.

I observe a very marked improvement generally in the selecting, grading, and packing of the fruit and the marking of the cases. Some of the shippers are to be highly congratulated upon the care and neatness shown. In some instances, however, the old faults of packing small and large fruit together, too much paper packing, and the inclusion of inferior fruit (some diseased) is still observable.

South Australian fruit is getting a good name on the market, and it is a pity that any fruit should be sent which tends to detract from this reputation. A considerable quantity of fruit has arrived over ripe. What the cause is I am not able to say. Either the fruit has been packed when too warm, taken too ripe, or not carried at the right degree of temperature—probably often a combination of two or all of these causes. But wherever the fault lies every effort should be made to remedy or avoid the defect.

Grapes.—Messrs. T. Hardy & Sons' enterprise in shipping grapes last season has led to the shipment this season of further quantities by that firm and by several others, comprising Almerias or Dairas (red and white), Doradilla, Belas, and Muscat. Some of the early arrivals brought good prices, but the later arrivals, particularly those by the Ballarat and Orotava, came in very bad condition, and were almost unsaleable. The following is a list of the prices obtained:—

Per Arcadia.—Doradilla, 12 cases, prices realised 5s. 6d., berries small, some too brown; Red Daira (10), 20s.; White Daira (10), 20s.; Doradilla (10), 20s.; Daira (16), 20s.

Per Austral.—Doradilla (20), 2s. to 7s., very wasty, color not good; White Daira (18), 15s., do. (2), 7s., condition good generally, but a little wasty; Doradilla (12), 12s., variable, some fairly good others wasty; Daira (2), 22s. 6d., sound and clean; do. (13), 15s., bunches that held well together; do. (3), 5s. 8d., wasty.

Per Parramatta.—Muscat (2), useless; Red Daira (7), 4s., very wasty; do. (1), useless; White Daira (24), 12s.; do. (1), 5s.; do. (1), 15s.; do. (6), 11s.; do. (9), 10s.

Per Ophir.—Belas Blanc (7), 2s. 6d., nice grape, very wasty; White Daira (2), useless; do. (13), 15s., condition fairly good; do. (16), 13s. 6d., do.; do. (2), 10s., do.; do. (20), 15s., do.; do. (1), 17s. 6d., do.; do. (30), 12s. 6d., do.; do. (14), 7s., wasty.

Per Ballarat.—White Daira (50), 5s., condition bad, very wet and wasty; do. (20), 3s., do.

Per Orotava.—White Daira (50), 5s., condition bad, very wet and wasty.

The best packing for grapes, I am informed, and for all soft fruit is wood wool, I am making enquiries where it is to be obtained, and will send full particulars and samples. If not too costly it would be a splendid substitute for paper shavings for the apples, while it has an infinitely neater appearance.

Pears.—A number of trial shipments have been made consisting of Beurre Clairgeau, Duchesse d'Angoulême, Vicar of Winkfield, Winter Nelis, and others.

George Elders will

1897

He estimates his estate at £80,000  
and if it does not net £80,000  
legacies are reduced 1/4 -

|                              |      |
|------------------------------|------|
| Legacies Mrs Boyd            | 100  |
| Butler                       | 1500 |
| other servants               | 250  |
| Charlotte Balfour            | 4800 |
| Adelaide Balfour             | 2000 |
| Kings Post                   | 1000 |
| free Kirk                    | 1000 |
| Shaped Lamp Truck            | 5000 |
| Plumtree Cemetery to Council | 1000 |
| Soldier's Monument           | 1000 |
| Dean Balfour                 | 1000 |
| Cicely Jane Raul             | 1000 |
| Trustees                     | 1500 |
| Cornstance Eldon             | 5000 |
| unsubscribed items           | 500  |

The Widow Mrs Symington  
W R Balfour alias Balfour 5900  
£ 31,750

Residuary Legacies  
Joanna Balfour 1/3  
Dunn Patrick 1/3  
Children of R & E 1/3 -  
Trustees R & Eldon  
- McKee  
- Ralston Patrick

The estate realised a  
good bit over £100,000  
8 things of 113







George Elliott works

[Received December 3, 10.30 p.m.]

A FAMOUS EXPLORER.

EDWARD JOHN EYRE.

London, December 3.

The death is announced of Mr. Edward John Eyre, who for many years has been living at Walveddon Manor, Tavistock, Devon, on his pension as a retired colonial Governor, and who was the first to cross the desert between Adelaide and the west coast of Australia. He was born on August 5, 1815, and was the son of the Rev. A. W. Eyre, a Yorkshire clergyman. He was educated at Sedburgh Grammar School, and was successively Lieutenant-Governor of New Ulster and New Munster, New Zealand (1846-53), Lieutenant Governor of St. Vincent (1854-60), Acting Governor-in-Chief of the Leeward Islands (1860-61), and Governor of Jamaica and its dependencies (1862-66). For his exploration work in Central Australia—on which he wrote a book—he was awarded the gold medal of the Royal Geographical Society.

Who in England remembers Governor Eyre (asked an English writer recently)? A generation ago his name was ringing through the Empire; to-day he lives in seclusion, almost unrecognised, in a quiet town in the south of England. The thunders of Waterloo had hardly died away when Mr. Eyre was born; Queen Victoria had hardly come to the throne when he traversed the southern coast of Australia with a boy as his companion. Beginning as a sheep farmer in Sydney, he rose to be resident magistrate and protector of the aborigines. On the Lower Murray, Edward John Eyre, Yorkshire clergyman's son and sheep farmer, reigned practically as an uncrowned king.

Then the Great Desert fascinated him. Nobody had ever penetrated its unknown depths, and Eyre determined to leave his sheep and make discoveries. Sixty years ago the Government of South Australia selected him to lead a party of five Europeans and three natives into the interior. The little party made its way for several hundred miles northward from Adelaide, and then—turned back. The journey had not been an easy one; it had been slow and painful, and a thousand obstacles had had to be overcome; and at last the travellers reached a point where they had to choose between turning back or dying of thirst. They chose to turn back, and reached Spencer's Gulf again in safety. The journey had not been in vain. Two lakes are marked on the map of Australia to-day which these men first discovered—Lake Torrens and Lake Eyre, named after the leader of the party.

Such a journey, with such an ending would have discouraged most men, but no man ever did anything worth doing who despaired because he once failed, and Eyre turned his face once more towards the unknown depths of the great continent. With an Englishman, a Mr. Baxter, and three blacks as his companions, he set out again in the spring of 1841 on an expedition of extraordinary daring, which only a man of iron nerve and heroic ambition could have conceived.

He determined to reach West Australia by the sea coast. These bare words may not thrill you. They may seem merely to convey the idea of a long journey. But if you take down your map of Australia and trace the distance from Adelaide to Albany, blotting out every name you see between the two towns, and imagining what that dreary stretch of a thousand miles of unknown seaboard was like before the British Empire had grown up—if you can do that you may conceive, in some faint way, what the task was like which Eyre and his four companions undertook.

It is a long and painful story, a story of tragedy and horror lit up with bright gleams of heroism, a story of lonely pathos, of weakness, of crime, of fear, and peril, and of ultimate triumph.

For twelve months the five men, who had been unheard of. They had passed the limits of civilization bounds. As they scrambled up the steep slopes of great cliffs, rising above the sea, the lonely and desolate landscape left, and the great human foot had been planted in the most terrible of all lands, where food fell short, horses were killed and eaten, and the wild grew more intense.

1901 '[BY SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH.]

[Received December 3, 10.30 p.m.]

OBITUARY.', The Express and Telegraph (Adelaide, SA : 1867 - 1922), 4 December, p. 3. (ONE O'CLOCK EDITION.), viewed 16 Jul 2021, <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article210534189>

**FELIX HOLT, THE RADICAL.** With a Frontis-

"she exclaimed, turning to the left, with her eyes a point above the heads of the people—"see where

she made them feel that at any moment she would strike anguish and penitence into their being them bodily,

ANISH

The despair was too much for Baxter. His heart failed, and he begged his companions to return. It was a terrible dilemma—to choose between taking the man on that perilous journey against his will, or turning back in failure after all the suffering had been endured. But Eyre meant to succeed, and no temptation was strong enough to drive him from his purpose so long as he had enough breath in his body to achieve it. He resolved to go on.

Then a great tragedy cast its shadow over the expedition. Some horses had strayed, and while Eyre was away looking for them in the night his white companion was taken from him. He came back to find Baxter murdered, the stores plundered, the two blacks gone. Eyre was on the edge of a great desert, with a black boy as his only companion and a dead Englishman, whose murderers had escaped—perhaps only to return to add tragedy upon tragedy. The other black, Wylie by name, stood faithful, and together they laid the body of their friend, wrapped in a blanket, on rocky ground too hard for a grave to be dug. Then, leaving the dead alone with God, between the desert and the sea, the two men travelled on, and on, and on.

King George's Sound, was reached at length, and a French whaler lay off the coast. It was heaven to the weary travellers, and for 11 days they rested and lived on decent food. Three weeks more took them to Albany, and from Albany they returned to Adelaide by sea.

Such was the end of one of the most  
perilous exploring feats on record. For-  
ward John Eyre was the first man to  
his foot on thousands of miles of our Em-  
pire at the other side of the world, and  
though, years after, his record was stain-  
ed by the great severity with which he crush-  
ed a revolution in Jamaica, his name stands  
high on the list of those brave men who  
have helped to make the world known.

It was Jamaica which made the wrong with his name. He became Governor in 1862, and in 1865 the negroes began to agitate for the redress of their wrongs. They may have been right or wrong; need not go into the question here. Governor Eyre, the hero of Australian ploration, made a terrible mistake. His suppression of the Jamaica riots makes a terrible reading even now, after the Sultan of Turkey has made such things stale. For weeks British troops were hanging and flogging men and women with indiscriminate brutality. Four hundred negroes were executed, 600 were cruelly flogged, and 1,000 houses were burned to the ground. A mulatto member of the House of Assembly, a Baptist minister, named the Governor, was hanged — unjustly, as English judges declared — and for weeks Jamaica was in something like the condition of Poland, Rumania and Bulgaria during the massacre of 1848. Governor Eyre was recalled, and John Stuart Mill would not rest till he had tried for "murder." Carlyle and Charles Kingsley set up a defence fund, and the Governor was acquitted. — For most everybody talked of him, and then, a year or two afterwards, Parliament refunded him the cost of his trial and pensioned him for life.

Vesuvius.

Vesuvius is much the most all the volcanoes. It stands the historic records of white back, and we have a very complete logue of its outbreaks since 79 geological structure of the region understood, and the details of have been worked out with microscopic care. It combines many characters both of the cones built of canic ash and of those composed of lava.

Vesuvius is set upon the plain, in the angle between the of the Apennines and the spur which they send off into Monte San Angelo. Evidently began as a submarine vent, built up a deposit 600 ft thick, eruptions, in the intervals of mollusks flourished to rear their character, and before we proceed of Monte Somma until we reach slopes of Sang inverted cone of the ran the cretaceous line, well as a few blocks of this limestone cast out of the vent, are still preserved in the great ring of Monte Somma, only before the historic period, after which ceased to such an extent that water was covered over the entire ring consists of beds of sandstone, bound together by shells.

In 63 A.D. a severe earthquake did much damage to the towns about the cone, and destroyed down many buildings in the plain. One happened to be a temple, the picture of which was then carved upon a tablet and preserved in the restored temple. The pictures and inscription have since been examined. The shocks and quakings seem to have continued in a mild way for 16 years. In 79, came the great explosive break, which first cast a layer of fairly coarse pumice fragments and subsequently dust over Pompeii, burying the city to a great depth. The whole course of events was much like that exhibited at St. Pierre. The eruptions in the Lesser Antilles, both at Mont Pelee and I. Soufriere, began with mild explosive outbursts, and proceeded with those of greater and greater violence to the subsequent great catastrophes. Herculaneum was overwhelmed by a great precisely as was the Guerrier near St. Pierre, while Pompeii, lying to the south, received the fragments of dust and dust, just as did St. Pierre. The Pompeiian eruption is believed to have blown out the seaward portion of the cone of Monte Somma, and to have produced the present dome-like shape, which rises in the gap. Between the mountain and the inner base of Monte Somma is a deep annular valley. Vesuvius consists of a double mountain, the lower of which is the dome-like main elevation, and its top usually a smaller dome. It has been built up by recent eruptions, and a great eruption broke through the cone and more or less of the top were blown off. Rents were made through the mountain and the great outflow of lava; and the lava flow is not afforded, from the mountain, the principal means of escape.



Confusion & Volcanoes

## The Causes of Earthquakes.

The causes of earthquakes are obscure, and, beyond question, not always the same. Along a great plane of weakness in the earth's crust one side drops or rises, a shock will result at each movement. This is what is called faulting in geology, and the results are of wide distribution. If there is a collapse of unsupported, overlying rock, because underlying material has been removed in solution, as in the production of caves; in the movement of fused rock, as in the eruption of lava; or artificially, as in mining—an earthquake results. If, again, steam in the interior bursts into a cavity at high pressure, there will result an explosion and shock. Finally, if a mass of molten rock is driven into a fissure, like a great wedge in a stick of timber, a series of violent shocks will ensue. All these are correct corollaries of the strains and consequent readjustments in the earth, and while geologists do their best with the data at hand to reach well-based conclusions, yet the difficulty of discovering just what caused the Charleston shocks, which originated eight and twelve miles below the surface, is apparent. Human knowledge, unfortunately, has its limitations.

## EARTHQUAKES AND VOLCANOES.

### HISTORICAL AND SCIENTIFIC RECORD.

Writing on "Earthquakes and Volcanoes" prior to the recent outbreak of Vesuvius, Mr. J. F. Kemp, professor of geology in Columbia University, says:—

There are various ways in which the forces of nature manifest themselves with such violence that, despite our precautions and engineering skill, they prove greatly destructive of life. Terrible storms at sea develop beyond the power of any vessel to resist; cyclones and tornadoes sweep across the land, levelling and uprooting everything in their path; avalanches and snow slides pour down the mountain side, laying it bare, and burying the valleys; but no one of these possesses the mystery, causes the terror, or works the destruction of either volcanoes or earthquakes. The storms, the cyclones, and the avalanches, deal with materials which are familiar things in our daily lives; they are manifestations in the extreme of forces which are constantly about us. Neither air nor water is ever wholly quiet, and smaller stones and boulders are constantly rolling down the mountains. But the dread earthquake shakes the very things that are our types of unchangeableness and solidity. It slips upon its victims without warning, and dies away they know not when or why. The volcano pours from its vent steam, dust, lava, and often mud, with almost inconceivable energy, and while it gives warning, it can be escaped only by precipitate flight. If, with all our modern knowledge of natural forces, and with the elimination of superstition, we cannot restrain feelings of mystery and terror, we may well realise to what degree these manifestations of power entered into even the religions of primitive peoples.

### Ancient Records of Earthquakes.

The first definitely recorded earthquake is the one which in large part occasioned the destruction of Sodom and Gomorrah. The date given in King James' edition of the Scriptures is about 1900 B.C., and the events are mentioned by profane as well as by sacred writers. Apparently, from the Mosaic account, volcanic phenomena were also manifested, but no known volcano lies nearer their sites than two hundred miles. It is possible that even earlier than this we have mention of earthquake tidal waves, in that the Assyrian account of the flood which swept up the valley of the Euphrates, and which was anticipated by one Hafiz-Adra, very much after the manner of Noah, can best be interpreted in this manner. As recorded upon the cuneiform inscriptions which have been dug up at Nineveh, Hafiz-Adra, who dwelt near the ancient city of Surippak, was warned by the God of the sea and the depths, through the agency of the hero Izdubar, to build for himself, his family, his goods, and stock, and for living creatures in general, a ship in which they could escape the impending flood. Hafiz-Adra did so, and when the flood rushed in, he and his belongings were preserved. The episodes of the bird sent forth and of the rainbow appear in the Assyrian account as well as in the Mosaic. Probably Hafiz-Adra took warning from preliminary shocks and built himself an ark of safety, in which he escaped the sea-wave.

If the age of Noah be placed at 2300-2400 B.C., a thousand years and more must have elapsed, according to the chronology generally given, before the earthquake shook Mount Sinai when Moses received the tables of the law; and before that other earthquake developed rents in the ground which swallowed up Korah, Dathan, and Abiram, and before a third threw down the walls of Jericho.

### Chronological Lists of Earthquakes.

From the ancient time to the present an unbroken series of shocks has been recorded by the historians, and from the complete records of later years it is seen that hardly a day passes without one somewhere over the world. Up to 1850 between six and seven thousand were listed, and as not less than 100 per annum have been recorded since the number must be twelve or fifteen thousand to-day. If we judge the incomplete records of the past by the fuller information of the last fifty years, we may multiply even this total by a large factor, and we may gain some conception of the instability of what, we, from the human standpoint, often regard as the unchanging

### Krakatua.

The most impressive instance of an explosive volcano among all that have been in action within the historic period is Krakatua, and although it is or was situated at the opposite side of the earth from Europe and America, both these continents had opportunities of experiencing its effects. Before the outbreak the island of Krakatua was a wrecked crater, forming an imperfect ring in the Sunda Strait, between Sumatra on the north and Java on the south, and therefore under Dutch jurisdiction. Virtually no one lived upon it, but its volcanic nature had been long recognised. Indeed, in 1860 it was active and with no small violence, but by November, 1861, it had quieted. There were three visible extinct vents before the catastrophe of 1883. On the 20th May of this year their activity was first noted. A passing war vessel made observations upon the height of a cloud of vapor, which had

mounted into the air. By instrumental survey it was proved to be nearly 35,000 ft. in altitude, a fact which bore witness to the enormous tension of the imprisoned gases at the time of the outbreak. The phenomenon excited so much interest that an excursion was organised from Batavia, and its participants climbed to the edge of the crater in order to view the rush of vapor into the atmosphere. They little realised what imprisoned forces were beneath them.

With varying but, on the whole, increasing violence, the volcano went on its way until, toward the end of August, the explosions became terrific. The number of vents increased, and much anxiety was felt on the neighboring islands. On the 26th of August Krakatua contained somewhat over 12 square miles. At 10 a.m., on the 27th, the great explosion came, and when it was over only four and one-fourth square miles remained. The old mountain and probably much new lava were blown to a dust the coarser particles of which fell near the vent, but the finer ones were carried by high currents in the atmosphere quite around the globe. Many persons will recall the red sunsets which the dust caused in Europe and Australia.

During the principal outbreaks the usual thick darkness ensued, because the cloud of volcanic ash in the atmosphere shut out the sun. Through the pall, flashes of lightning played vividly, being produced by the electrical disturbances engendered in the atmosphere. The bursting of the vapors through the overlying sea developed enormous waves, which are said to have been from 90 to 100 ft. high. They dashed on the neighboring islands and caused great loss of life. The fatalities from the entire eruption were estimated by the Dutch officials at 40,000. The noise of the grand explosion was heard on the island of Rodriguez, 3,000 miles westward across the Indian Ocean. Barometrical disturbances were recorded in Berlin after an elapsed time of only 10 hours. To-day at Krakatua a few reefs and half of an old cone stand in an excavated tract about four miles across, and now filled with the sea.

See also  
ALV

### Earthquakes at Antioch.

Antioch in its day was the third city in importance in the world. Situated in northern Syria, upon the River Orontes, it enjoyed a salubrious climate and reached a high state of civilisation. The records are therefore quite complete. It was, however, located in a region that suffered severely from earthquakes, and its name has become inseparably associated with some of the most famous shocks. No volcano is within five hundred miles, and as the city is back from the coast, no sea-wave ever affected it. The first recorded shock took place in 148 B.C. Others in A.D. 37, 115-117, 341, 447, 458, 515, 526, 528, 579, 587, 712, 1092, and even in other years, are matters of historic record. As late as 1822 old-time experiences were repeated for the inhabitants. The most destructive and therefore famous earthquakes took place in 115-117, 341, 526, and 528. During the first of these Trajan and his army were in the city, three-fourths of which was destroyed. Rivers changed their courses, terrible storms broke out, and the Emperor himself was in great danger of his life. In 341 the shakings lasted a year and extended all over the Orient. In 526 six days, of severe shocks were experienced, which destroyed, among other edifices, a famous Christian temple. There happened to be a great assemblage of Christians, estimated at two hundred and fifty thousand, in the city at the time, the loss of life was very severe. The city was rebuilt, however, and for two and a half years remained unshaken. Then in November, 528, came a shock of several hours' duration, accompanied by outbreaks of water. The newly-built houses fell in on their inhabitants, and five thousand people perished. Fifty years later the city was again wrecked, and before ten years had passed there came another shock, with great loss of life.

### The Lisbon Earthquake.

The most terrible of the earthquakes of which we have full records is the one that befell Lisbon in 1755. It also presents some interesting particulars not afforded by those at Antioch, because Lisbon is situated on a gradual slope near the coast and on a bay at the mouth of a river, conditions necessary for the production of a great sea-wave.

For five or six years, before the shock came there were outbreaks of the volcanoes of the Mediterranean, and earthquakes were felt throughout both southern and northern Europe, but they were not of such violence as to excite unusual attention. They did, however, increase in frequency in the early months of 1755. In Lisbon itself a slight shock was felt at midnight of October 31. At half-past 9, or a few minutes thereafter, on the morning of November 1, the advance-guard of the severe shocks came. There were three different ones in close succession. The forerunner of the three lasted but six seconds, and yet it sufficed to destroy nearly all the buildings of the city. The other two then came after very brief intervals. Before the walls of the buildings fell they vibrated from east to west. Some time after these first shocks the great sea-wave rolled in. It was probably started above the place where the shock came first to the upper world in the sea-bottom, but it travelled toward the land more slowly than the vibrations in the solid ground. There is some conflict of testimony among eye-witnesses as to the intervals and the times of the several happenings. One observer records that the wave rolled in coincidentally with the great shock, and this is placed by another eye-witness at three hours later than the first. The second great shock was less violent than the first, but it completed the destruction already begun. The great sea-wave brought ships upon its crest, and one Dutch vessel was stranded high and dry. A second wave, however, reached it, and rolling back, floated the vessel to the sea again without serious injury.

Just as the sea came on toward the land a huge fissure must have opened along the water-front, because a fine marble dock, which had been completed just before this time, and which was crowded with seekers after safety, sank down and disappeared with its load. Many small boats were moored to it, and of no one of them did so much as a trace ever again reach the surface. The bottom of the bay must have engulfed them and closed over them. Subsequently, when soundings were made, 600 ft. of water were found on the side of the quay. This catastrophe and the onrush of the waters were the chief causes of the loss of life.

In the parts of the city which escaped the water, fire either had broken out or shortly did so, and what escaped the shock and the waves was devoured by the flames. The once beautiful city, at the time one of the richest in Europe, became, as one of its citizens expressed it, nothing but a stone quarry. The fatalities have been estimated from forty to sixty thousand.

In the neighborhood of Lisbon there were other changes in the surface besides the sinking of the quay. A depressed area that had been a swamp in summer and a lake in winter, with a considerable volume of water in it, became elevated, and was ever thereafter dry land. Elsewhere along the streams there were in some places manifest upheavals, and in others equally obvious depressions of the ground.

The destruction wrought by this great earthquake was not limited alone to Lisbon, but was especially developed to the south along the same meridian. Many other places felt it likewise. Dwellings were shaken down, and in a few localities fissures were opened in the ground. The meridian of Lisbon just misses Cape Vincent and strikes Africa at Mogador, on the north-west coast. Off the harbor of this city there was before the earthquake a reef of rocks, with very shallow water, suitable only for small boats; but after the shock the reef had sunk so low that 120 ft. of water stood above it, and the largest ship of war could pass into the haven.



Five insurance see Insurance

Foals Lipsy Mabel Sharps arab boals mere  
dropped Sep - Oct 1880. Mabels next filly foal Aug 2.  
1883 Balmind a coll to Royal Const 18 Oct 1883 Princess a coll to King 1883  
Sep 1883 Lipsy & Sharps Dalmatians coll to Balmind to Royal Const Oct Princess to Balmind  
Sep 1886 - Mabela & filly and Sharps a coll to King 1886  
Print trees for the Palace wanted 2 y apple 1 y peach

Foals see malcolm's M

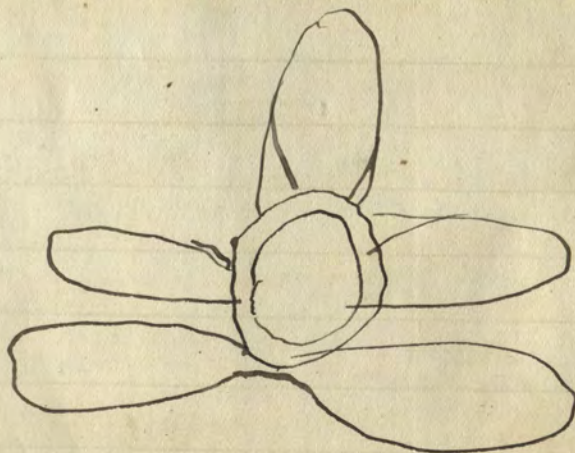
W England 360 300 Rome 168 457 Montenegro 158 420  
Transylvania 133 336 Ladice 113  
Dalmatia 57 000

Brown Eagle Bay a  
Orphan 1882 (2)  
George's Dalmatians 1884  
Outcast & Blindeye filly  
Beda's Wk or brown coll Dalmatians  
Blindeye Dalmatians filly  
Beda - Dalmatians filly

Sep 8<sup>th</sup> 1846  
"Halma"  
May filly foal  
May Light-Artiller

Sep. 16<sup>th</sup>  
"Solitaire"  
May Colt-foal  
May Light-Artiller

Good Flower





## Fruit trees.

Ryanston on Fruit tree cultivation  
= A Tree has 3 kind <sup>Roots</sup> <sup>pruning</sup> performing separate functions

Tap root - wood root - Fruit fibres. These last grouped round

= The secret of good cultivation is to prune back the wood roots

so as to make the Fruit fibres predominate.

= Root pruning should take place every 2 years probably  
and when the tree is dormant

= Dig b. of a tree young and throwing out too much wood, a  
spade thrust into the ground all round 1 foot

from stem will generally effect the object aimed at

= Two years after if the wood roots become troublesome

a narrow trench 18 inches from the stem should be

dug - the wood roots bared and severed

= The only little difficulty about root pruning is as to the  
distance from the stem at which to trench and sever

for the best root pruning is immediately outside the fruit

fibre. <sup>Circumference</sup> ~~diameter~~ of the stem of the tree

was 12 inches Ryanston allowed 2 feet from stem

and 3. 4. 5 or 6 ft according to size of tree - 6 ft

being far enough for the largest ordinary tree.

= after root pruning treat the tree thus.

1) Loosen carefully and draw down the  
few inches of soil covering the <sup>space covered by the</sup> fruit fibres  
or roots (these fibres must not in any way  
be injured). Dress liberally with good solid  
manure, and replace on top of manure the soil  
previously drawn down - mixing the manure with  
a spade full or two of lime

## Blight

Recommend applying <sup>wash of</sup> quick lime with a brush  
to the stem and large branches

## Manuring

Liquid manure to be given when trees show



## Fruit cultivation continued

Bloom and occasionally as long as blooming lasts  
The liquid manure was A Draining of stable or cowshed  
B Fresh solid manure of any kind mixed with water  
C Guano a few handfuls in a pail of water  
Among the remarks were made to treat a lot  
of trees in an hour. Ryngston man did his  
whole orchard in 4 hours.

### Fresh Shoots

To be nipped off each season, leaving only  
enough to fill up tree

### Strawberries

Water is their life - Cannot be root pruned  
Preparation of ground. In a dry time break or  
roll down the ground as hard as a road.  
Line out rows 2 feet apart - Dig moderately  
sized holes 2 feet apart -  $\frac{1}{2}$  fill them with  
manure and plant 3 young plants in each hole  
as far apart as space permits fill in with soil  
sifted out and mixed with a little lime. The only  
ground requiring after weeds to be spiked  
is 2 or 3 inches round the holes.  
In the spring give the plants a little liquid  
manure once a week

### Sundries

Page 11. of fruit trees though root pruning made to cut fruit

Page 12 You cannot injure fruit trees young or old by  
root pruning outside circle of fruit fibres

Page 16. Currants. Gooseberries. Raspberries - all  
pruned with advantage

Page 20 The time to feed the fruit fibre is at or  
before blooming

Page 21 The space covering the root fibres to be kept  
free of weeds and spiked occasionally

Page 26 You cannot suffocate a tree with manure it will only  
take up what it can use. But it is waste to give too much



# Potatoes

Page 23. The potato ought (in England) to be planted on the very surface of the ground a little lime is to be scattered over them. They are then to be covered with manure and then as much soil as possible & once placed over manure - in a few weeks they should have good sized manure.

Finance

see Deposits

Journal 30th Sept 1891

## RESUMED LAND AT FOWLER'S BAY.

In accordance with instructions from the Commissioner of Crown Lands in September the Western Land Board proceeded to Fowler's Bay to inspect lands lately resumed in that district, comprising about 650 square miles, situated west of the Hundred of Catt, and included in six new hundreds, Nos. 338-43. Their report is as follows:-

"The Board having met here on Tuesday, October 22, proceeded at once to the country referred to, and after making a thorough inspection of the whole of the land, completed the examination on Thursday, November 14. The soil throughout is very similar, i.e., a light sand and lime, the subsoil a rubbly limestone, except that upon the open grassy flats, where it is firmer and deeper and adapted to wheat-growing if the rainfall is sufficient. The whole may be summarized as follows:-The best land is that bordering on the main track running westerly through the hundreds containing approximately an area of 117,000 acres, and may be classed as light sandy soil, undulating and flat, with from fairly to well-grassed plains and open forest. The second-class land may be roughly estimated to contain 122,000 acres of good and fair sheep country, lightly grassed, and soil poor, with patches of salt, blue, and other bushes, and partly timbered with mallee, myall, sandalwood, and black oak. The area of the third-class country is approximately 170,000 acres. That in the northern portions of hundreds Nos. 338 and 339 bears indications of a very dry climate, the vegetation consisting of poor salt and blue bush, spinifex, and mallee scrub. The country included in the southern portion of hundreds Nos. 340, 341, 342, and 343, averaging five miles in width, is also very poor, sandy soil, nearly the whole being covered with dense mallee and tea-tree scrub, with scarcely any other vegetation, excepting a narrow strip on the coast, which is fair summer pasture. Although stock water of various qualities has been found in places at a depth of from 50 ft. to 60 ft., the difficulty of obtaining water fit for stock in many parts of this country will be the greatest drawback to settlement.

The Board is unanimous in the opinion that a good living may be made by those settlers who secure sufficient land to enable them to combine grazing with cultivation, but to depend entirely upon growing wheat would be hazardous, and might end in disappointment. It is gratifying to note the entire absence of wallabys and rabbits on the whole of the land inspected. We have under consideration a plan of the subdivision of the land, and propose to complete and submit same for approval at an early date, together with schedule giving description and price of each block. Samples of soil have been obtained for analysis.-A. H. Smith (Chairman), Geo. G. Wellaston, Jno. R. Montgomerie, D. McKenzie, Robert Sellers."

Flowers & shrub. decoration

at Brussels shrubs cut back to about 18 inches except from young shoots

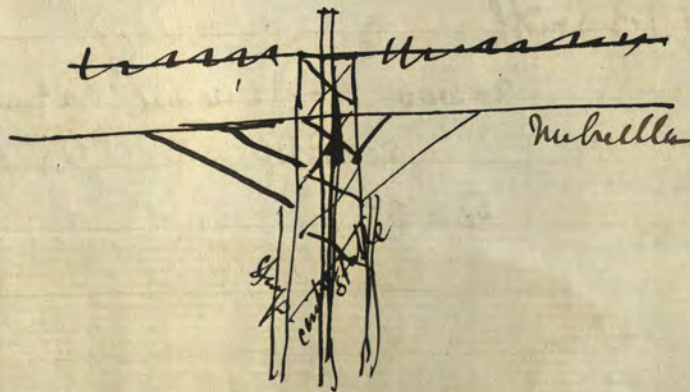
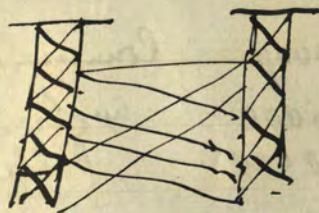
Palomio in grass

at Bonn



at Coblenz

Trellis



top crossed 2 pieces notched



Fishing Rods - Butis gun case one white white  
8th 10th 12th 14th 16th 18th 20th 22nd 24th 26th 28th 30th 32nd 34th 36th 38th 40th 42nd 44th 46th 48th 50th 52nd 54th 56th 58th 60th 62nd 64th 66th 68th 70th 72nd 74th 76th 78th 80th 82nd 84th 86th 88th 90th 92nd 94th 96th 98th 100th 102nd 104th 106th 108th 110th 112th 114th 116th 118th 120th 122nd 124th 126th 128th 130th 132nd 134th 136th 138th 140th 142nd 144th 146th 148th 150th 152nd 154th 156th 158th 160th 162nd 164th 166th 168th 170th 172nd 174th 176th 178th 180th 182nd 184th 186th 188th 190th 192nd 194th 196th 198th 200th 202nd 204th 206th 208th 210th 212th 214th 216th 218th 220th 222nd 224th 226th 228th 230th 232nd 234th 236th 238th 240th 242nd 244th 246th 248th 250th 252nd 254th 256th 258th 260th 262nd 264th 266th 268th 270th 272nd 274th 276th 278th 280th 282nd 284th 286th 288th 290th 292nd 294th 296th 298th 300th 302nd 304th 306th 308th 310th 312th 314th 316th 318th 320th 322nd 324th 326th 328th 330th 332nd 334th 336th 338th 340th 342nd 344th 346th 348th 350th 352nd 354th 356th 358th 360th 362nd 364th 366th 368th 370th 372nd 374th 376th 378th 380th 382nd 384th 386th 388th 390th 392nd 394th 396th 398th 400th 402nd 404th 406th 408th 410th 412th 414th 416th 418th 420th 422nd 424th 426th 428th 430th 432nd 434th 436th 438th 440th 442nd 444th 446th 448th 450th 452nd 454th 456th 458th 460th 462nd 464th 466th 468th 470th 472nd 474th 476th 478th 480th 482nd 484th 486th 488th 490th 492nd 494th 496th 498th 500th 502nd 504th 506th 508th 510th 512th 514th 516th 518th 520th 522nd 524th 526th 528th 530th 532nd 534th 536th 538th 540th 542nd 544th 546th 548th 550th 552nd 554th 556th 558th 560th 562nd 564th 566th 568th 570th 572nd 574th 576th 578th 580th 582nd 584th 586th 588th 590th 592nd 594th 596th 598th 600th 602nd 604th 606th 608th 610th 612th 614th 616th 618th 620th 622nd 624th 626th 628th 630th 632nd 634th 636th 638th 640th 642nd 644th 646th 648th 650th 652nd 654th 656th 658th 660th 662nd 664th 666th 668th 670th 672nd 674th 676th 678th 680th 682nd 684th 686th 688th 690th 692nd 694th 696th 698th 700th 702nd 704th 706th 708th 710th 712th 714th 716th 718th 720th 722nd 724th 726th 728th 730th 732nd 734th 736th 738th 740th 742nd 744th 746th 748th 750th 752nd 754th 756th 758th 760th 762nd 764th 766th 768th 770th 772nd 774th 776th 778th 780th 782nd 784th 786th 788th 790th 792nd 794th 796th 798th 800th 802nd 804th 806th 808th 810th 812th 814th 816th 818th 820th 822nd 824th 826th 828th 830th 832nd 834th 836th 838th 840th 842nd 844th 846th 848th 850th 852nd 854th 856th 858th 860th 862nd 864th 866th 868th 870th 872nd 874th 876th 878th 880th 882nd 884th 886th 888th 890th 892nd 894th 896th 898th 900th 902nd 904th 906th 908th 910th 912th 914th 916th 918th 920th 922nd 924th 926th 928th 930th 932nd 934th 936th 938th 940th 942nd 944th 946th 948th 950th 952nd 954th 956th 958th 960th 962nd 964th 966th 968th 970th 972nd 974th 976th 978th 980th 982nd 984th 986th 988th 990th 992nd 994th 996th 998th 1000th 1002nd 1004th 1006th 1008th 1010th 1012th 1014th 1016th 1018th 1020th 1022nd 1024th 1026th 1028th 1030th 1032nd 1034th 1036th 1038th 1040th 1042nd 1044th 1046th 1048th 1050th 1052nd 1054th 1056th 1058th 1060th 1062nd 1064th 1066th 1068th 1070th 1072nd 1074th 1076th 1078th 1080th 1082nd 1084th 1086th 1088th 1090th 1092nd 1094th 1096th 1098th 1100th 1102nd 1104th 1106th 1108th 1110th 1112th 1114th 1116th 1118th 1120th 1122nd 1124th 1126th 1128th 1130th 1132nd 1134th 1136th 1138th 1140th 1142nd 1144th 1146th 1148th 1150th 1152nd 1154th 1156th 1158th 1160th 1162nd 1164th 1166th 1168th 1170th 1172nd 1174th 1176th 1178th 1180th 1182nd 1184th 1186th 1188th 1190th 1192nd 1194th 1196th 1198th 1200th 1202nd 1204th 1206th 1208th 1210th 1212th 1214th 1216th 1218th 1220th 1222nd 1224th 1226th 1228th 1230th 1232nd 1234th 1236th 1238th 1240th 1242nd 1244th 1246th 1248th 1250th 1252nd 1254th 1256th 1258th 1260th 1262nd 1264th 1266th 1268th 1270th 1272nd 1274th 1276th 1278th 1280th 1282nd 1284th 1286th 1288th 1290th 1292nd 1294th 1296th 1298th 1300th 1302nd 1304th 1306th 1308th 1310th 1312th 1314th 1316th 1318th 1320th 1322nd 1324th 1326th 1328th 1330th 1332nd 1334th 1336th 1338th 1340th 1342nd 1344th 1346th 1348th 1350th 1352nd 1354th 1356th 1358th 1360th 1362nd 1364th 1366th 1368th 1370th 1372nd 1374th 1376th 1378th 1380th 1382nd 1384th 1386th 1388th 1390th 1392nd 1394th 1396th 1398th 1400th 1402nd 1404th 1406th 1408th 1410th 1412th 1414th 1416th 1418th 1420th 1422nd 1424th 1426th 1428th 1430th 1432nd 1434th 1436th 1438th 1440th 1442nd 1444th 1446th 1448th 1450th 1452nd 1454th 1456th 1458th 1460th 1462nd 1464th 1466th 1468th 1470th 1472nd 1474th 1476th 1478th 1480th 1482nd 1484th 1486th 1488th 1490th 1492nd 1494th 1496th 1498th 1500th 1502nd 1504th 1506th 1508th 1510th 1512th 1514th 1516th 1518th 1520th 1522nd 1524th 1526th 1528th 1530th 1532nd 1534th 1536th 1538th 1540th 1542nd 1544th 1546th 1548

W.B.S. 10.000 N Swales 6 May 6 Nov  
10.000 Australasian 21 June 21 July  
10.000 Off a Bank 2 March 2 June 2 Sep. 2 Dec  
Camexons money

|               |        |                |         |         |
|---------------|--------|----------------|---------|---------|
| G.B. & H. S.  | 10.000 | Australasian   | 21 July | 21 Decm |
|               | 10.000 | Bog M. Strales | 30 Decm |         |
|               | 10.000 | Ralli          | 7. May  | 7. Novm |
| D. H. & W. S. | 10.000 | Commercial     | 21 June | 21 July |
|               | 10.000 | Australasian   | 21 May  | 21 Novm |
|               | 10.000 | Ralli          |         |         |

was of B. Smith

20.000      24 mar      29 June      2 Sep - 2 Dec

500 Broken Hills Twilind 30 Wednesday of month

5000 in my hands at interval

**BIG MELBOURNE INSOL-  
VENCY.**

**MR. C. B. FISHER'S ESTATE.**

**DEBTS AMOUNT TO £1,477,915.**

**ADLAIDE RESIDENTS  
INTERESTED.**

Melbourne, May 8.

A complete schedule of Charles Brown, Fishier, grazier, of Gunter-street, St. Kilda, has been filed in the Insolvency Court. The causes are set down as losses and depreciation in the value of real estate. His debts total £1,477,915, of which £421,942 is due to unsecured creditors and £1,055,973 to secured creditors. His assets are stated at £786,270, showing a deficiency of £691,723. The secured creditors are the Queensland National Bank, £5,622; the British and Australian Trust and Loan Company, Melbourne, £97,321; Sir Thomas Elder and Mr. R. Barr Smith, of Adelaide, £180,000; and the English, Scottish, and Australian Bank, £282,028. The principal unsecured creditors are Messrs. Morpeth Bros., graziers of Adelaide, £288,673; the executors of Mr. W. D. Fisher, £21,923; the City of Melbourne Bank, £9,347; the Queensland Investment and Land Mortgage Company, Brisbane, £19,179; Mr. John Howard Angus, of Adelaide, £1,027; and Mr. W. K. Simms, of Adelaide, £800. The insolvent's approximate loss during the last two years is about £300,000. His property consists chiefly of stock and stations in Queensland and New South Wales.



# Fowlers Bay.

|             |                   |
|-------------|-------------------|
| 1883        | 1531.. 5.9        |
| 1884 + 1885 | 14201. 7.10       |
| 1886.       | 6749. 9.6         |
| 1887        | 6656. 7.9         |
| 1888        | 6481. 11.6        |
| 1889        | 14041. 10.4       |
| 1890        | 8462. 7.6         |
| 1891        | 4441. 10.5        |
|             | <u>65565-10.7</u> |

average profit over 9 years  
£7285

## Fowlers Bay - wool returns for settlers there

|                               |                   |
|-------------------------------|-------------------|
| Shelly 1899                   | Shelly 1898       |
| also Murray Penings 1897-1898 |                   |
| also Murray Penings           | 11000 875         |
| Dunnell Chatter               | 6000 150          |
| Dunnell Chatter               | 4000 nil          |
| Jeffrey Miller Bookie         | 10000 450         |
| Enoch Gale                    | 3000 360          |
| Geo. Mahan                    | 2000 250          |
| and Struther Tentamba         | 4000 nil          |
| W. Jones Tentamba             | 3500 "            |
| C. Fox Corrigely              | 4000 60           |
| W. Wheldon Tentamba           | 1500 nil          |
| W. Weir Tentamba              | 4000-400          |
| Hardie Bros. Nalampie         | 600 420           |
| J. Green Corrie               | 700 200           |
|                               | <u>51,400 165</u> |

## Fowlers Bay Bore

white well 154 ft deep  
Bore 530 ft. 684 ft from surface of ground  
water level 115. from surface of 39 ft in well  
8 in casing 678 ft  
Pump 27 ft below water level  
at 27 ft 2 in column at 4 ft below level  
run 4 hours - Both ports open  
1200 gallons per hour with only  
reducing water  
1 1/2 ounces salt per gallon  
Bore cut 8 inch casing at 115 ft  
fit up pump at water level

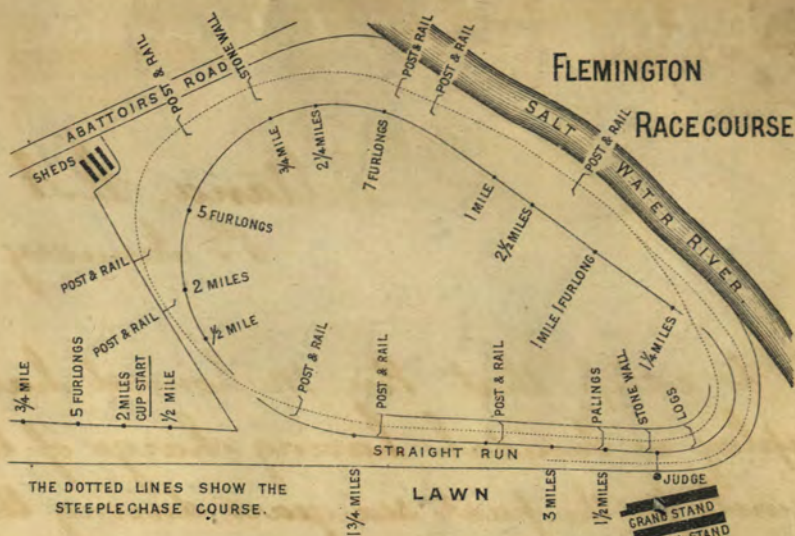
51400 approx 3165

## VALUABLE DISCOVERY AT FOWLER'S BAY.

On Thursday evening last several people met at No. 4, Central Market, to witness some experiments conducted by Mr. A. G. Saunders, with a solution obtained from monazite sand, a rare earth metal supposed to contain both thorium and cerium. The experiments consisted of dipping ordinary cotton netting into the solution and then placing it in the flame of a gasburner until after blackening and shrinking it was converted into a white-looking substance which did not perish or lose its form and threw out a brilliant glow. A Welsbach incandescent gasburner was fitted with a cap soaked in the solution, instead of the ordinary mantle, and the result was very successful, a beautiful soft white light equal if not superior to the Welsbach being produced. A company called the Albatross Mining and Prospecting Company has been formed for the purpose of working this discovery, of which Messrs. William Bickford, W. F. Haigh, and C. W. Hughes are the directors. They have secured over 1,000 acres at Fowler's Bay, where this material is found. The company are of course prevented from making the mantles, as the Welsbach company hold the patent, but it is probable that the discovery will be made use of by the Welsbach Company. An important result as testified by experiments is that an ordinary kerosine lampwick treated with the solution is rendered imperishable, requires no trimming, saves upwards of 30 per cent. of kerosine, does not smoke the glass, and gives a decidedly better light. Another very valuable result is that there is less danger of an explosion. We understand that steps are being taken to induce the Government to introduce the "Saunders patent lampwick" on the South Australian railways and on the lighthouses, and no doubt the travelling public will appreciate the change. The company are of opinion that imperishable mantles and firebricks can be made with clay saturated with this earth metal, and they are giving exhaustive tests made.

Fowlers Bay 28 Feb 1903  
Of settlers sheep & cattle  
Between Colona & Fowler's Bay  
Lewie 1200 410000-1500  
J. Green 200 Price 500 Dunnell 1500  
J. Green 1300 Dunnell 4000  
and Murray 2200  
The whole of these papers have  
taken up with their sheep and  
they just keep up their number  
very little increase  
Smith spoken have 174000 and  
have as much by value to keep  
these alive as when they  
130,000





37awRue

"Fawcner sailed with his parents for the distant shores in 1803, and arrived at Port Phillip in October of the same year. Not satisfied with their prospects in that then outlandish neighbourhood, Fawcner and his parents migrated to Van Diemen's Land."

Now the simple fact is that the elder Fawknor was one of the three hundred and sixty seven convicts who landed at Point Nepean in 1803, in charge of Lieut.-Colonel Collins (whom Gray reduces to the rank of Captain), and when early in the following year, Collins decided to transfer his charges to the banks of the Derwent, Fawknor *pere* had no option but to accompany his fellow exiles. His wife, and son Johnnie, then eleven years of age, had been graciously permitted by the Home Government to follow the fortunes of their expatriated relative, and, of course, they likewise abandoned the barren and dreary shores of Port Phillip at the same time. It is also recorded in Grey's history that Collins evacuated Port Phillip two days after the escape of the prisoner Buckley, "the wild white man," whereas Buckley made his escape on 27th December, 1803, and the penal establishment was not taken up till 30th January, 1804.

HOBART.

The camp was in a large gully, where the foxes were found in hanging masses suspended from every branch and bramble in strings reaching almost to the ground and covering an area close upon a mile square. Every cartridge was used. It is estimated that about 2000 foxes were shot, as many as 15 being got in one shot. Notwithstanding the large number killed, apparently as many remained. They are said to be there in millions. It would seem, from later inquiries, it was a flying fox, and not a vampire, which Mr. A. C. Peacock shot at Mount Gambier last Thursday evening, though, according to Chamber's Dictionary, which we consulted on the occasion, it correctly follows out the description of the vampire. The "Encyclopedia Britannica" explains, however, that the species to which the vampire belongs was not determined until about 80 years ago. It is established now, though, that the sanguinivorous animal found by Darwin in South America is the true vampire, and it does not grow much larger than the ordinary bat, while the flying fox, of which there are nine genera and 65 species, sometimes attains to a distance of 65 ft. from tip to tip. This animal is frugivorous and very destructive in orchards, as confirmed by the report from New South Wales."



A wonderfully good Character given to an  
Afghan by 3 Christians who knew what they  
were saying

Beltana. S.A.

8<sup>th</sup> January 1884.

This is to certify that Piez Mahomed has been in  
my employ as Amidah having charge of the Afghans  
and camels for the past six years, during the whole of  
which term I have found him smart, honest, sober,  
trustworthy, and anxious to please, and in every way  
a thoroughly competent man in the management  
of camels, etc, etc.

He is an excellent hand with men, seeing that  
they do their work, & this has in some cases been some-  
what difficult as the class of men he has had the  
management of have been most indifferent. — this  
applied to the men that were not engaged by him.

I may state I have most implicit confidence in  
his honesty, having frequently entrusted him with large  
sums of money which have always been most satisfactorily  
accounted for, particularly on the occasion of his going  
to India 3 years ago when he engaged and brought  
over a party of Afghans to work the camels.

In conclusion I am most sorry to lose his  
services as he now leaves my employ with the view  
of returning to India & I have arranged with him  
to forward me a further supply of Afghans to work  
the camels & trust him with the necessary funds  
for this purpose.

(Sgd). N.E. Phillipson

I fully agree to all Mr Phillipson says

(Sgd). Peter Waite.

Confirmed by me.

(Sgd). Thos Elder.



# A LIBERAL BENEFACTOR.

MR. JOSEPH FISHER.

£3,315 GIVEN FOR PUBLIC AND CHARITABLE PURPOSES.

The following letter was on Tuesday addressed to the Editor of The Register:—

Sir—I have much pleasure in sending you herewith a list of donations which I have decided to give to the various institutions enumerated therein. Will you kindly communicate with the representatives of those institutions, so that they may collect the amounts in which they are respectively concerned? Subject to your consent, the sums are payable at The Register Offices, in Grenfell street, Adelaide.

In explanation I may say that for many years past I have made provision in my will for charitable and other public purposes, but I am now led by several considerations to anticipate the date on which effect can be given to that document. The only one of these which I need mention here is the law now in force that all moneys given in his will by a testator for charitable purposes are subject to a deduction of 10 per cent. payable to the Government. I regard this exaction as equally unjust and unwise, and as one tending to check the flow of public-spirited benevolence. In these circumstances I have resolved to make during my lifetime the distribution which I had intended to reserve until after my decease.

I specially desire that you should be the medium of distribution, because, apart from your personal experience in the gathering and distribution of funds for purposes of public benevolence, I was for many years connected with the proprietary of The Register and The Observer newspapers; and in that establishment was laid the foundation of such success as I have since enjoyed in commercial life. An additional consideration is that The Register has been praiseworthy prominent in initiating public movements of a philanthropic and kindred nature, and has been the means of collecting many scores of thousands of pounds for the benefit of the poor, the needy, and the suffering. Through your agency, too, I shall be spared the necessity of entering into correspondence with the secretaries of the various societies named in my list, as one intimation will suffice for all.

I am, Sir, &c.,

J. FISHER.

Woodfield, Fullarton, April 14.

## LIST OF DONATIONS.

|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |        |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|
| University of Adelaide.—To encourage commercial education—(1) a perpetual gold medal to the student of exceptional merit on completion of the course for the advanced commercial certificate; (2) a special lectureship on the commercial side—a lecture to be delivered in alternate years, and published; (3) the remuneration of lecturers, examiners, and professors engaged in the general work of the commercial course . . . . . | £1,000 |
| Public Library Board (for the National Art Gallery).—To be spent upon the purchase, under certain conditions, of a work of art to be selected in London by Mr. J. H. Finlayson, formerly Editor of The Register, and other competent gentlemen associated with him . . . . .                                                                                                                                                            | £500   |
| Adelaide Children's Hospital.—For the perpetual endowment of a cot to be called "The Anne Wood Fisher Cot" . . . . .                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    | £315   |
| Home for Incurables.—For the endowment of a bed to be called "The Joseph Fisher Bed" . . . . .                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          | £250   |
| Blind, Deaf, and Dumb Institution, Brighton . . . . .                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   | £250   |
| Adelaide Benevolent and Strangers' Friend Society . . . . .                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             | £250   |
| Church of England Charities.—To be distributed under the direction of the Bishop . . . . .                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              | £100   |

|                                                                                                                                      |        |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|
| Congregational Church.—To be distributed under the direction of the Chairman of the Congregational Union . . . . .                   | £100   |
| Roman Catholic Charities.—To be distributed under the direction of the Archbishop . . . . .                                          | £100   |
| Methodist Church Charities.—To be distributed under the direction of the President of the Methodist Conference . . . . .             | £100   |
| Salvation Army Charities.—To be distributed under the direction of the management of the Salvation Army in South Australia . . . . . | £100   |
| National Park, Belair.—To be used at the discretion of the Park Commissioners . . . . .                                              | £100   |
| District Trained Nursing Society, Adelaide . . . . .                                                                                 | £50    |
| Adelaide City Mission . . . . .                                                                                                      | £25    |
| Convalescent Home, Semaphore . . . . .                                                                                               | £25    |
| Cottage Homes, Adelaide . . . . .                                                                                                    | £25    |
| Orphan Home for Girls, Carrington street . . . . .                                                                                   | £25    |
| Total . . . . .                                                                                                                      | £3,315 |

[The various amounts which have been sent to us by the generous donor are available for distribution, and may be obtained by persons authorized to receive them on application to the cashier at The Register Office.—Ed.]

## A WORTHY OLD COLONIST.

Few men are better known or more highly respected in business circles in Adelaide than Mr. Joseph Fisher, whose latest liberal benefactions are announced above, and whose kindly disposition and bluff, but genial, manners have won for their possessor troops of friends. Mr. Fisher has spent practically all his life in South Australia; but, unlike most of the pioneer colonists, he has never left the original settlement for more than brief intervals, and he can claim the distinction of having been engaged in business in Adelaide almost continuously since he ended his school days, about 57 years ago.

### —An Ideal Residence.—

In 1857 Mr. Fisher married Miss Farrar, a daughter of a highly respected Melbourne merchant, and the home which he formed at Woodfield, Fullarton, in that year has been his chief delight ever since. In later years, since he retired from regular business pursuits, he has spent several hours daily in his garden; and he is never happier than when tending his roses and fruit trees, or enjoying the companionship of his wife and family. The plain but substantial house which Mr. Fisher purchased 46 years ago is still in good repair, and forms part of the larger structure which now constitutes his dwelling. The walls of the old edifice were erected about half a century ago by the late Mr. J. C. Verco, who afterwards represented West Adelaide in the Assembly and became a director of the Commercial Bank; and the woodwork was built by Mr. (subsequently the Hon.) P. Santo, who also entered Parliament and became a Minister of the Crown. The present condition of the that portion of the dwelling is the best possible tribute to the excellence of the work which the legislator craftsmen were capable of doing. The handsome two-story structure which now faces the Fullarton road is only about 20 years old. Mr. Fisher is a man of refined tastes, and takes delight in beautifying the interior and the exterior of his home. The site on which the house is built commands a magnificent view of the city and surrounding suburbs, and from his bedroom window Mr. Fisher can see vessels steaming or sailing up and down the Gulf. The walls of the principal rooms and the hall are lined with works of art, many of which are greatly prized by Mr. Fisher on account of their old-time associations. Several of his most valuable pictures were bequeathed to him by old colonists who have long since passed away; others, including a fine representation of the clipper ship Hesperus and a life-size portrait of the late Mr. Anthony Forster (a former editor of The Register), recall various phases of Mr. Fisher's business career. He was part owner of the Hesperus, one of the finest clippers that ever traded between Australia and England until she was sold for use as a training ship for seions of the English nobility. A place of honour is given to a presentation portrait of himself, painted by Duryea, which was handed to Mr. Fisher by the commercial staff when he retired from The Register's proprietorship; and several interesting photographs of his partners and members of the staff who served under him while he had control of the commercial branch of the paper have been hung over his writing table in the study. Side by side with these mementoes of a past generation

may be seen pictures by modern English and Australian painters of repute, which have been acquired by Mr. Fisher during the last few years. He has always been a patron of local art, and several South Australian artists are represented in his collection. A set of drawings by the late Mr. S. T. Gill, indicating the phrenological peculiarities of most of the prominent men in South Australia 50 years ago, are a source of perpetual interest to old colonists. Mr. Fisher's garden is a model of order and beauty, and he takes a pardonable pride in escorting visitors over his well-kept lawns and among his beds of choice flowers. He still visits the city almost daily to attend to his private concerns; and those who meet him there would probably describe him as a level-headed man of business without a particle of sentiment in his composition. Such a generalization would, however, express only a half truth.

### —Interesting Reminiscences.—

It is necessary to catch a glimpse of his home life in order to obtain a full knowledge of the whole man. In his charming grounds at Fullarton a representative of The Register has had an opportunity of listening to Mr. Fisher's reminiscences of the far-off days when he played a more prominent part in the public and business life of the community than he has done during the last few years. He remarked, with a touch of pathos, that nearly all the friends of his youth had passed away; and for that reason he treasured many souvenirs which were of comparatively little interest to the present generation.

"I made a practice of entertaining a party of my old friends every year on my birthday," he remarked, "but I discontinued it several years ago because the constantly increasing number of 'vacant chairs' made the gathering a painful annual reminder of the missing comrades who had been removed by death."

### —Parentage and Early Life.—

Mr. Fisher was born in Brighouse, Yorkshire, on September 14, 1834, and his parents left England for South Australia in the Pestonjee Bomanjee before he was four years of age. Governor Gawler came to the state in the same vessel. The passengers landed on October 12, 1838, and the late Mr. Joshua Fisher subsequently established at the corner of Hindley and Morphett streets a large grocery business, which he carried on with success until he died in 1841. Mr. Joseph Fisher's earliest recollection of Adelaide dates back to the time when the site on which the city now stands was covered with trees and dense scrub, and when the position of the future streets was marked by surveyors' pegs. In those days it was not always easy for a person to find his way from one part of the settlement to another at night; and, although Mr. Fisher boasts that he has lived within five miles of Adelaide ever since he arrived in South Australia more than 64 years ago, he has had personal experience of bush roads and bullock tracks. He was educated mainly at the Oddfellows' School, over which the late Mr. J. W. Disher presided in the early days; and in October, 1846, he obtained a situation in the late Mr. Anthony Forster's mercantile office in Tavistock street. "I have been engaged in numerous enterprises in the course of my career," remarked Mr. Fisher, "but I really remained in the same employment from the time I left school until I purchased an interest in The Register. About two years after I entered Mr. Forster's service that gentleman received the offer of a partnership from Mr. John Stephens, who was at that time the sole proprietor of The Register and The Observer. Mr. Forster suggested that he should be allowed to take the position for three months, with the right to purchase a share in the business at the end of that period if he found the work congenial. Mr. Stephens agreed to those terms, and when Mr. Forster relinquished his former business he transferred me to the commercial department of the newspaper with which he was then rarely associated. At the end of the three months he decided not to enter into partnership with Mr. Stephens, and severed connection with The Register. I remained in the commercial department, however, for several years."

### —Hard Work With Variation

"The Register was published week in those days," continued Mr. Fisher, "and a stationer's shop formed part of the commercial branch. Mr. Jenkins, a shipping reporter in addition to the stationery department, and the stationer arrived from England he sailed to Port Adelaide on horseback, and in a boat, walk across the Ashby river in a boat, and go by the Ashby insula to the beach, and go by the anchorage in a whaleboat."



which I had to perform did not vary, and it is hardly necessary to say that the eight-hours' system did not prevail in the office in those days. I had to assist the bookkeeper, deliver papers, take a turn at the old hand press occasionally, read proofs, and do numerous other odd jobs about the office. I frequently remained on duty for 12 or 14 hours a day, and I soon gained a practical knowledge of the work in almost every department of a newspaper office. The Register was published as a daily paper for the first time on January 1, 1850, and Mr. Stephens died in November of the same year. After his death Mr. John Taylor, one of his executors, took his place as manager and editor of the paper. In January, 1852, I obtained leave of absence for the purpose of making a trip to the Bendigo goldfields, but was reinstated in the office when I returned to Adelaide a few months later. In May, 1853, The Register was purchased by a proprietary, of which I was an official member. I remained at the head of the commercial department until September 30, 1865, when I sold my interest to Mr. John Howard Clark, who subsequently became editor of The Register. Since that time I have not been actively engaged in any business, but have merely managed my own affairs and attended to several agencies, notably that of Mr. John Ridley, the inventor of the reaping machine. I have visited England five times, and have spent holidays in New Zealand and in the other states. My home has always been near Adelaide, however; and I may almost say that I have walked about the streets of the capital of South Australia daily for 65 years.

#### —Public Life.—

Mr. Fisher has not devoted all his time to his private affairs. He has been deeply interested in the welfare of the country in which practically all his life has been spent, and he has assisted in many ways to promote the interests of his fellow-citizens. In 1868 he successfully contested the District of Sturt, and represented that constituency in the Assembly until the Governor (Sir James Fergusson) dissolved Parliament in 1870. Mr. Fisher did not seek re-election on that occasion, because he had previously made arrangements to spend a holiday in Tasmania, and he could not take part in the campaign without abandoning the trip, which he did not feel disposed to do. Two years later, however, he secured a seat in the Legislative Council, and was a member of the Upper House until 1881. When his term of service expired he expressed a desire to retire from public life, but, in response to a large and influential deputation of prominent citizens who waited upon him and urged him to reconsider his decision, he agreed to seek re-election. He was defeated, and since that time he has not made any attempt to re-enter public life. "If I had been willing to modify my opinions respecting certain political questions which were then engaging the attention of the electors, I have no doubt that I should have been re-elected," said Mr. Fisher; "but my views were not appreciated by a large section of the voters. My attitude towards the Chinese Exclusion Bill, for instance, proved a handicap when polling day arrived. Some of my friends thought that I was unnecessarily outspoken at times, and I was frequently told that it would be better for me to give more diplomatic answers when questions were put to me on the hustings respecting popular measures which I could not support; but I refused to make compromises in connection with matters of principle merely for the purpose of gaining a seat in the House. I was, and still am, opposed to many of the political ideas which have found favour with multitudes in Australia in recent years; and I would not consent to shirk my duties and responsibilities as a representative of the people merely to retain my seat in Parliament. I was prepared to give my time and energies for the public benefit if my fellow colonists desired me to represent them; but when I found that a majority of the voters did not approve of my views I was quite content to retire from public life. My time is fully occupied, and I find plenty to interest me in private circles." Mr. Fisher has been connected with a number of public companies and financial institutions, and has rendered good service to the community in that way. He was director of the Bank of Adelaide for about 20 years, and during part of that time he was Chairman of the institution. He occupied the latter position during the trying period which preceded and followed the banking crisis in 1893, but resigned in the following year prior to taking a trip to the old country. He was also Chairman of the Port Adelaide Dock Company and of the Adelaide Marine Insurance Company. He is now a director of the Gas Company and is Chairman of the Mortgage Company of South Australia, and has a seat on the directorate of the South Australian

Company. The only form of sport in which he has taken much interest is first-class cricket, and he was a Vice-President of the Association for nearly a quarter of a century. When he was a lad the popular national game was practically unknown in South Australia, so that he had no opportunity of displaying his skill on the cricket field; but he was a successful exponent of the game known as "rounders," which was the commonest form of recreation in those days.

## The Register.

ADELAIDE, MONDAY, JUNE 7, 1897.

### THE ELDER SCHOLARSHIP OF MUSIC.

A few days ago we published a quotation from the letter of Mr. Kennedy, holder of the Elder Music Scholarship, in which he states the difficulties with which he is troubled, and adds "Unless a fellow holder of the Elder Scholarship is not well having." It would be interesting to know the reason for this. The Royal College of Music originally promised that if any patriotic Australian would present £3,000 to funds the money would always be available and provide for the maintenance and education of one scholar. It was also stated that under certain conditions respecting merit a local candidate might be selected by the donor. The late Thomas Elder and the late Sir William Clarke responded to the invitation, and the latter gentleman wisely stipulated that his scholarship should always be held by a Victorian. Mr. Otto Fischer was the first holder of the Elder Scholarship. His passage-money was paid in Adelaide, and a sum was given to him for outfit and personal expenses in London. Shortly after Mr. Fischer's arrival there Sir George Grove intimated to Sir Thomas Elder that provision must be made for, amongst other things, the maintenance of the scholar during recess, and at that time the College could not undertake to pay on this account. No such limitation of responsibility of the Royal College was specified when the donation was requested and accepted, but all money applied for was provided on behalf of the student, though Mr. Fischer protested that some of the demands were unreasonable, and so ought to be refused.

Other requisitions, however, have been since made and conditions imposed which clearly are inconsistent with the original promise of the Royal College and at variance with the meaning and intention of the foundation. Take as an example the case of another holder of the scholarship who suffered a sad accident to her hand. When this mishap occurred Sir George Grove pronounced that it was useless in her disabled state to go on with her education, and called upon Sir Thomas Elder to provide a return passage. Of course it is preposterous to assume that any such obligation as that implied in such demands can even remotely attach to any one who founds a scholarship; but, apart from the non-responsibility of the founder, the natural reply to this claim was plainly that, as the income of the fund was no longer required for the maintenance or education of the holder of the scholarship, the money could and should be used in the interest of the actual holder in the direction in which the unfortunate accident had made it necessary to employ it. As a matter of fact this is the answer

which was given:—"Pay the return passage out of the unused income, and retain the income until the Royal College is recouped in full." Sir George Grove replied that the rules of the Royal College did not permit of such an application of the funds; but what else was to be done with this unused income we do not know, and shall not attempt to guess. We may, however, enquire what rule of the Royal College of Music could honestly prevent the application of this money for the uses of the holder of the scholarship? Yet the authorities of the Royal College were obtuse and obstinate, and the return passage of the disabled scholar was paid by a friend, the accruing income remaining with the Royal College. And now it is significant that Mr. Kennedy is complaining. His figures are not very clear, but they seem to imply that he gets in all from the scholarship £89 16s., valuing tuition at £37 0s. 6d. Whether that interpretation be exact or otherwise, his letter clearly enough indicates that the demands for extras have multiplied and that the allowances have been diminished.

Mr. Kennedy is, however, altogether wrong when he speaks of "the income of £300 which people imagine." Nobody had a right to imagine an income of £300 on an investment of only £3,000. Probably what Mr. Kennedy alludes to is the liberal supplement which Sir Thomas gave, and which made his musical scholarship rather an expensive patronage for him. This additional outlay, however, was not enjoyed by Mr. Kennedy, who entered himself for it and accepted the scholarship with the knowledge that the special grant would not be continued. Perhaps the income which the Royal College derives from the £3,000 has lately decreased, and to some extent this may excuse reduction and economy; but the promise made by the Royal College when the money was asked for and obtained remains on record, and should continue as an honourable obligation upon a wealthy institution. At all events the bargain is not to be repudiated by the unsanctioned practice of small economies to the discomfort and embarrassment of the hapless student who may chance to hold the scholarship. Such apparently abortive results of colonial generosity under London management as we have indicated are not encouraging to Australian philanthropists. The whole history of the Elder scholarship, which down to the time of Mr. Kennedy's holding it was no inconsiderable additional annual charge upon the founder, suggests that it would have been better in this case to have retained the control and invested the money in the colony. The whole income would then have been devoted to the purpose for which it was intended that it should be used. Every candidate would in such circumstances have known exactly how much support could be counted on, and if no suitable claimant came forward the income would have accumulated for the benefit of the future holder. As the Royal College retained to itself the right, in the absence of a suitable colonial candidate, to put in the position a nominee of its own, it is easy to see how, with any want of promptitude on the part of the musical authorities here, the foundation, whatever it is worth, may be lost to South Australia, and the funds given for specific local purpose merged in the general revenue of a wealthy institution in the old country.



—On Service in the Crimea.—

"In February, 1854, when on foreign leave in Italy, I was recalled by telegraph, and found myself drafted into the service battalion, the 3rd. I had made the best speed possible home, posting from Florence to Padua, rail to Venice, steamer to Trieste, posting to Leibach, rail to Vienna (where I dined with the British Ambassador, Lord Westmorland), on by Berlin and Cologne (a little north of which our train was run into and smashed on a snowy night), arriving in London early in the morning, after seven days' travelling. I had just time to get into uniform and join my new battalion, to be inspected with the 1st Coldstreams in Wellington Barracks by Prince Albert. Those battalions embarked the same day; but I had a week's leave, and sailed with the 2nd Scots Fusiliers for Malta in H.M.S. Simoon, which kept up the bad reputation of her engines by breaking down in heavy weather in the Bay. After six weeks at Malta, six at Scutari, and three months in Bulgaria, where we had many sad losses from Asiatic cholera, we sailed from Varna in the grand procession of the allied fleets to the Crimea, and I took part in the campaign and the long winter siege, in which the brigade of Guards suffered heavily. Though it had been heavily reinforced after Inkerman, by the end of February it only mustered about 300 all told fit for duty, and those very gaunt.

—Sad Memories.—

"Heavy and lamentable as were the losses in South Africa, they are not comparable to those of the British Army in the Crimea. I can remember that the company to which I was attached stood in June five officers and 120 men on parade. On the morning after Inkerman I paraded with 15 men, and till a draft came out I commanded a composite company of 60, made up of the remains of three. When the draft came my original company was made up to 90; but at the end of February it could only muster 20. Sir John McNeill's commission of enquiry reported that of the regiments engaged in the siege 50 per cent. had died of disease in six months. Open trenches in winter, insufficient numbers, necessitating constant overwork, wornout clothing, salt meat improperly cooked, cold and wet, engendered dysentery and malignant fevers. Cholera was never absent from July to December. Until hospital huts were erected the condition of the sick in the bell tents was pitiable. During the winter the trenches were hardly more than half-manned, and the men who returned to camp after passing the night there had to tramp through the deep mud from five to seven miles to Balaklava, and carry back shot and shell for the siege in bags upon their backs.

—Camp Hardships.—

"No cooks were allowed to be kept off the duty roster, and as the meat was salt beef or pork, the coffee served out green, and no fuel provided, it was said that in many regiments the men gave up the attempt to cook in despair. Certainly this was not always the case. In our battalion the commanding officer (Col. Charles Ridler) saw that all was done that was possible. At the beginning of winter he asked the officers to give up their private horses, and these were stationed at Balaklava, and came up daily, loaded with supplies of food, clothing when it arrived, planks for

tent hospital tents, &c. Men were put on fatigue to cook the rations, so that the trench parties found their meals prepared on their return, and officers were made responsible for the tents being dry and clean and the messes regular. But funerals were of daily occurrence in every company. Of course, as time went on, things mended. A road was made—then a railway—pack animals and men to drive them arrived, clothing, greatacoats, everything, and at last no army could have been better found.

—The Battles.—

"The general actions have often been described. Alma was a fine parade movement of the old style by the British Army; a frontal attack in three lines, in which there were some checks and retirements, but three hours did the business. Inkerman was a confused conflict, which began before daylight and was over by 3 p.m. In the misty morning we all did the best we could. The Russian attack succeeded badly owing to some divisions missing their way in the dark, and converging on a narrow front instead of coming up the parallel spurs of the hill, which would have found us too few to defend them all. My battalion had 121 killed and over 100 wounded, having less than 500 in action. The loss in officers was heavy. On the following day I saw eight officers of the Coldstream Guards laid in one grave.

—Elected to Parliament.—

"The member of Parliament for my native county of Avon, who was of a family very intimate with my own (Col. Hunter Blair) came out as second in command of the Fusilier Guards battalion a fortnight before the battle of Inkerman, and died of his wounds received on that hard-fought field, in which I was myself slightly wounded. On the news of his death my friends nominated me as his successor, and I was elected, after a keen contest, in my absence. I could not, of course, return to England, as we had barely an officer for each company left; but in the following summer, being transferred to a home battalion, I took my seat at the age of 23.

—As a Politician.—

Sir James was Under Secretary for India in 1866-7 in the third Derby Government, and Under Secretary for the Home Department in the first Disraeli Ministry for a few months afterwards. Then ensued his term of service in South Australia. From June, 1873, to December, 1874, he was Governor of New Zealand. He resigned that position, and returned to England. In 1875 he unsuccessfully contested Frome, and three years later failed to win the seat for Greenock. He was Governor of Bombay from March, 1880, to March, 1885. He was created G.C.S.I. in 1885, and in the same year was elected for one of the divisions of Manchester. In August, 1886, he was appointed Under Foreign Secretary, and in September, 1891, Postmaster-General in succession to the late Mr. Raikes. He owned about 21,000 acres, and was director of various wealthy companies. Sir James was devoted to manly sports, and indulged in hunting, fishing, shooting, yachting, and yelting. He is survived by a widow, three sons, and a daughter. The heir to the aronety is his eldest son—Col. Charles Fergusson, D.S.O.—who was born in 1855.

C B Fisher

May 1908

DEATH OF MR. C. B. FISHER.

PASTORALIST AND SPORTSMAN

Mr. C. B. Fisher, who was known throughout Australia as a gentleman of old school and a grand colonist, died suddenly at 5 o'clock on Wednesday morning, at the age of 90 years. The deceased, who came of a wonderfully long-lived family, was born in London on September 25, 1817. He was the second son of Sir James Hurtle Fisher, who died at a ripe old age in Adelaide in 1875. He was also a brother of the late Lady Mopphett, widow of the late Sir John Mopphett. The deceased spent two years on a farm at Little Bowden, in Northamptonshire, with an uncle, before leaving in 1836 with Governor Hindmarsh on board, to 1836. Mr. Fisher started with his brother James as merchants and importers, but early he bought sheep, and squatted on the Little Para in 1838. His love of any rest in sheep began thus early, and continued until death. In a letter to a friend in June of 1837, after describing his life and prospects, he said:—"But the most profitable investment, after all, is sheep, and James and I intend to purchase a flock as soon as it lies in our power, which will, I trust, not be long, and we shall go and squat in the interior, and will manage in town. There is nothing in this world I delight more in than agricultural and pastoral life, which I find far more interesting here, in an unexplored country, than in England." Early in 1838 they bought sheep, and he squatted in the interior—the Little Para—this being considered out-back in those days. Ten of the first lambs bred he drove on from Adelaide, and delivered to Mr. Cri-

THE LATE SIR JAMES FERGUSSON.

AN EX-SOUTH AUSTRALIAN GOVERNOR.

AN EVENTFUL CAREER.

The intelligence of the violent death through the Jamaican earthquake of the Right Hon. Sir James Fergusson will be received with much regret by South Australians who remember the genial and soldierly baronet as Governor of this province from February, 1869, to February, 1873. Sir James earned credit in connection with the establishment of cable communication between Australia and England, the construction of the overland telegraph line from Port Darwin to Adelaide having been partly due to the encouragement he gave to Mr. Strangways, when the latter was Premier, to proceed with the undertaking. Sir James was the son of the fifth Baronet and Helen, daughter of the Right Hon. David Boyle, and he was born in Edinburgh in 1832. He married first, Edith, daughter of the first Marquis of Dalhousie, 1859 (died 1871); second, Olive, daughter of Mr. John Richman, of South Australia, 1873 (died 1882); and third, Isabella, daughter of Rev. C. Twysden, and widow of Mr. Charles Hoare (1893).

—Early Career.—

Sir James's early life is outlined in an autobiography which some time ago appeared in M.A.P. He wrote:—"Born in Edinburgh in 1832, and living there till I was six, I remember the night watchman who used to call the hour to show they were awake. 'Twelve o'clock and a fine frosty night.' As a child, I was sometimes carried in a sedan chair with my mother. Our summers were spent in my grandfather's beautiful home in the west. Walking on a terrace five miles from Edinburgh at six years old, I heard the guns of Edinburgh Castle firing, and my mother told me they were for the accession of the young Queen. At eight I came to London for the first time with my father and mother in July, 1840, to be put to school at Cheam, and was shown the sights of the town. We went to Harrow and made out my father's name cut on the panels of the old school and heard his recollections of Byron. School was a harder life in those days than now. Cheam was then, as now, a famous private school, but the food was scanty, the little boys were bullied, and sound learning was enforced by severe corporal methods by the under-masters, contrary to the rules. During my first half-year we had a holiday for the birth of the Princess Royal, and during the third for that of the Prince of Wales. For my first Christmas holidays I was taken in a postchaise to London, by train as far as Lancaster, which took from 9 a.m. to 6 p.m., then by mail and coach to Kilmarnock in Ayrshire. In 1845 I went to Rugby, and was placed in a form in which at first I sat beside Viscount Goschen and the late Lord Shaftesbury. Goschen soon went ahead of us. Dr. Tait, afterwards Dean of Carlisle, Bishop of London, and Archbishop of Canterbury, was head master. In 1849 my father died, and after his funeral I went to a private tutor in the Isle of Wight, where I learnt to sail a small craft in all weathers. In 1850 I went to University College, Oxford, but left in 1851 on receiving a commission in the Grenadier Guards.

—At the Iron Duke's Funeral.—

"In 1852 I was one of those officers of the great Duke's own regiment who sat as mourners beside his coffin, raised on a catafalque in the hall of Chelsea Hospital. A guard of honour lined the walls, the men leaning on reversed arms, and in darkness, save the bier, on which a brilliant light was thrown. Crowds poured past it from morning to evening for three days. Then, with my regiment, I took part in the great funeral pageant on a chill and damp November day. Parading at 6.30 a.m., we were dismissed till long after dark. All British Army and all the armies of the world were represented at the last honours paid to the great captain, who to the last was the object of deep respect and universal homage.



C.B. Fisher  
Continued

#### —A Lucrative Business.—

After selling out there he carried on farming at Lockleys and the Reedbeds, and took up the business of supplying sheep and cattle to the Adelaide market, a lucrative business, which the deceased controlled for many years. During this period he spent most of his time in the saddle, and made many long and rapid journeys to keep up the supply. On one occasion he left Lockleys in the evening, and rode to Inman Valley, mustered the cattle on a friend's run into the yard, and walked into breakfast, much to the friend's astonishment, after which he started with the bullocks for Adelaide, and had them in the market the following morning for the butchers.

#### —Pastoral Properties.

In 1854 he purchased Bundaleer, and in 1855 Hill River, and afterwards other places in South Australia, some 10 or 12 passing through his hands, including Wirrabara, Mount Schank, Moorak, and Port Gawler. In 1865 he went to Melbourne, and the ownership of some fine properties attest to his continued belief in and liking for pastoral affairs. Among other properties might be mentioned Yanga and Ned's Corner, in New South Wales; and in Queensland the Darling Downs properties—Thuralgona (now owned by the Squatting Investment Company), the group now owned by the Australian Pastoral Company in the south, Fort Constantine and Warrnambool Downs in the north, and many smaller properties, as well as places in the western district of Victoria. In the Northern Territory Mr. Fisher took up large areas, including Victoria Downs, now said to be the largest and best cattle station in Australia. He sent 30,000 cattle to these properties in the early eighties. In the early nineties the deceased fell on evil times, in company with so many station holders throughout Australia.

#### —A Fine Stockbreeder.—

In merino sheep Mr. Fisher's name must ever rank among the first for the type of large-framed, plain-bodied, heavily covered sheep, still known in many parts of Australia as the Fisher merino. Quality rather than fineness, price per sheep against price per pound, was his ideal. His prize list was extensive, and the sale of the Levels Stud was important. As an importer of the best class of stock Australia has much to thank Mr. Fisher for. His draught stock was exemplified in his immense farming operations at Hill River and the ultimate sale of the horses. In blood stock mention may be made of the importations from South Australian and Muscovado to Fisherman, Juliet, &c. He imported many longwool sheep, and attained prominence as a breeder of Lincolns, to which he gave preference, although for fattening he held that the English Leicester was perhaps superior. Of Shorthorn cattle, of which he was a great lover and a splendid judge, he imported some grand animals, and bred a magnificent herd, the disposal of which at Maribyrnong, Victoria, realized very high prices. Mr. Fisher would buy only of the best, either stock or country, and Australia has gained much from his unremitting labours. The deceased never returned to England since leaving there. The late gentleman was of a kindly, genial nature, strong and self-reliant, large-hearted, courageous, and hopeful even to the extent of being optimistic. To see him was to love and esteem him, and many in the old days have reason to gratefully remember his generous helpfulness.

From an interview a representative of The Register once had with Mr. Fisher we quote the following:—

C.B. Fisher  
Continued

#### —A Pioneer of 1836.—

"Yes. I was living in Adelaide in 1836—before the town was surveyed. There were Col. Light and a couple of men, my father, and myself, and also a couple of men in Adelaide in 1836. The others in the State were resident at Holdfast Bay. In 1837 or the beginning of 1838 I went north to the Little Para, with sheep. I went out with the police once or twice after the cattle stealers. There were Stag, Giffon, and another man. They used to kill our cattle. I found them out one night just about dusk when coming into the Black Forest from the south. I caught them with our own cattle hanging up. Stag was hanged afterwards. I remember the first hanging. It was a most gruesome sight. We were all armed with pistols, because there was a rumour that the crowd were going to rush the hangman, who had to bolt away after the execution."

#### —The First Races in South Australia.—

"Do you remember the first races in January, 1838?"—"Yes; I rode at those races. They were held to the south of Thebarton. The immigrants used to live near by in wooden cottages. In reference to an oil painting, belonging to Mr. W. S. Reid, of Port Victor, now hanging in Tattersall's Club, which is supposed to depict the first steeplechase run in South Australia, Mr. C. B. Fisher said:—"I have seen the picture, which is rather indistinct, and I think the two horses are Stranger and Highflyer, who ran first and second in the first steeplechase, which was run at Glen Osmond in 1846. I think the primitive stand and the fence are filled in from imagination. It isn't the race itself. I remember on the old course on the park lands, when the running was at St. John's Church, we had hurdles, with a big sapling spiked on, something after the manner of the fence that is seen in the old painting. The only picture, I think, of the first steeplechase, belonged to Ned Bagot. It was painted by G. Hamilton. I believe it is now in the possession of Sir Jenkin Coles." Mr. Fisher, referring to a steeplechase near the Black Forest, said:—"That was a match between Highflyer and Emerald. I rode Highflyer on that occasion, and Rearden rode Emerald. After that Highflyer, for some unaccountable reason, would never jump again, not even a foot-rail, and before the match you couldn't have stopped him at anything. Highflyer, who came overland with cattle from New South Wales, won one of the first steeplechases in that State at Fivedock, afterwards called Homebush, and now Flemington. James Stein rode him on that occasion. Stranger, ridden by Mr. Allen, beat him here in the first steeplechase, when he was ridden by Stein. There were several other horses in that first steeplechase in the neighbourhood of Glen Osmond. I know my brother rode one, while I also had a mount. Highflyer died at Bundaleer a good many years afterwards."

#### —Early Importations.—

"What horses did you import in the early days?"—"South Australian, who was afterwards bought by Mr. Bowman, and Muscovado, who was afterwards purchased by Mr. William Gilbert. They both produced good stock. South Australian was a beautiful little horse. I think he was employed at Mr. Bowman's stud at Crystal Brook. Juniper was about the best horse

we ever had in those days. He ran everlastingly. He belonged to the late John Baker, of Morialta. I fancy he was out of Falklandina, or one of the mares imported from England by the late W. S. Whittington, who also brought out Actaeon, Minna and Brenda, two very good mares, were both, I think, out of Falklandina, by Actaeon, or Forlorn Hope."

#### —Connection with the Turf.—

From an article published in The Australasian we are indebted for the following concerning the deceased gentleman, who was for years Chairman of the V.R.C. Committee:—"Mr. Fisher's colours were carried with varying success in Adelaide for some years, and in 1866 he decided to make a move to Victoria, where his brother Hurtle had preceded him some years and had established the Maribyrnong stud, which afterwards became so famous. When

C.B. Fisher continued

forming the Maribyrnong stud Mr. Hurtle Fisher commissioned his brother James, who had returned to England, to purchase him a few good horses, and among the lot he sent out were some of the most celebrated horses ever imported to Australia. The stallion picked by him was the cast-iron Fisherman, whose name appears in the pedigree of so many good horses running to-day. Fisherman, who had won out of 120 starts 70 races, including 26 Queen's Plates, as purchased cheaply for 3,000 gs. He was without doubt one of the best horses that ever left the old country. The mares included such gems as Juliet (by Touchstone from Lancashire Witch), Marchioness (by Melbourne from Cinizelli), Gildermine (by The Flying Dutchman), and other mares were sent. These, together with Fisherman, were located in South Australia for a while before being transferred to Maribyrnong.

In 1866 Mr. Hurtle Fisher decided to dispose of Maribyrnong, and the sale of the stud on April 10, 1866, was one of the sensations of the turf world in those days. In all 45 lots were sold, and the splendid total of £26,000 was realized. Mr. C. B. Fisher was a big purchaser at the sale, securing Fishhook, then two years old, for 3,600 gs.; Sylvia, then a yearling, by Fisherman from Juliet, for 600 gs.; a yearling filly by Fisherman from Marchioness, for 700 gs.; Rose of Denmark (by Stockwell from Marchioness), for 540 gs.; Angler, three years, by Fisherman from Marchioness, for 700 gs.; Seagull, two years, by Fisherman from Omen, for 1,900 gs.; and a filly foal by Fisherman, from Nightlight, for 270 gs. The sale was conducted on the estate, the ring being formed near the grave of Fisherman, who had died a year or so previously.

Mr. C. B. Fisher then took up the running at Maribyrnong, and his colours soon became very prominent on the turf. He made a successful debut as an owner in Melbourne in connection with the Maiden Plate at the V.R.C. Spring Meeting in 1866, winning the race with Syren, a three-year-old filly by Fisherman, from Coquette, and his colours (the well-known white jacket and blue spots), were carried to victory in the next event on the programme, the Ascotvale Stakes, by Sour Grapes, a filly by Fisherman from Gildermine. At the same meeting Mr. Fisher ran Seagull and Lady Heron in the Melbourne Cup, the former running fifth to The Barb. Next day with odds of 4 to 1 on Seagull won the Derby for him, and Smuggler, another son of Fisherman, landed the Corinthian Plate, ridden by Mr. Herbert Power. In the Champion Race, run at Flemington on January 1, 1867 (won by the Barb), Mr. Fisher started both Seagull and Fishhook, but the latter spoilt his chance by bolting off the course. Crossing over to Tasmania Fishhook won the Champion Race in a canter, and after a good race beat Nimbaleft (who subsequently won the Melbourne Cup) in the St. Leger. Fishhook afterwards met with foul play, being poisoned, and for a time he was quite paralysed.

#### —Temporary Retirement.—

After winning a few minor races Mr. Fisher retired for a while, and his stud was sold on the art-union principle, the public taking to the idea very kindly, and the affair turned out a great success. Mr. George Peetty then took up Maribyrnong, but in a year or two Mr. C. B. Fisher was back again. His colours reappeared on the turf in 1874. A successful jumper that he had was Doubtful (by Panic), who won several good hurdle races and steeplechases for him. With Canterbury (by The Marquis—Lady Manners Sutton) he won a couple of two-year-old races in the season 1874-75. In the season 1875-76 Mr. Fisher brought out a colt that was afterwards known to fame as Robinson Crusoe. He was by Angler (son of Fisherman), from Chrysolite, and Mr. Fisher ran him as the Chrysolite colt. At the A.J.C. Autumn Meeting in 1876 this youngest silenced a strong field in the Champagne Stakes, and appropriated the Breeders' Plate and Sires' Produce Stakes at the same meeting. At the A.J.C. Spring Meeting of 1876 the colt was again successful, appropriating the A.J.C. Derby and Mares' Produce Stakes. After the meeting he was shipped for Melbourne, along with other racehorses, in the City of Melbourne, which went out in a gale of wind and had to put back after those on board had had some very sensational experiences. The poor horses were terribly knocked about in the storm, Robin Hood and others being killed. The Chrysolite colt had to be taken off the ship on a shutter, and for two days he lay in the sheds on the wharf next door to death. He eventually recovered, but always carried the scars he received in that memorable voyage. After this the colt was named Robinson Crusoe, and Mr. Fisher regarded him as the best horse he ever owned, not even excepting Fishhook.

C.B. Fisher  
Continued



Thybell. said he had seen in one of the Palaces  
at St. Petersburg - a solid gold model of some place with  
200 millions of gold in it.

Pressed with the human size and weight of 200 million  
for weight - he had used his figure for 13 millions

A model of gold worth 200 millions  
would weigh over 2000 lbs  
would represent a solid cube  
about  $16\frac{1}{2}$  ft x  $16\frac{1}{2}$  ft x  $16\frac{1}{2}$  ft.

A model worth 10 millions weighs  
about 200 tons & equals a cube 6 ft x 6 ft x 6 ft

C. A. Fisher  
continued from  
previous  
page

—A Sensational Sale.—

At the end of the year Mr. Fisher decided to retire from the turf as an owner, and the second sale of the Maribyrnong stud was even more sensational than the first one. The yearlings were sold a week or two before the other horses, and 28 of them realized a total of £13,141, or an average of over £469 apiece, the highest price being 1,000 gs., paid for The Marquis—Sylvia filly. The prices given for the brood mares, however, constituted the sensational part of the sale, as the following figures will show:—Sylvia, 2,650 gs.; Rose of Denmark, 2,050 gs.; Chrysolite, 1,750 gs.; Sunshine, 1,600 gs.; Dagmar, 1,400 gs.; The Gem, 1,350 gs.; Cocoonut, 1,200 gs.; Lamorna, 1,050 gs.; Ragpicker, 1,000 gs.; Sunrise, 1,000 gs. Some of these mares had foals at foot. Of the stallions Fireworks realized 1,700 gs. and Piscator 1,000 gs., while the two-year-old His Lordship brought 1,800 gs. The total amount of the sale was £51,235, which, added to the sum realized for the yearlings, brought the amount up to £64,376. A reserve of 3,000 gs. was placed on Robinson Crusoe, but he was not sold, and Mr. Fisher afterwards sent him to Mr. De Mestre, at Terarra, where he sired Navigator and Trident, and the old hero then went to St. Albans, where he got any number of good winners. Mr. Fisher was never one who believed in breeding yearlings for the public. "Unless you breed good ones," he argued, "they won't sell, and if you get them good it pays you better to race them yourself." The deceased retired from the turf as an owner towards the end of the seventies.

The surviving members of the family are Mr. James Fisher, 91 years old, living in England; Mrs. J. V. James, 88, also resident in England; Miss Fisher, 82, of Adelaide; and Mrs. Joseph Palmer, of New Zealand, who was born in South Australia in February, 1837. Those who have passed away are Lady Morphet, Mr. George Fisher, who was drowned in the wreck of the Admella; Mr. Hurtle Fisher, who was rescued from the Admella, and died in Melbourne; and Mr. William Fisher, who died in Melbourne.







"MR. JENKINS OUGHT TO HAVE FOLLOWED INSTRUCTIONS."

Then he said, "That will be awkward, I am afraid."

"What do you think of the principle of departing from public tendering for loans?" —"There is no objection, provided always that better terms can be obtained. It is entirely a matter of terms."

"And in the present instance?"—"Well, it is rather difficult to make a calculation, but assuming it is correct that the £2,000,000 would have cost the Government £3 16/6 per cent. it looks as though the net price was about £91 10/. I am presuming that the currency of the loan was 28 or 30 years. The costs would be something like this:—Underwriting, £1; brokerage, 10/; stamp duties, 12/6; interest on £2,000,000 to January 1, 1909, at 3½ per cent., £1 12/6. Of course the net result may be different from what I have assumed."

"What is the agreement with Messrs. Nivison & Co.?"—"There is no agreement."

"Who are Nivison & Co.?"—"Mr. Nivison used to be in the employ of the London and Westminster Bank, but he left many years ago to start sharebroking. When he had been about a couple of years in business he was successful in bringing out a Cape Colony loan. Now he has control practically of all the colonial loans, except, of course, the State loans of Canada. He manages all the Australian, New Zealand, Cape, and Natal loans. If you do not go to Nivison the underwriters will not touch your loan."

"Why?"—"Because they all pull in with Nivison."

"Who are the underwriters?"—"Jobbers and brokers on the Stock Exchange of London. Jobbers ask directly a loan is coming out, 'Is Nivison in this?' If he is not they will not touch it. Nivison divides the brokerage with them, and they get 1½ per cent. for their part in the flotation. If the stock is going off quickly they have the right to stop the applications from the public, and to retain such proportion as they wish. But if it happens that the public does not subscribe—and of late years they have taken only from 5 to 8 per cent. of our offerings—the underwriters have to take the balance, and work it off as they are able. So far as our securities are concerned it is very doubtful whether the brokers and jobbers own any. I used to send out to the Treasurer the exact amount they did own, but that is not done now. When I left London I do not think they held from £5,000 to £7,000 of our Three per Cents."

"What about the banks?"—"The big banks, such as the Bank of England and the London and Westminster, do not hold these stocks, or assist in their flotation. Of course, syndicates may borrow from banks or insurance companies, but Nivison is the man who has got these syndicates together. Take, for instance, the experience of Western Australia some years ago. The Government went to a firm of bankers, but had to abandon it, and Nivison gave 1 per cent. better. He made a special offer on that occasion to retain the business. My idea is that Lloyd's Bank found that, quite apart from anything Mr. Jenkins may or may not have done, the London Stock Exchange would not touch the loan, and therefore they would have to do all the underwriting. This is probably the reason they have abandoned it."

"Can we break away from this London syndicate?"—"If any State were strong enough to do so, of course it would be advisable. If any State could fix the price independently the public would gradually come in; but no State is strong enough. If Lloyd's Bank is strong enough to do so there is no reason why it should not. Of course, from our point of view it would all depend on whether we could get a better price. But it is absurd for any State, or even for the Commonwealth, to attempt to do without the underwriters, because when you find that only from 5 to 8 per cent. of the issues are applied for by the public it means you have got to keep the lists open and fight the Stock Exchange—and the London Stock Exchange is too powerful.

"Of course, I do not know the rights or wrongs of the present case, and whether Mr. Jenkins had entered into an agreement with any one or not. It was his business, however, to have followed instructions, and to have been thankful that he had nothing to do with the flotation. Possibly Mr. Peake did not tell Mr. Jenkins of the negotiations with Lloyd's Bank; if not, it can easily be understood why the Treasurer should have kept his own counsel. To have said anything before the business was concluded would have been disastrous."

APPLES EX "MALWA" LANDED IN LONDON 17th J

2 cases Mrs. Acres  
2 " Mrs. Braund  
1 case J.P. Short  
1 " Henry Anders  
1 " Mrs. Morier  
1 " Elder Smith & Co. office  
1 " George Wills & Co. office  
1 " J.G. Kihlman  
1 " Mrs. Reeve  
1 " Rev. Lionel Crawford  
1 " A.W. Chippendale  
1 " Sir Thomas Sutherland  
1 " Lady Tennyson  
1 " Miss Reynolds  
4 cases to replace damaged and shrunken in the  
\_\_\_\_\_ *at Shroton* in the

20

2 corn chiss - 1 case  
 27 cases oranges left in Brand  
 2<sup>d</sup> Corn 1 case  
 for Expressing 1/200

20 CASES WINE EX "ESSEX" MAY 1912.

|                       |                            |
|-----------------------|----------------------------|
| Lord Tennyson         | 2 cases                    |
| Sir Thomas Sutherland | 2 "                        |
| J.P. Short            | 2 "                        |
| Henry Anders          | 2 "                        |
| A.W. Chippendale      | 2 "                        |
| Mrs. Morier           | 2 "                        |
| Miss Reynolds         | 1 case                     |
| Mrs. Acres            | 3 cases                    |
| Mrs. Braund           | 4 " one of which<br>Mr. Sp |

20



Guns. I ought to have 7 thus 12.6 for guns,  
 2 breech loaders (original) 1 Ancestral  
 1 Choke bore 2 Shot guns (muzzle)  
 18 Jan 1883 They were placed as under  
 1 Tom took 1 Bannister 1 Breech mt Barker 1 Shot mt Barker  
 1 Stokes bar (muzzle) 2 Torrens path  
 see March 1886

|        |                 |            |                   |               |
|--------|-----------------|------------|-------------------|---------------|
| Gooyea | $\frac{14}{36}$ | Cudmore    |                   | Melford       |
|        | $\frac{18}{36}$ | Smith Swan | $= \frac{36}{36}$ | Downs         |
|        | $\frac{4}{36}$  | Wheeler    |                   | 1/5th each    |
|        |                 |            |                   | Pegler Swan   |
|        |                 |            |                   | Clear         |
|        |                 |            |                   | Cudmore Smith |

Glain's land at Mt Chalmers sold to Haid  
 1004. 1004. 1076. 1092. 890. 1094. 1095. 1098  
 846 acres price £ 3500

|              |                               |
|--------------|-------------------------------|
| Gallons land | 2046 acres                    |
| Bapt         | 970 -                         |
| Rents        | 228 -                         |
|              | <u>3244</u> acres cost 12.247 |

From Nov 1886 to  
 31 Jan 1881 Rent chargeable was 2436.19.3  
 Balance on all operations short 2055.10.2  
 of the rent.

|               |                   |
|---------------|-------------------|
| Gleasons land | 2234 acres bought |
|               | <u>790</u>        |
|               | 3024              |

Gooyea Shearing shed is 330 miles to Roma  
 280 miles to Mt Chell 140 miles to  
 Chumby by present road but new road  
 will be 120 miles  
 Roma to Brisbane  
 317 miles railway



Glyn mills Currie and

Statement on 30<sup>th</sup> June 1886

Capital 1,000,000  
 Reserve 500,000  
 Current assets 8,570,309. 1. 6  
 Deposit with 2,054,835. 13. 3  
 12,125,144. 14. 9

Cash in B of England 1,535,768. 0. 9  
 Money at call short notice 2,214,600. 0. 0  
 Consols valued at 96 1,440,000  
 English Govt Securities 849,590. 5. 1  
 Indian & Colonial 538,500.  
 Metrop Board 186,600 3,016,690. 5. 0  
 Bills in course of 5,258,086. 9. 0  
 Premises 100,000  
 12,125,144. 14. 9

Liabilities included

in balance sheet - Endorsements & covered by securities 1,160,716. 19. 4  
 On these figures I think Glyn with currie & Co. making about £1000 a day

GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE, AND CO.

MESSRS. GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE, AND CO. issued yesterday the following statement of their assets and liabilities as they stood on the 30th Jan. last:—

| DR.                                                                                                                                               |            | LIABILITIES. |      |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------|--------------|------|
| To Capital paid up ...                                                                                                                            | ...        | £1,000,000   | 0 0  |
| Reserve fund ...                                                                                                                                  | ...        | 500,000      | 0 0  |
| Current accounts ...                                                                                                                              | ...        | 8,570,309    | 1 6  |
| Deposit accounts ...                                                                                                                              | ...        | 2,054,835    | 13 3 |
| MEMORANDUM.—Liabilities on account of acceptances, endorsements, &c. (covered by securities), not included in balance-sheet, £1,160,716. 19s. 4d. |            | £12,125,144  | 14 9 |
| CR.                                                                                                                                               |            | ASSETS.      |      |
| By cash in hand and at Bank of England ...                                                                                                        | ...        | £1,535,768   | 0 9  |
| By money at call and at short notice ...                                                                                                          | ...        | 2,214,600    | 0 0  |
| By investments:—                                                                                                                                  |            |              |      |
| Consols (£1,500,000 at 96) ...                                                                                                                    | £1,440,000 | 0 0          |      |
| Other securities of, or guaranteed by, the British Government ...                                                                                 | 849,590    | 5 0          |      |
| Government of India and Colonial Government securities ...                                                                                        | 538,500    | 0 0          |      |
| Securities of the Metropolitan Board of Works ...                                                                                                 | 186,600    | 0 0          |      |
|                                                                                                                                                   |            | £3,016,690   | 5 0  |
| By bills discounted, loans, and other securities ...                                                                                              |            | 5,258,086    | 9 0  |
| By bank premises ...                                                                                                                              |            | 100,000      | 0 0  |
|                                                                                                                                                   |            | £12,125,144  | 14 9 |

On a comparison of this balance-sheet with the figures published at the corresponding period last year, several points are brought out, showing that, notwithstanding the general contraction of trade, the business of the Bank has been progressive. In the first place, the current accounts have augmented £781,080, and the deposit accounts £384,438, while the acceptances are only £6,862 less than they were a year ago. On the assets side we find that the cash in hand and at the Bank of England has increased £222,195, and the money at "call" and short "notice" £650,600; while the Government Securities, Home, Indian, and Colonial, are £258,905 more. The discounts, loans, and other Securities have augmented £33,818.

It is worthy of remark that the value of the £1,500,000 Consols has been written down in the books of the firm from 98 to 96, the present market quotation being over 100.

Golf

Chris holes says  
 I do not like the  
 situation balls -  
 The Scotch hand made  
 & hammered fly  
 to rest  
 The Bulger is  
 the high club & the  
 curved  
 Stephen of worth  
 Belwick is a good man  
 he was trained with  
 the C. Ewan of Musselburgh

Guns Sept 1888

At Mr B Johnson's Place London & propose taking a gun  
 Breach loader at 16 Rs - 1000 Hammerless - 1000 one  
 T.P. Billiard room one - Bass Small chota  
 Muffler 1 Mr B - 1 Galloway 1 Dan T.P.  
 Bass Galloway one of them

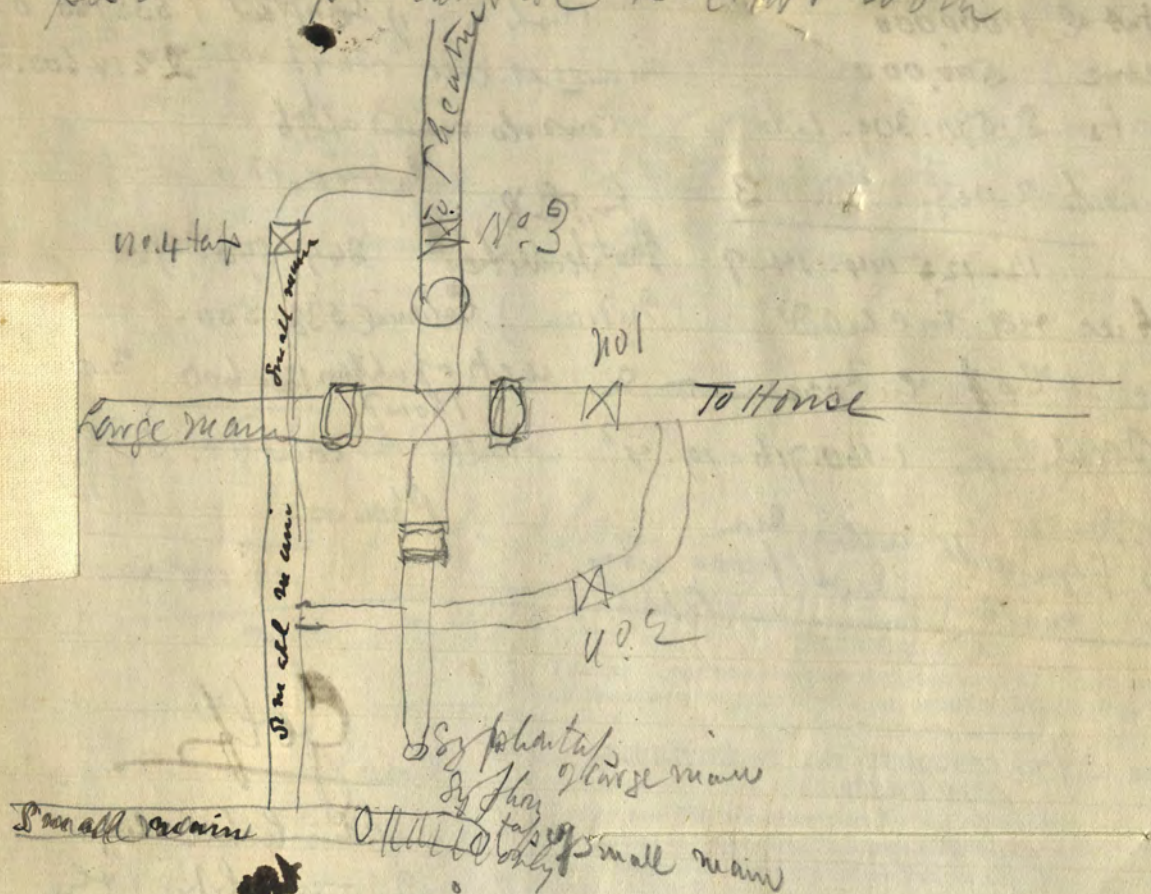
See for more



Gas

August 1888

Pipes or Taps active in Bellin & Room



when Small main is wanted for house close no. 1 & open no. 2 when large main is wanted for house close no. 2 & open no. 1

when Small main is wanted in Theatre close no. 3 & open no. 4 when large main is wanted <sup>for Theatre</sup> close no. 4 & open no. 3

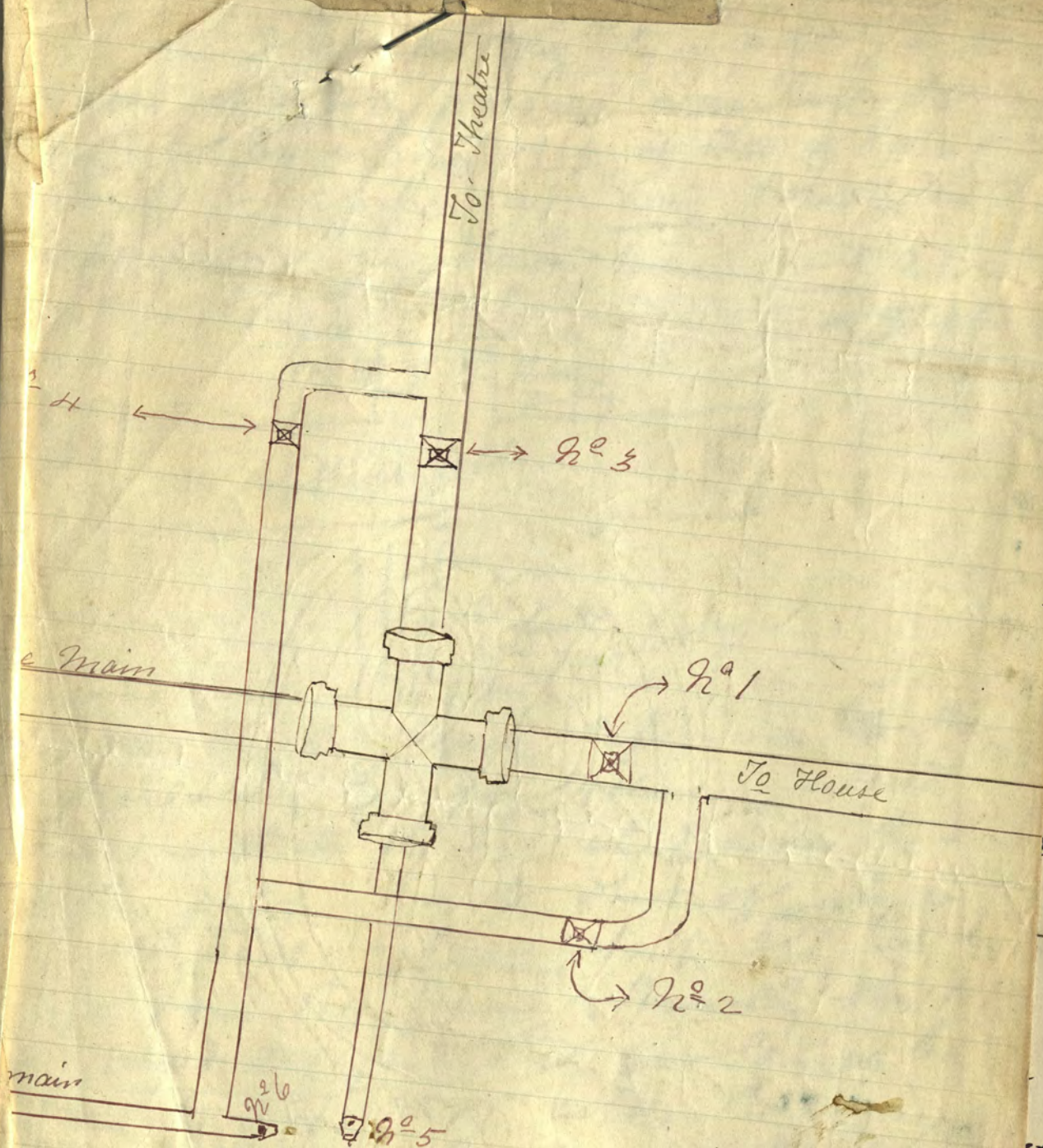
no. 1 & 3 open with nos. 2 & 4 slight put large main on House & Theatre nos. 2 & 4 open & nos. 1 & 3 shut put Small main on House & Theatre

All Taps open in nos. 1, 2, 3, & 4 places both plum 3 inch & 2 inch mains on both House & Theatre Note Bene.

Both mains can be cut off at the gasometer before the above directions will hold good you must see that the mains are on at the gasometer



# Gas Continued



Small main supply is wanted for House Close  
valve & open No. 2 when large supply is wanted  
No. 2 & open No. 1

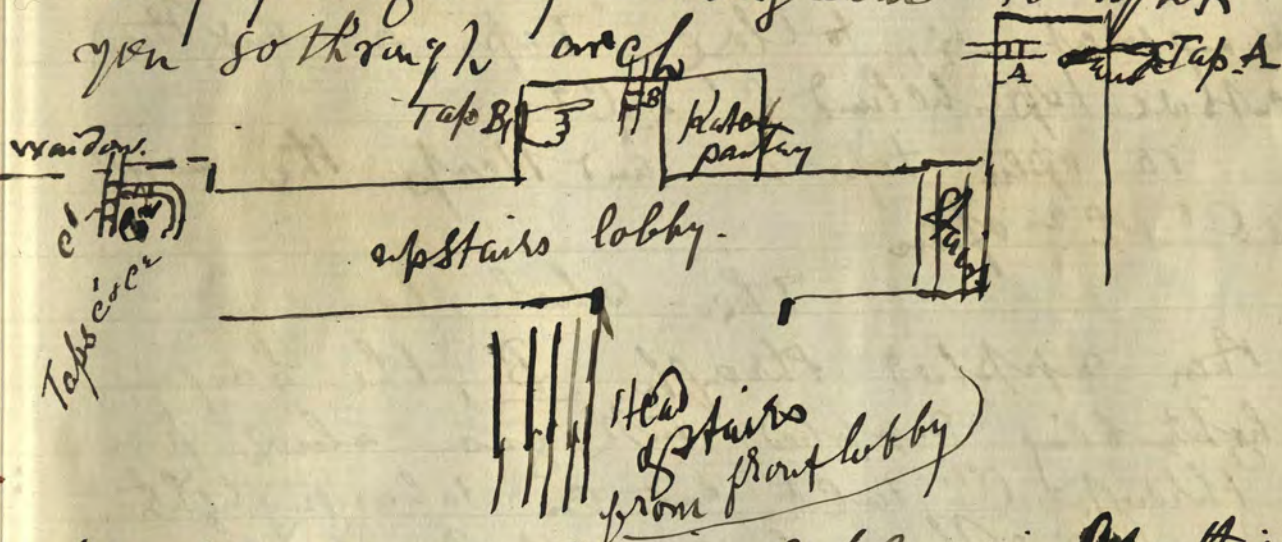
Small main supply is wanted for Theatre also  
No. 3 valve & open No. 4 when large supply  
wanted for Theatre Close No. 4 & open No. 5

To be



# Gas Continued

Influenced arrangements  
 The gas <sup>when all taps are open</sup> can be made to enter the house at 3 places viz A by a pipe <sup>in the</sup> window at end of passage over large drawing room B By a pipe <sup>at door of</sup> Kate's pantry and by C a pipe and two taps <sup>in the</sup> lobby passing my dressing room to right as you go through arch



The taps C1 + C2 require explanation. ~~At~~ this point originally the gas by <sup>up against</sup> ~~the~~ <sup>the</sup> pipe which enters the house at this point can be shut off by a tap on the outside, about 3ft up the pipe from the ground. Usually this tap is turned off, and the gas comes back from the pipe which enters the house <sup>from</sup> Kate's pantry passing through C2 to C1. if open C1 is in the pipe which alone feeds the whole of the upstairs hanging lamps therefore close C1 and you put out all the upstairs hanging lights without C1 extinguishing the rest of the house - close C1 & you extinguish all the house if Tap A and the outside tap behind C1 & C2 are also closed. any of the taps A, B or C (outside) will light the whole house if C1 & C2 be open To put the whole of the gas



is bruly as possible on the house when  
all the lights are going you must  
open the outside lap behind c' & c'

open. The outside lap behind  $C^1 + C^3$

2<sup>d</sup> The Tap or Water Pantry B

3 The tap at end lobby A

Thus the gas enters at 3 points  
To obtain any use the most convenient  
arrangement is, to close Taps A and the  
outside tap C behind C' & C2

To open taps B and keep the inside  
taps C<sup>1</sup> & C<sup>2</sup> open

The whole house is  
then supplied through B, the hanging  
lights being supplied with gas which pass  
through C to A and on to hanging lights  
and the closing of B shuts off them  
the whole house

In addition to the above there is  
a pipe supplying only the kitchen gas stove  
and this gas is shut off only at the  
meter.

Consent always fax.

Glass to make

Paris July 1891.

*T.P.*  
1. *G. luteus* Jun 2<sup>d</sup> Original Choke 3. *P. luteus* W.H.S.  
*6th* *Hammockless* *R. Evans* has *the T.P.*

1381 1891

Post  
Breech loaders.

! Buvektor ut ut B

Thermometer at T. P.

W.C.S.

Burs.

12 Purdys T.P.

71 Byrne v. Byrne chote T.P.

1. *Hamamelis*, Torr.

— Boss. —

5

John

T. D. Pack

Watt

Francaster T. P. Hancock

W. B. B.

1000

1 Kelly T. P.

15-0117

May 1891

1

1

28

22

W  
go

24

101

5<sup>th</sup>  
row

2

✓

all  
R



Goulburn is 2040 ft above sea level  
x Struvels

28. Boothby on Trear von Tonnach  
was out 57 m from 18 1/2 day  
10.000 Antialasia 24 July 1892  
10000 Bagn SW Bonor 1892  
Edmore Fund May 27. 1892

Production of Gold

**MINING. 1892.**  
**Victorian Mining Returns.**  
Melbourne, May 16.  
Mr. Howitt, Secretary for Mines, has issued his report on mining for the last year. He does not consider that the depressed state of the times has affected mining to anything like the extent which might be suspected. In most of the great mining centres he sees evidences of vitality which are gratifying for the present and hopeful for the future. Much progressive mining has been done and fewer bogus companies have been floated than in the past. The quantity of gold raised in Victoria for the year ending December 31 was 576,399 oz. 14 dwt. 11 gr., a decrease of 12,161 oz. 1 dwt. 4 gr. on the previous year's yield. Alluvial claims yielded 188,547 oz., and quartz mines 387,851 oz. The quantity of coal raised was 22,834 tons, valued at £19,731. There were also 6,322 tons of lignite raised. In tin an increased yield of 839 tons on the previous year is shown, and it need hardly be said that the coal yield was the largest yet recorded.

Rev. Ang. Gilmore

The final meeting of the committee of the Hugh Gilmore memorial fund was held at Jackman's Rooms on Friday evening, May 20. The amount collected for the fund to date was £930 3s. 10d. The expenses connected with collecting totalled £37 2s.; cost of photos, £9 5s. 6d.; and the amount to Mrs. Gilmore, £35: leaving a balance to the credit of the fund of £848 16s. 4d. The first edition of the sermons had yielded an amount over cost sufficient to clear within £5 the cost of the second edition. The ladies' committee reported that £161 9s. 3d. had been collected for the furniture and, but they had voted £50 of this to the general fund, leaving £111 9s. 3d. The furniture had cost in all £132, so that they would have to ask for a return of about £20. There will be £300 to invest besides the amount that may come from England. The statement of accounts as presented was passed. The investment of the fund under trustees and the needful conditions and powers of the trust were next discussed, and the necessary propositions were passed. The Hon. John Darling, M.L.C., the Rev. J. Goodwin, Messrs. G. H. Cargeeg, W. C. Hooper, and W. R. Birks were appointed trustees. Votes of thanks were passed to the press, to Mr. Jackman for the use of his room, to Messrs. Gordon, Nesbit, & Bright for gratuitous legal services, and to the collectors and others who had helped the fund. It was stated that the English fund was expected to be between £200 and £300, and it was resolved that this when received be invested by the same trustees, and subject to the same trust as the colonial fund.

Fund in closing

Slieve Railway.  
July 11<sup>th</sup> 1892 weather Sap  
6111 old averaging under 11/6  
4555. new " " 5/6  
Ledger balance cost £4545 n 4. 17  
4<sup>th</sup> June 1894  
Taking during holidays  
Dec 2<sup>nd</sup> to June 1<sup>st</sup> 1892-3 1893-4  
1584 1320<sup>+</sup> weather not so favorable

Horses Greasy heels.

**CORRESPONDENCE.**  
"A. S. C."—"Greasy heel" differs from thrush in one striking peculiarity—the heel cracks open. It may have been occasioned by cold, wet, dirt, or be a secondary result from bad treatment or from constitutional weakness. Avoid all foulness in the stable, give the horse perfect rest, thoroughly cleanse the parts with Castile soap and warm water, dry carefully, and apply softening poultices. If the disease is of long standing make the following dressing:—1 pint spirits turpentine, 1 oz. finely powdered corrosive sublimate, and 1 oz. gum camphor (pulverized). Put in a strong bottle and shake thoroughly for a long time. This gets better as it gets older. Apply with a swab or little mop tied on the end of a stick once a day till cured. If a cake or hard scab forms cease the liniment for a few days and well grease the parts till the scab comes away. Then apply the liniment again.

18 Goats at milo for wages drew for 40 yds. Stalling from fresh. Loading 5 tons about 2 ft 7 lb. The same waffer say 10 wks. The wool waffer say 1 ton (certainly over this) Total waffer than 6 tons 10 wks 2 ft 7 lb.

Lean files up with by mistake



Horses at Mt Barker 1883 <sup>sent to Gallant</sup> <sup>sent to Gallant</sup>  
 Lady Gipsy Birkgate Eagle Nicotina Tally  
 Label Fernman <sup>old</sup> Gammon <sup>old</sup> or Spinnage Shang  
 Barmaid Princess Vulcan  
 at Torrens Park Darkie Prince Hagar Moarshan  
 Bachelor Domingo Sankree 3 colts and a foal

25 Feb 1883. Cr. Hawken orders by King William St

Barmaid 1st Foal to Royal warrant born 30 Sep 1883  
 Bro or 3rd colt with 1884

408 1883

Disposal of horses

Torrens park Mt Barker Hummochs Pollan Todd Sabine  
 Gipsy <sup>386</sup> <sup>sent to</sup> <sup>sent to</sup> <sup>sent to</sup> <sup>sent to</sup>  
 Princess Eagle PM Vulcan Ranger Bass  
 Lady Creamy <sup>sent to</sup> <sup>sent to</sup> <sup>sent to</sup> <sup>sent to</sup>  
 Gipsy's <sup>sent to</sup> <sup>sent to</sup> <sup>sent to</sup> <sup>sent to</sup>  
 Prince H 1881 Moarshan 2 pce 1882  
 Darkie <sup>sent to</sup> <sup>sent to</sup> <sup>sent to</sup> <sup>sent to</sup>  
 orphan <sup>sent to</sup> <sup>sent to</sup> <sup>sent to</sup> <sup>sent to</sup>  
 Sankree <sup>sent to</sup> <sup>sent to</sup> <sup>sent to</sup> <sup>sent to</sup>  
 Nicotina <sup>sent to</sup> <sup>sent to</sup> <sup>sent to</sup> <sup>sent to</sup>

2 Downes mares

Fernman RC  
 Label <sup>sent to</sup> <sup>sent to</sup>

14 Barmaid NW Shouder

Bound allan  
 Sunshine  
 Byron  
 Superb  
 Lupp

Princess colt  
 Duvall colt







Stable  
Torren Park

Torren Park  
Paddock

mt. Barker  
Arabic  
Burmah  
Arabian

Hammock  
Valcan  
Blo Col  
Bar Col  
Eagle

Topps  
Tricky  
Doctor  
Moult  
Tina

pting  
Shang  
Moult  
Patcher

Shark  
Orphan  
Peg Cat  
Tally  
Bar Vicary  
Sunshine  
Patched

Princess  
Gipsy  
Dingo  
Clare

Tina  
Lat  
Lassy  
Peta  
Daphne  
Prince  
Chambers

Chambers  
Patched  
Moult  
Patched  
Dalmian  
Patched

Wip  
Moult  
Patched  
Solare  
Blondie  
Ferry

Summer 1885  
Proposed  
in Paddock T.P.  
Daphne  
Prince  
Ferry  
Patched  
Dalmian  
Shang  
Polo ponies

mt. Barker  
Patched  
Moult  
Dalmian

Brugger  
Princess  
Colt

Horses for 1888

Hammock  
Dalmian  
Gipsy  
Orphan  
Blo Col  
Bar Col  
Eagle  
Tally  
Moult  
Valcan  
Arabic  
Patcher  
Wip  
Vicary  
Scottie  
Shark  
Reddy

mt. Barker  
Prince  
Shang  
Tricky  
Patched  
Burmah

Patch  
Tina  
Molly  
Rough  
Zephyr  
Patched  
Patched  
Solare  
Patched  
Patched  
Clare  
Moult  
Tina  
Lassy

Doctor Solo

Rally  
Nauance 4 years 1869  
Royal 5 years 1885  
home 14.2 miles



Hanson Sh Syndicate

305 ft to Terrace x 210 ft to Hanson Sh

John Craig. Buchanan. Newland. C. B. Hardy. J. Love

Blacks. Gouge. 3 miles

Highbury Syndicate.

Dr. Phillips

Gov. O'Halloran

Fergus Moore

Dashwood

Hilary Boncent

N. Gargle

H. O. O'Halloran

Lipsett

John Ullow

Johns Solicitor

W. S. Cuthrell

R. G. Warburton

12

Meenland no gale any

has £ 7000

Forer slonks Number 2000

Separate mod gales on separate numbers

A. Deland Life a £ 900

a. O. Davies 500

Westbrook 1950

Bitess O'Halloran 2250

Wright O'Halloran 650

W. G. Crawford 1250

S. P. H. Wright 1000

S. White 300

Angus Johnston 500

Hallatt Marks 650

Ryan O'Halloran 570

W. G. Pope 650

W. G. Gale C. S. A. 650

uncertainly 650

John Logan 450

E. A. Austey 2000

14860

Stock

Hammocks June 14. 1889 McNeill gave me the following stock

| Shorn                      | not 1886 | 20440              | Estimated | Cattle                          | Horses                               |
|----------------------------|----------|--------------------|-----------|---------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Bot from Ralli weaners     | 1145     |                    | Enns      | 22 Bullocks <sup>at start</sup> | 5 at starting                        |
| 4 ob tooth wethers         | 1412     | 1720 old           |           | 6 cows                          | 9 Bandwethers                        |
| 2 tooth w. weaners         | 771      | 8500 young         |           | 28 at start                     | 3 vulcanism stone                    |
| 2 tooth Enns. Enns weaners | 2265     | 2265 Rallis        |           | 5 cows                          | 3 Tally Bw colts <sup>at start</sup> |
| Freeman 2044 Enns          | 381      | 381 Freeman        |           | 2 Steers                        | 3 Grey colts                         |
| 2440 wethers               | 382      | 12866              |           | 5 Bullocks                      | 1 cow anders on                      |
| Salt P.D.                  | 26796    | wethers            |           | 1 cow anders on                 | 3 Fools                              |
| 4000 P.D.                  | 1366     | 1720 old           |           | 25 Herefords                    | 28, slushline                        |
| 22 May 25 9 "              | 25430    | 8500 young         |           | 24 Bw bullocks                  | Cost                                 |
| 4 25 27 cash               |          | 1145 Ralli weaners |           | 90 cow solo                     |                                      |
| Loss deaths rations        |          | 2183 " mix ages    |           | 69                              |                                      |
| Since shearing             |          | 382                |           | and calves                      |                                      |
|                            |          | 13930              |           | dropped                         |                                      |
|                            |          | 1366 sales         |           |                                 |                                      |
|                            |          | 12564              |           |                                 |                                      |



| Particulars    | Amount | Balance |
|----------------|--------|---------|
| 5000           | @ 1/2  | 1084    |
| ✓              | @ 1/2  | 3016    |
| 5              | @ 1/2  | ✓       |
| 10             | @ 1/2  | ✓       |
| 5              | @ 1/2  | 6       |
| 25845          | @ 1/2  | 1608.4  |
|                | @ 1/2  | 229.5.6 |
| 25845          |        |         |
| add 5000 @ 1/2 |        |         |

add 5000 @  $2\frac{1}{2}$  because  
of other property held  
by JERS covering the  
first 5000

905 pounds  
1905 Land tax  
2546/18%.

{  
 $\frac{1}{4}$  land tax  
 $\frac{1}{4}$  water tax  
 $\frac{3}{4}$  adde. tax

781. 7. 2

[illegible]

Horne Sep 1891

# uh. Baepers

Torrey Park  
Paddock

Stable

Naomi  
Dorothy  
Dimitri  
Larry  
Channing  
Michael  
Clare



recho  
Leasehold  
for summer  
with arrangement  
a point

Stable  
Daewell  
Blackie  
Dumbell  
Larky  
Churn  
Maubandale  
Clare



RABIES AND MUZZLING.

Our station list (excludes one of riding  
of those who had) members)  
A.C.      A.C.      D.C.      P.D.      P.D.  
captain came    did not come    did not come    did not come    did not come  
reason

Mr. Sir James Whitehead has written to Mr. Chaplin, in view of the relaxation of the muzzling order within the metropolitan area, pointing out that during the past year not a single application had been made to the committee which was formed when he was at the Mansion House for sending poor persons bitten by mad dogs to the Pasteur Institute for treatment. As there were 35 patients during the previous 12 months, he thought the order had been eminently efficacious, and suggested that a general order should, at a favourable opportunity, be put in force for a moderate period, in the hope that hydrophobia might be stamped out once for all.

be stamped out once for all.

Mr. Chaplin, in replying, writes:—I find that in 1889 there were reported 339 cases of rabies as having occurred throughout England, including the metropolis. In 1890, under the influence of the muzzling regulations, the number of cases has been reduced to 189. During the last six months of 1889 we had reported to us 133 cases and 80 cases for the third and fourth quarters of that year respectively, 30 of which occurred in the metropolis. During the same period in 1890 we have had 46 cases for the third and only 11 for the fourth quarter of the year, none of these cases having occurred in the metropolis. These results, I think, are eminently satisfactory, and they encourage the belief, which I have always entertained, that the plan adopted by the board of scheduling certain counties, or groups of counties, where the disease prevailed, and applying the order within their boundaries, would ultimately be successful in reducing the disease to a minimum, without making the order universal; and, consequently, with the smallest amount of annoyance to that section of the community who so warmly resent any interference with the ease and comfort of their dogs. Whether I am right or wrong in this opinion remains to be proved, but I own that I am not unsanguine as to the ultimate result, and I am averse, at all events at present, to adopting your suggestions and passing an order which should be general for a time.

The Society for the Prevention of Hydrophobia have issued a protest, signed by the Duke of Northumberland, the Earl of Coventry, and others, against the dismissal of the muzzle, declaring that until muzzling for 12 months be enforced simultaneously throughout Great Britain, followed by permanent quarantine, the extinction of rabies will be impossible, and that deaths from hydrophobia will by consequence inevitably recur in London and elsewhere.

Ayers Pir H. T.  
 Frank  
 Fred  
 Harry  
 Ernest  
 Aug 15, 1914.

E. W. Gayles 100  
 Dr. Jiles 2  
 Tom Jiles 2  
 Harry Jiles 1  
 Mary Gordon  
 Mr. Grainger 100  
 T. Jiles 2

Bray Sir John 3

R C Baker, a  
 Capt in Boston  
 Hon W L Bafol  
 P Bowne and  
 C Bowne  
 H Bowne, D.  
 in Boston  
 Justice B. B. B.  
 B. B. B.  
 L B. B. B.  
 P. B. B.  
 J. H. B. B.  
 C. B. B.

C. B. Hardy a  
 C. C. Humphreys a  
 Jas. Henry a  
 C. L. S. Hunter diag  
 J. A. Kasten  
 H. B. Hughes  
 C. H. Y. Harsh a  
 Jas. Harvey

Kintore Park

W. Hans on  
H. Hans on  
Hans on HA

CT. Corle a  
c 7 a Campbell a  
R Colley  
or R Cutmore T

John had say  $\frac{2}{1}$   
John Love  
P. Love  $\frac{1}{1}$

76. Dames  
h von Doussa 2  
H. G. Downer 2  
of Downer  
in John Downer  
Dr. S. Darcourt  
Sp. Doolittle 2

Mayor of Adelaide a  
 Sir Willm. Carr  
 Dean of Adelaide a  
 C. H. Mallett a  
 Sir John Petherick a  
 Aloysius McDonald  
 Rev. Murray  
 W. Maclaren a  
 J. McArthur

Sw. T. Elder D.  
M. Paul apson  
2 Foster

S. Newland  
 Gilman & Co. Officers  
 Dr. Patterson  
 C. Deane  
 W. Leitch  
 J. R. Phillips  
 W. G. Peters  
 J. Pike

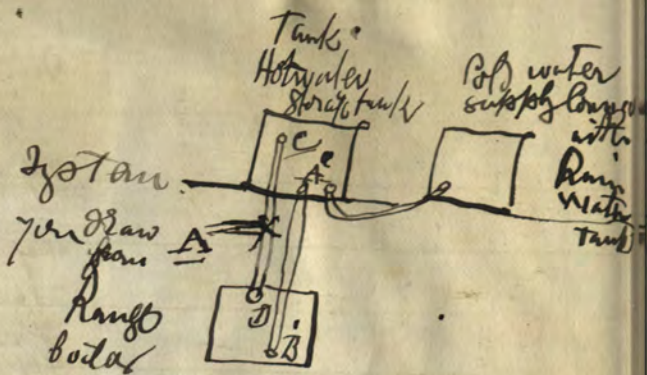
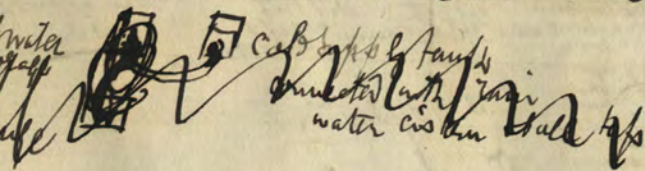
W. Russell      2.  
W. Greer      2  
S. H. H.      2

|                  |    |           |         |
|------------------|----|-----------|---------|
| Lord & Co        | 20 | W. Fuller | He does |
| Dr Swift         | 2  | W. Fuller | He does |
| H. Scott         | 2  | W. Fuller | He does |
| Wm. Shilling     | 2  | W. Fuller | He does |
| J. N. Shilling   | 2  | W. Fuller | He does |
| W. Shilling      | 2  | W. Fuller | He does |
| W. R. Swan       | 2  | W. Fuller | He does |
| J. B. Spence     | 2  | W. Fuller | He does |
| Sir R. P. Smith  | 2  | W. Fuller | He does |
| Van Treuer       | 2  | W. Fuller | He does |
| T. W. Turner     | 2  | W. Fuller | He does |
| F. F. Turner     | 2  | W. Fuller | He does |
| P. W. W. W.      | 2  | W. Fuller | He does |
| Professor Watson | 2  | W. Fuller | He does |
| T. Worsnop       | 2  | W. Fuller | He does |



History see Bitterroot

Hot water. Harland & Clark's



The idea is say Harland and Clark that when you draw from the pipe highest in the range boiler highest in the Hot water storage tank cold water comes from A to B & forces the hot water out of the range boiler & the storage tank through the pipe C.D. at the point A or wherever you may tap C.D.

J.H. Trustee. Bakewell Bafon . Re Baker Repull  
H. Trustee . verocata

own name 10.000 Cont 21 July 1892 10000 Australasian  
11 Nov. 1892

Houses Greenyback see G

Harmonist. Silver - Fairy voice March 1890

Hammocks.

1888. Net surplus 5319.2.2  
1889 also paid improvements 3121.10.8  
1890 " 5343.0 7  
1891 " 4479.19.10  
1892 " 5229.19.10  
paid 1554.12.7  
improvements 122.31.  
709.0.7  
843.2.7  
750.0.0

Conis Chaff

W. Stuppitz

Saddlenose

Wm. H. Hughes Florist Grey St Hamilton Victoria

Hammocks

Nov. 1893

Sheep skins 30/35/

Wool 808 Bales

Subsidy shearing 3080 sheep

Leaving in run

34277 which

Murray says he

can well carry

Aug 1898

on Jan 11. 2015

5192

21090

Wm. H. Hughes

1894

1694

has valued for tax

at 30/- an acre

for white selkirk

1894

1694

has valued for tax

at 30/- an acre

for white selkirk

1894

1694



$$= 563.68$$



Dean Giles Aug 1895

van Treuer Boothby. Mattin P. R. C. M. T.

originally Ralli 10.000 now  $\frac{1}{2}$  per 2000 5 per 2800 5 per 200 10.000

van Treuer Mattin

originally 10.000 B.H. & Australasia now Bath of 10.000 10.000 18/5

van Treuer Mattin

10.000 originally Bag N.S. Wales now 1250 per 6000

National Bank 1/2 per 689 24 June 1898

" 4 per 445

" Same 1899- 1338 1899

" " 1890 1338 1900

10.000

In come  
an above at  
date 1370

won for  
in Bath this

water is w  
in the water



|      | Hunt & Co. Ltd. & Co. Ltd. | Secretary    | Store Secretary |
|------|----------------------------|--------------|-----------------|
| 1869 | Blomfield & Douglas        | W Blackler   |                 |
| 1870 |                            | E Blackmore  |                 |
| 1871 |                            | W Blackler   |                 |
| 1872 |                            | H E Downer   |                 |
| 1873 |                            | "            |                 |
| 1874 |                            | J Hark       |                 |
| 1875 |                            | amallaker    |                 |
| 1876 |                            | J Hark       |                 |
| 1877 |                            | J R Stirling | C. H. T. Hark   |
| 1878 |                            | "            | "               |
| 1879 | S W T Elder                | H E Downer   |                 |
| 1880 |                            | J R Stirling |                 |
| 1881 | A Balfour                  | J R Stirling |                 |
| 1882 | S W T Elder                | H Bickford   |                 |
| 1883 | J R Stirling               | Jos Hay      | A M Turner      |
| 1884 | "                          | "            | "               |
| 1885 | A Balfour                  | E Blackmore  | E Blackmore     |
| 1886 | S Newland                  | allan Baker  | Jos M. Ashhouse |
| 1887 | S W E. Lunt                | "            | "               |
| 1888 | "                          | "            | K. W. W. W. W.  |
| 1889 | W. A. Storer               | "            | Jos M. Ashhouse |
| 1890 | Hon. S. C. Hawker          | "            | "               |
| 1891 | E. Downer                  | "            | "               |
| 1892 | "                          | "            | "               |
| 1893 | A Balfour                  | J. S. Downer | "               |
| 1894 | A. T. M. M.                | "            | "               |
| 1895 | Jos P. C.                  | "            | "               |



# Hospital Dispute

may 6? 1896 Treasurer telegraphs to Agnew & Co. agree to terms

Subject to confirmation tomorrow

may 7?

Treasurer to be sent full report & Buckley have been appointed

How do these dates agree with the negotiations between Copely & Thompson?

24 Dividend. Feb 1894

List of Shareholders

John Hill & Co. Limited

1000

Share a to

26

25

## Lake Albert Land

Hughes & Co. Walter W. Hughes Lake Albert Land  
original purchase

Hundreds of Acres 18981 acres 3.31

Hundreds of Acres 13357. 3.00

Harveys Sup in 1902 ~~section of~~ Lake Albert was sold in 1889.

Land in Malabar Bonney sold to Kidman now 20985 acres



# Hospital Dispute

may 6? 1896 Treasurer Telegraphs to Agents. agree to terms

may 7? Subject to confirmation tomorrow  
Treasurer to Agent General Napier & Buckley  
have been appointed

How do these dates agree with the negotiations  
between Opeley & Thompson?

21<sup>st</sup> Dividen. Feby 1894

## List of Shareholders

John Hill & Co. Limited

|      |                    |      |                |
|------|--------------------|------|----------------|
| 1000 | Ayers a b.         | 200  | Fisher H.      |
| 500  | . H. L.            | 540  | Foule H.       |
| 150  | Acraman S S        | 100  | Gent S.        |
| 80   | Bamberger C A      | 210  | Gall C.        |
| 25   | Blennian H.        | 1035 | Green G. W.    |
| 450  | Mary               | 1000 | Green Geo.     |
| 50   | Barkwell L.        | 500  | Halslead J.    |
| 50   | Condon J.          | 645  | Hill James     |
| 5    | Castle J. R.       | 5    | Hill Joe       |
| 1010 | Crozier Escher     | 750  | Harvey James   |
| 20   | Deacon W. A.       | 589  | Hamilton J. I. |
| 250  | { Dawson Mary R    | 500  | Hamilton J.    |
|      | { Hooper John      | 500  | Hay Sarah      |
| 100  | Donner A. G.       | 31   | Knights Rev S. |
| 67   | Everard W. F.      | 100  | Murray A.      |
| 33   | Charlotte          | 200  | Merritt H.     |
| 125  | Elliott Sarah      | 50   | Mortlock W. J. |
| 5    | Feuster John       | 10   | Marshall W.    |
| 500  | Fowler W.          | 250  | Murray Am. S.  |
| 1500 | Fisher Joseph      | 2056 | Milne Sir H.   |
| 20   | Farrelly P.        | 550  | Milne W. J.    |
| 41   | Fuller H. R. Junr. | 10   | Revells B.     |
| 41   | Fuller L. H.       | 229  | Prichard F.    |
| 500  | Fuller H. R.       | 1000 | Phillips A. H. |



# Hospital Dispute

may 6? 1896 Treasurer Pelesmple to Lyman H. agree to terms

may 7<sup>th</sup> Subject to confirmation by directors  
Treasurer to Lyman H. Hapier & Buckley  
have been appointed

? How do these dates agree with the negotiations  
between Opeley & Thompson?

## Hill No. Continued.

|                      |                   |
|----------------------|-------------------|
| 500                  | Prosser G. H.     |
| 500                  | Price H. A.       |
| 25                   | Rigby L. R.       |
| 10                   | Richards & Son    |
| 233                  | Simms Hon W. K.   |
| 500                  | Stirling J. L.    |
| 10                   | Sanders           |
| 1000                 | Smith Sil E. D.   |
| 10                   | Sanders J. S.     |
| 100                  | Sanders R.        |
| <del>2000</del> 3000 | Smith R. D.       |
| 500                  | Stirlaw W.        |
| 00                   | Simpson A. M.     |
| 00                   | Thomas W. Morgan. |
| 15                   | Walden J. H.      |
| 50                   | Whittington J. D. |
| 6                    | Wilson J.         |
| 36                   | Wilcox Charles.   |



Heat 1898

TORRID TEMPERATURES.

The man who described yesterday's weather  
was either an opponent of the

Hammock Wells during letter  
Oct 1897

Copy:-

locks, October 8th 1897.

A Martin Esq.

Dear Sir,

Your wire is to hand re.

1. Bumbanga Well, Section No 263 Can 30 feet deep, good supply through stiff clay, intermixed wravel, really good sinking.
2. Adams Well. Section 133 Cameron, 22 feet deep good supply. This well was put down through ab30 feet of stiff red clay on surface, about 10 feet chocolate and the water was struck in a layer of sand.
3. Race Course Wells (two) on Section 154 and 158 Barunga about 70 feet deep, good supply mostly pugh dark loam,
4. Town Ship Well. Section 114 Barunabout 100 feet splendid supply, chocolate loam almost froop to bottom.
5. Boundary Creek Well. Section 189 unga, about 146 feet poor supply, splendid sinking througho.
6. Black Point Well. Section 50 Barga 28 feet deep through loam and stiff blue clay good supply.
7. Oat's Well (recently sold to Jm Andrews) Section 122 Boucant 26 feet deep splendid sinking gnd sullpy.
- Springs Wells. Section 152 Barung 16 feet deep through blue clay and slate store supply about 2000 gallons.
- Gleeson's Well, Section 241 Barunga, 16 feet through gravel down to rock supply about 3000 gallons.

Yours truly,

sgd:- E.A. Murray.



Heat 1898

# TORRID TEMPERATURES.

The man who described yesterday's weather as "torrid 'ot" was either an opponent of the use of profane language, even in the most trying circumstances, or else dropped his "h's" owing to the association of that letter with the name of a certain locality whose climatic conditions are supposed, if possible, to be even worse than those of Adelaide. The experiences of the last few days have conjured up in the imaginations of citizens dread visions of another 113° in the shade. Though so far these fears have not been realised, there have been quite enough indications to warrant them. The weather was exceedingly unpleasant on Monday morning, being hot and mugzy, and at noon at the Adelaide Observatory the thermometer registered 99° in the shade and 151° in the sun. Up till 3 o'clock the maximum readings were 105° in the shade and 155° in the sun. At this time last year there were some high thermometric records, and a comparison of the heat experiences of the past eight days with those of the corresponding days twelve months ago is appended:—

|         | 1898.     |            | 1897.     |            |
|---------|-----------|------------|-----------|------------|
|         | Shade.    | Sun.       | Shade.    | Sun.       |
| Jan. 24 | Deg. 77.0 | Deg. 133.9 | Deg. 95.1 | Deg. 158.0 |
| " 25    | 86.9      | 145.3      | 87.8      | 145.5      |
| " 26    | 92.3      | 152.0      | 78.1      | 141.2      |
| " 27    | 91.8      | 150.5      | 76.7      | 125.0      |
| " 28    | 103.3     | 158.9      | 94.1      | 149.3      |
| " 29    | 107.6     | 173.7      | 104.8     | 159.2      |
| " 30    | 92.0      | 148.9      | 101.2     | 144.5      |
| " 31    | 105.5     | 155.5      | 88.1      | 161.0      |

## THE WEATHER.

The tremendous bout of heat which came to an end on Saturday was the severest experienced for many years. The shade temperatures were as follows:—

| 1898.                 | Degrees. |
|-----------------------|----------|
| Wednesday, January 26 | 93.3     |
| Thursday, " 27        | 91.8     |
| Friday, " 28          | 103.3    |
| Saturday, " 29        | 107.6    |
| Sunday, " 30          | 92.0     |
| Monday, " 31          | 105.5    |
| Tuesday, February 1   | 109.3    |
| Wednesday, " 2        | 106.3    |
| Thursday, " 3         | 102.5    |
| Friday, " 4           | 108.4    |

Thus it will be seen that in the week from January 28 to February 4 there were seven days out of eight when the thermometer stood at over 100° and once it rose to close on 110°. The heat wave which followed Christmas consisted of five consecutive days when the mercury rose above 100°, and on two of these days it passed 110°. The thermometer went down to 66° in the open air on Saturday evening, and the sunbaked houses got a chance to cool. Clouds of dust were carried from the south-east during the afternoon and evening, but the storm did not terminate, as everyone hoped it would, with a rainfall. It was beautifully cool late in the evening and remained so until the sun had got fairly high on Sunday morning. During the afternoon the weather was beautiful and the seaside resorts particularly were well patronised.

Hummocks wells drainage both  
Oct 1897

401.

...er Sir,  
Your wire is to hand re wel  
unbarged Wells, Section No 808 (over  
through this day, intermixed with  
Adams Well, Section 158 Cameron, 42  
This well was put down through  
surface, about 10 feet chocolate  
in a layer of sand.  
Race Course Wells (two) on Section  
No 700 deep, good supply nearly  
Town Ship Well, Section 114 Borne  
supply, chocolate iron almost  
Bouranga Creek Well, Section 18  
supply, splendid sinking through  
Black Point Well, Section 16  
and still fine clay good supply  
Oct's Well (recently sold to Mr  
20 feet deep splendid sinking  
Springs Wells, Section 128 Borne  
and slate stone supply about 200  
Gleeson's Well, Section 241 Borne  
to rock supply about 2000 feet  
sets:



# TORRID TEMPERATURES.

The man who described yesterday's weather as "torrid" is a man who has never been to the tropics.

Hummocks

Wells

unhappy letter  
a letter 1897

Copy:-

A Martin Esq.

Hummocks, October 8th 1897.

Dear Sir,

Your wire is to hand re.

1. Bumbanga Well, Section No 263 Can 30 feet deep, good supply through stiff clay, intermixed gravel, really good sinking.
2. Adams Well. Section 133 Cameron, 30 feet deep good supply. This well was put down through abt 30 feet of stiff red clay on surface, about 10 feet chocolate and the water was struck in a layer of sand.
3. Race Course Wells (two) on Section 154 and 158 Barunga about 70 feet deep, good supply mostly bugh dark loam,
4. Town Ship Well

SECTION 133 CAMERON

ADAMS WELL

TO LOOK ABOUT 2000 GALLONS

SECTION 154 BARUNGA TO LOOK ABOUT 2000 GALLONS

ing. During the afternoon the weather was beautiful and the seaside resorts particularly were well patronised.

acreage transferred to Town 1899

## Hummocks Station

Acreage in transfer 33,383

### Not included in transfer

|                   |               |     |
|-------------------|---------------|-----|
| Section 296       | No of Barunga | 475 |
| " 297. 300        | " 20          | 640 |
| " 438 to 448. 450 | " Cameron     | 77  |
| " 449. 451 to 458 | " 20          | 614 |
| " 461 462         | " 20          | 114 |

1265

Total acreage of Hummocks 34,648

The transfer did not include Sections 117. 121 and 122 Hummock of Boncourt which have been sold to Am...



THE case of Humbert v. Crawford dragged on for seventeen years. The most prominent lawyers engaged in it were the following:—

MAÎTRE PARMENTIER OF HAVRE.—He says that he saw Henry Crawford on various occasions, but never knew the address of either of the brothers. They received their letters at the Poste Restante at Paris, London, Lille, Bayonne, Copenhagen, &c., saying to him: "Our addresses had best not be known even in your office." When he was to be paid he was always summoned to Paris, where the proprietor of the hotel to which he was directed, or a mysterious messenger or cabman, placed in his hands a sealed envelope containing French banknotes. His clients forbade him to make any inquiries concerning the proving of the will in Mme. Humbert's favour, saying that they had made all inquiries themselves. Yet these bizarre proceedings seem to have aroused no suspicion in the lawyer's breast.

MAÎTRE AUZOUX (A Paris Notary, also employed by Mme. Humbert).—His signature, with that of his colleague, was appended to certificates showing that the interest on the bonds in the safe had been collected and reinvested in Rentes.

MAÎTRE POUILLET (Counsel for the Crawfords).—It was he who nicknamed Maria "the eternal fiancée."

MAÎTRE DUBUIT (Counsel for Madame Humbert).—Whatever may be thought about his perspicacity, his *bona fides* is not generally suspected.

The devices for prolonging the suit were various. The difficulty of finding the Crawfords to serve writs on them was one. Another was the periodical renewal of matrimonial overtures, to be rejected or repudiated.

#### the house sui

A VOLUME would hardly suffice to tell the Humbert story in full, while all newspaper readers may reasonably be assumed to have a general knowledge of its outline. The plot of the drama, however, is so complicated, and the characters are so numerous, that a few classified biographical notes showing the inter-relations of the persons implicated may be found useful. Let us first enumerate the members of the Daurignac family. They are as follows:—

DAURIGNAC (Mlle.).—A maiden lady of unknown parentage, who, in a notary's office at Toulouse, recognized as her illegitimate son a certain "Auguste," thenceforward known as Auguste Daurignac.

DAURIGNAC (AUGUSTE).—Supposed son of the maiden lady aforesaid, though it is not clear either that she was, or that he believed her to be, his mother. He rather encouraged the view that he was the son of another lady, from whom he had acquired a cameo portrait and a parchment document represented to be her will. He declared mysteriously that he possessed papers that would make his children millionaires. He certainly had some bonds, which his daughter Thérèse, the future Mme. Humbert, used as security for small loans. They, or some of them, were made out in the name of a Mlle. Lagoardère, of whom nothing is known. It has been suggested that the desire to establish a good title to these bonds (presumably obtained by fraud) by means of undue influence was the motive of the alliance of the family of Gustave Humbert with that of Daurignac. Auguste Daurignac lived to be over eighty, and died in Paris, just as the prosperity of the families was beginning.

DAURIGNAC (ROSE MARIE).—Née Cappella, wife of Auguste Daurignac. One Père Deluc, a local Lothario, claimed to be her real father, and announced his intention of leaving her his fortune. He died in 1869, however, and left her nothing.

DAURIGNAC (THÉRÈSE).—Daughter of Auguste Daurignac, and wife of Frédéric Humbert, the Mme. Humbert of the story.

DAURIGNAC (MARIA).—Younger sister of Mme. Humbert, represented as the "eternal fiancée" of an imaginary Crawford.

DAURIGNAC (EMILE).—Eldest brother of Mme. Humbert, married to Alice Humbert. His connection with the story is mainly as a director of the Rente Viagère Company, of which more presently. He is also

Houses occupied

by Gommers & R.R.S.  
as So antichew

1856 Angelle Bank

1856/59 Ridge Park

1859/1860 Oaklands

1860/61 Englands

1861/1869 Woodville

1869/1870 Ridge Park

1871/73 Bismarck

1873/74 Englands

1874/1880 Tower Park

1880/81 Anglands

and as Lady Mary Anna  
with Bismarck 1878

Englands & 1822 subsequent

to 1874

1874/1881

1881/1885

1885/1891

1891/1899



Cross Dec 27/99

About the Hires Ter

Mr. Giles sent for his  
pony on Monday

2 Carriage Horses sold on  
Tuesday. Left in Park  
Snowdown. Chum. Dick?  
Dott. Kate. Tinker.  
Grafton. Warratata.

Silac Thorne. Sandy  
2 Draught Horses  
12 in all

Mr. Crisp did not take  
the Sheep away on Tuesday  
as the Market was low  
he is to take them  
next Tuesday

I am Sir

Yours Obedient Servant  
Charles Evans



Insurance 182 Dec 21st Trener wants 5000 horse  
2000 full time out Barker

Park (40) 7000 Home 1/3 3500 full time 1260 Stables  
Stable horses e 4/ Total £17

5000  
1260  
240  
12000 + 9. 240 horses  
5000  
2000  
7000 out 3.

9

valescent.

# THE LIMITS OF PROFITABLE IRRIGATION.

TO THE EDITOR.

Sir—In connection with the Barossa and Happy Valley water storage schemes I observe the question of irrigation is once more before the South Australian public. The figures of Mr. Catt's careful and elaborate statements seem to make it more than doubtful whether, assuming all the advantages claimed for irrigation, water artificially stored can with you be profitably employed, i.e., so employed as to return a saving interest on the capital borrowed by Government for the work. Vital as the preliminary question is I do not now mean to go into it, but as a help to the true understanding of the matter I desire to draw attention to the effects of irrigation upon the land. I believe it is now very widely understood that in the absence of restoration of the land by manure the only irrigation which can be continued indefinitely (as for example in Egypt for some thousands of years) without exhausting the soil, is the conveying of the silt-laden waters of a river in flood. Clear water or even comparatively clear water, it is held, acts only as a stimulant to vegetation; it is of use for a few seasons, has then exhausted the soil, and thereafter nothing is left for it to "stimulate" until you have replaced with the hand what the water has washed from the land. In confirmation of this it is pointed out that the only really successful irrigation in India is the conveying by canals of river flood waters carrying silt. This is the case in North-Western India, for example, where the flood waters of the Sutlej are an unmixed good to the cultivator, at once stimulating vegetation and renewing the soil by deposit of silt. So too in Egypt it has been from time immemorial. On the other hand the costly irrigation system of the Ganges, though created I am told with much engineering skill, is by many pronounced to be ultimately to a large extent doomed to failure. This because the water of the Ganges is chiefly used during the rainless season when the river is low and as merely a substitute for rain. Within this Ganges radius the cultivators complain that the soil is already being rapidly exhausted and that they have no means of restoring it to fertility. Nor is there the absence of similar proof from Egypt. There, as is universally known, the muddy flood waters of the Nile have for thousands of years maintained unimpaired the fertility of the land, which has gone on knowing no diminution of productiveness. But of late years the most profitable crop in Egypt has been cotton, and so naturally cotton has to a large extent taken the place of grain. Unlike grain, cotton cannot be grown in the interval between the floods. The cultivator of cotton is compelled to shut off from the plant the flood waters of the Nile, and to apply only the comparatively clear waters of that river when it is low. The complaint of the growers of cotton in Egypt is universal—that the land is rapidly being exhausted; that the cotton crop is becoming yearly less in value and in bulk. Apart, therefore, altogether from the question of cost of water per acre—as we shall have nothing but clear water for irrigation in South Australia—the limit of permanent usefulness of water in cultivation appears to be the limit within which you can restore the land by manure.

I am, Sir, &c.,

R. BARR SMITH.

St. Leonard's-on-Sea, January 16.

31st July 1891. 5092.15/-

1 July 1891 175.

18 July 1891 balance 5267.15/-

18 August 1891 2500 Bonds

Int. payable 18 July 1891 — 18 July e 5pch —

Due Bank deposit 20,000 5pch Int payable

Guaranteed 8 Sept 30 Dec March 3 June 8

18 Aug 1891 267.15/-

27 July Bank 299.15.5

£ 567.8.5

not paid 28 Sept. on Bank deposit

Bank deposit 30 Dec 250

" 3 Dec 250

Bonds 18 July 62.10/-

ES 31 July 300. —

Bank. 3 March 250. —

" 3 June 250. —

Bonds 1 July 62.10/-  
1425. —

Broken Hills 500

1892 25 April 10 annuities Bank credit was 488.6.4

Staveley's when

Staveley's Nov 1892

shall I sell 100 shares

£13 - The cost average £10.4/-



Supplement 40 c 12-57.

1899.

## INDIAN CURRENCY.

### TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES.

Sir,—Perhaps you will allow an old correspondent to describe the effect of the report, just issued, in a few sentences.

(1) The plans proposed by the Government of India as to melting down rupees and sending gold coins to India are rejected.

(2) Instead, the committee recommend the Government to establish a gold standard, valuing the rupee at 1s. 4d. in gold, with free mintage for gold, but keeping the mints closed to silver, though giving full legal tender power to existing rupees.

(3) Nothing is to be done to secure the maintenance of the gold value of the rupee at 1s. 4d. Government are to give rupees for gold, but will not give gold for rupees. Convertibility is refused, and, there being no new security for the maintenance of the value of the rupee, capital will flow from home to India, as it does now, but not more freely.

(4) No gold reserve is provided, apart from trade imports, but it is hoped that gold will go to India, and thus another demand for gold is to be set on foot.

(5) It is quite uncertain whether gold coins will circulate at all, and the balance of evidence appears to many to show that gold coins will not circulate freely, but will, when issued, pass into hoards.

(6) As France and America, with a large gold reserve and a large gold currency, in each case maintain the silver 5f. piece and the silver dollar at par with gold, it is assumed that India, starting without a gold reserve and without a gold currency, can maintain the rupee at 1s. 4d.

(7) Because in a season of large balance of exports from India a small amount of gold has come to the Treasury, it seems to be assumed that further amounts will accumulate there, so that a gold reserve may be formed without borrowing to create it. No allowance is made for bad seasons.

(8) Although, as so well set forth by Messrs. Campbell and Muir, an artificial exchange fixed at a high figure must discourage Indian production and exports, Government thus obtaining gold at the expense of Indian producers, this course is recommended by the committee.

(9) The arguments of Messrs. Campbell and Muir in favour of 1s. 3d., as against 1s. 4d., seem to go far deeper than they think and to undermine much of the reasoning used in the general report, more especially as to the effect of an artificial exchange on the production and exports of India, and on the competition of India with countries where silver money is current.

(10) The plan proposed destroys for ever the great natural demand for the use of silver in Indian coinage, and thus defers indefinitely the time when the present great output of gold should, as many expect, add largely to the value of the enormous hoards of uncoined silver now said to exist in India.

(11) There is no precedent for such a large inconvertible token coinage as will now be formed by the rupees, unless the use in countries of inferior credit of inconvertible paper money may be regarded as such a precedent.

(12) India will have no proper money, and her currency will be "managed," not automatic.

If this summary is correct, the positive effect of the plans proposed in this report is very small, unless, indeed, a new demand for gold should be set up—a result not to be desired at present, and the negative effects of the plans are unfavourable to India, except so far as Government may hope to get some gold, in good seasons, without having recourse to new taxation. But in bad seasons which must recur, nothing will have been done to supply the gold needs of Government, nor can I see that there is any chance of an increased flow of English capital to India as a consequence of the proposals of the committee.

I remain, yours faithfully,

WILLIAM FOWLER.

43, Grosvenor-square, July 14.

A Reuter telegram from New York states that Mr. ROBERT GREEN INGERSOLL died yesterday of apoplexy. Mr. Ingersoll was born at Dresden, New York State, on August 11, 1833. He studied law, and practised at Shawneetown and Peoria until the Civil War broke out, when he was made colonel of an Illinois regiment. He became Attorney-General of the State of Illinois in 1866, and nominated Mr. James G. Blaine for the presidency at the Republican National Convention of 1876. He was a most attractive speaker, and published many works, the chief of which were "The Gods," "Ghosts," "Some Mistakes of Moses," and "Lectures Complete." His attacks upon the Christian religion and the Bible were so virulent and had such a damaging effect upon the young people of the States that the ministers of the Gospel found it necessary to answer them from the pulpit.

DICTIONARY OF WALES'S

## Judges & Salaries

### LIST OF JUDGES OF COMMONWEALTH AND NEW ZEALAND.

#### New South Wales.

Area—Square miles, 310,372.  
Population (estimated)—21/12/09, 1,621,677.  
Population—Sydney, 582,100.  
Chief Justice—W. P. Cullen, £3500.  
Puisne Judges—Sir G. B. Simpson, £2600; H. E. Cohen, £2600; A. H. Simpson, £2600; R. D. Pring, £2600; P. W. Street, £2600; R. M. Sly, £2600.

#### Victoria.

Area—Square miles, 87,884.  
Population (estimated), £1,303,357.  
Population—Melbourne, 549,200.  
Chief Justice—Sir J. Madden, £3500.  
Puisne Judges—Sir T. a'Beckett, £3000; H. E. A. Hodges, £3000; J. H. Hood, £3000; L. F. B. Cussen, £2500.

#### Queensland.

Area—Square miles, 670,500.  
Population (estimated)—31/12/09, 572,654.  
Population—Brisbane, 137,670.  
Chief Justice—Sir P. A. Cooper, £2000.  
Senior Puisne Judges—P. Real, £2000; C. E. Chubb, £2000.  
Puisne (Northern) Judge, Townsville—W. A. H. Stand, £2000. Population—Townsville, 15,506.  
Puisne (Central) Judge, Rockhampton—V. Power, £2000. Population—Rockhampton, 19,681.

#### South Australia.

Area—Square miles, 380,070.  
Population (estimated)—416,947.  
Population—Adelaide, 181,285.  
Chief Justice—Sir S. J. Way, £2000.  
Puisne Judges—Sir J. H. Gordon, £1700; R. Homburg, £1700.

#### Western Australia.

Area—Square miles, 925,920.  
Population (estimated)—18,860.  
Population—Perth, 50,527.  
Chief Justice—Sir S. H. Parker, £2000.  
Puisne Judges—R. F. MacMillan, £1700; R. B. Burnside, £1700; J. Rpoth, £1700.

#### Tasmania.

Area—Square miles, 26,215.  
Population (estimated)—186,830.  
Population—Hobart, 41,610; Launceston, 24,536.  
Chief Justice—Sir J. S. Dodds, £1500.  
Puisne Judges—J. MacIntyre, £1200; N. Nicholls, £1200.

#### New Zealand.

Area—Square miles, 104,751.  
Population (estimated)—31/12/09, 888,578.  
Population—Auckland, 82,101; Wellington, 63,807.  
Chief Justice—Sir R. Stout, £2000.  
Puisne Judges—Auckland, W. B. Edwards, £1800; Wellington, E. R. Chapman, £1800; Nelson, Marlborough, E. Cooper, £1800; Canterbury and Westland, J. E. Denniston, £1800; Otago, J. S. Williams, £1800.

"The appointment of another judge would not, of course, affect the general practice so far as the length of cases is concerned. The legal day in the courts is five hours, which is the basis on which counsel reckon their fees. The time being limited it is of the utmost importance



earl ong' m... of Iona... church... 565... Ben... in 13th century



IONA WITH THE NAVE RESTORED.



**SAD DEATH OF AN EDINBURGH UNIVERSITY MAN IN AUSTRALIA.**—Many of our readers, especially those connected with the University, will learn with regret that Mr William Kinnmont, M.A., has met with a fatal accident in Australia, news of which has reached his relatives by the mail received yesterday. He was riding near Adelaide on the 2d December, was thrown from his horse, and, in spite of the best medical skill, died on the 15th December. Mr Kinnmont was one of the best known men in the University here. About three years ago he became senior president of the Students' Union, and held the Council, and did much in making the Council the force it now is in the University. He took a leading part in the erection of the Students' Union buildings in Park Place, and by his own personal efforts he formed the nucleus of the library there. During his tenure of office in the Council he did much to promote the social life of the University, and in this connection organised the great gatherings of students presided over by the late Lord Kildesleigh, the Duke of Argyll, the late Sir Morell Mackenzie, Miss Adelaide Dechon, and others. He was one of the first editors of "The Student" magazine, which under his management increased greatly in interest and circulation. Mr Kinnmont left this country in 1891 to settle in Australia, where he has acted as private secretary to Sir Thomas Elder, G.C.M.G. It will be remembered that so lately as September last he contributed to our columns interesting letters on the discovery of fossil remains at Lake Mulligan, in South Australia. His sad death at the early age of twenty-seven has cut short a life full of promise.

*Mr Kendall  
Fune 25 Nov 1907*

The death is announced of Mr. FRANKLIN RICHARDSON KENDALL, of The Paragon, Blackheath, late general manager of the P. and O. Company. According to the evidence given at an inquest held at Greenwich, yesterday, Mr. Kendall committed suicide by cutting his throat in a bath. The widow said that her husband retired from the company about 18 months ago, and he had been in very poor health ever since, suffering from an internal complaint. On Sunday he was very much depressed. He went to bed about 11 p.m., and the following morning got up about 8.30, his usual time. He went to the bath-room and she waited outside. Shortly afterwards she heard a noise, and, going inside, found him insensible with his throat cut. Death occurred shortly afterwards. He had no real trouble, but he nursed an imaginary one about a trust. Mr. Herbert Moorhouse Kendall, also in the service of the P. and O. Company, said that his father was very much depressed. Mr. Arnold James Trender, a solicitor, whose firm acted for Mr. Kendall, said the fears as to there being anything wrong with a trust were entirely imaginary. The jury returned a verdict of "Suicide during temporary insanity." Mr. Kendall's death, at the age of 63, especially in such sad circumstances, will be heard of with regretful sympathy by many "Old Blues." Educated at Christ's Hospital, he passed, like many scholars of the house, into the P. and O. Company's service. His patriotism towards his old school was keen, and it was his custom, after business hours, to attend the monthly meeting of the board of the Benevolent Society of Blues, of which he was one of the oldest directors. Here he had an opportunity, for he frequently took the chair at these meetings, of showing both his business capacities and his sympathy with those whose business career had been less prosperous than his own. The chapel of the new Christ's Hospital at Horsham possesses evidence of his good will towards the changes that have taken place in the school as he knew it.

KENDALL.—On the 22nd Dec. 1901, The Paragon, Blackheath, FRANKLIN RICHARDSON KENDALL, late General Manager P. and O. Company, aged 63. Funeral at St. Stephen's Church, Lewisham, Friday, 27th Inst. 1.30 p.m., and afterwards at Greenwich Cemetery, Shooters-hill-road.

## KRUGER'S QUOTATION OF SCRIPTURE.

Laffan's Chicago correspondent, writing on March 21, says:—The President of the Transvaal has been conducting a unique species of correspondence by mail and cable with a Mr. J. A. Smyth, of this city, who, on Oct. 10, 1899, addressed the following letter to Mr. Kruger:—

My Dear Sir,—As an American, a resident of Chicago, and a lover of justice and fair play, I solicit from you a justification of your present attitude toward England and the Outlanders of your nation. You must have a definite reason for your position of resistance and oppression, and if you are in the right I would be pleased to know it from your own pen.

President Kruger sent the following answer by cable on Nov. 7:—

Honourable Sir,—Psalm 35, verses 11 and 12, and 19 and 20.—Respectfully, Kruger, President.

Smyth cabled back:—First Timothy, verses 1 and 2, President Kruger rejoining with "Zechariah ix., 8."

To this Smyth replied by mail, quoting Ezekiel xxxii., 2-6, and the return mail brought from Mr. Kruger a reference to St. Matthew vi., 34. Mr. Smyth cabled back "Hosea x., 13."

Up to this time each had prepaid his own messages. Now Mr. Kruger's reply was sent "collect," and the Chicagoan was referred to Jeremiah xviii., 20-22.

"Isaiah lxi., 19," was Smyth's next cable, and Mr. Kruger by cable referred him to Job xxxix., 1-2.

Mr. Smyth cabled back "Psalms ii., 1."

The next message from Oom Paul was Psalms lxi., 1-3; and Smyth's reply was "Job xv., 31."

The President now called his correspondent's attention to Ecclesiastes iii., 1-8; Smyth rejoined with Ecclesiastes iv., 6.

Oom Paul now sent another message "collect," referring Mr. Smyth to Nahum i., 15. N Smyth's answer to this elicited no reply, and brought this strange correspondence to a close.



Kewick Syndicate

Wellward Land

100 acres Price £30,000 . £10,000 paid down  
181 days sale realised / 13,000 of which £6,000 represents  
w.b. ward purchases

Killickassie Bank 1890 £200 1<sup>st</sup> July (200 1<sup>st</sup> October)  
Lease from 1<sup>st</sup> July to 31<sup>st</sup> Oct -

Kia Ora is 4640 above sea level - lowest temperature  
in 1891 14-8. Fahrenheit Rainfall 64.35  
Rain on 138 days Counting Saturdays & Sundays are

at Koscinski 7252 ft above sea level

Koscinski journey 1891-92 Started 30<sup>th</sup> Decr Melbourne 31<sup>st</sup>  
Wodonga slept 1<sup>st</sup> Jan 1<sup>st</sup> Jan 2<sup>nd</sup> Jan 3<sup>rd</sup> Jan 4<sup>th</sup> Jan  
1<sup>st</sup> Camp. 4<sup>th</sup> Jan 2<sup>nd</sup> Camp. (Rain) 5<sup>th</sup> Jan 3<sup>rd</sup> Camp. Diakkaon 4<sup>th</sup> Jan  
4<sup>th</sup> Camp. Muller Bugey 7<sup>th</sup> Kia Ora 8<sup>th</sup>  
1/2 way to Cooma 10<sup>th</sup> Jan Goulburn 11<sup>th</sup> In train to Melbourne 12<sup>th</sup>  
In train to Adelaide 13<sup>th</sup> Jan Home 15<sup>th</sup> Jan

Kidman's. Oct 1893

1893  
0<sup>th</sup> Kidman Bros 4640 & S Kidman 7600 C.N.K. 2427. = 14,627.  
3<sup>rd</sup> Dec 3820 7749 2524 = 14,093

Part the same ship in CN 202. K Bros 342. C.N.S. 552 for 1893

|                                   |               |               |                           |                    |
|-----------------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------------------|--------------------|
| Balance 31 <sup>st</sup> Dec 1892 | was CN 2947   | Interest 1893 | 31 <sup>st</sup> Dec 1893 |                    |
|                                   | K Bros 6191   | 202           | 2524                      |                    |
|                                   | S & S K. 8326 | 342           | 3820                      | Retraction         |
|                                   | <u>17464</u>  | 552           | <u>7749</u>               | 3571 from exp      |
|                                   |               | 1096          | <u>14093</u>              | 1096 with old Band |



"MOST SERENE EMPEROR, MOST POWERFUL KING AND LORD." — The following is an abbreviated report of the speeches delivered at Kiel by the German Emperor and his brother on the occasion of the departure of the German Squadron for Kiao-ch, which has already been alluded to in *The Register* London telegrams:—The Kaiser, in concluding his remarks, said—"May our countrymen abroad be firmly convinced that, whether to priests or merchants, or whatever may be their occupation, the protection of the German Empire, as represented by the Imperial ships, will be efficaciously extended. Should, however, any one ever attempt to affront us or prejudice us in our good rights, then strike out with your mailed fist, and, God willing, weave round your young brow the laurel wreath that no one in the German Empire will begrudge you. In the firm conviction that, following the example of good models—and models, thanks to God, have existed in sufficient number among the members of our House—you will fully correspond with my thoughts and wishes, I raise my glass and drink to your welfare, wishing you a good voyage, the fortunate performance of your task, and a joyous homecoming. Long live His Royal Highness Prince Henry! Hurrah! hurrah! hurrah!" Prince Henry replied to His Majesty's speech and toast as follows:—"Most serene Emperor, most powerful King and Lord, illustrious brother, as children we grew up together. Later on it was granted to us as men to look into each other's eyes and stand faithfully at each other's side. To your Majesty the Imperial crown has come with thorns. I have striven in my restricted sphere, and with my scanty strength as man, soldier, and citizen, to help your Majesty. We have reached a great epoch, an important epoch for the nation—an important epoch for your Majesty and the Navy. Your Majesty has made a great sacrifice, and has shown great favour to myself in entrusting this command to me. I thank your Majesty from the bottom of a loyal, brotherly, and humble heart. I well understand your Majesty's feelings. I know what a heavy sacrifice you made in giving me so fine a command. It is for this reason, your Majesty, that I am so much moved, and that I so sincerely thank you. I am further deeply indebted for the confidence that your Majesty reposes in my weak person, and I can assure your Majesty of this: I am not allured by hopes of winning glory or laurels; I am only animated by one desire—to proclaim and preach abroad to all who will hear, as well as to those who will not, the gospel of your Majesty's consecrated person. This I will have inscribed on my banner and I will bear it wherever I go. These sentiments with which I set out are shared by my comrades. I raise my glass and call upon those who, with me, enjoy the happy privilege of being permitted to go forth to remember this day, to impress the person of the Emperor on their minds, and to let the cry resound far out into the world—"Our most serene, mighty, beloved Emperor, King and master for ever and ever! Hurrah! hurrah! hurrah!"

## MR. RUDYARD KIPLING'S ANCESTRY.

Some interesting information bearing on the subject of Rudyard Kipling's descent and hereditary influences is furnished by the *Leeds Mercury* as the outcome of inquiries made among some of the famous writer's Yorkshire relatives. One of his aunts, Miss Kipling, for instance, is reported as speaking in the following terms: "My father was a Wesleyan minister, the Rev. Joseph Kipling, who spent the great part of his ministerial life in Yorkshire circuits. His family consisted of two sons and four daughters. Rudyard's father, John Lockwood, was born at Pickering. He was sent to Woodhouse-grove School, where, as you know, many of the sons of Wesleyan ministers are educated. My brother had a strong leaning towards art, and after leaving school he went into the Potteries, and whilst there took the Wedgwood Memorial Art Prize. Then he went to South Kensington, where he was for some time on the teaching staff. By-and-by he was sent to India by the Government to direct art instruction there and lived at Benarès and also at Lahore. He married a daughter of the Rev. G. B. Macdonald, a well-known Wesleyan minister, whose other daughters (Rudyard's aunts) are Lady Poynter, wife of the President of the Royal Academy, and Miss Burne-Jones; and Mrs. Baldwin, wife of the member for Bewdley Division of Worcestershire. Their brother, the Rev. F. W. Macdonald, is one of the Wesleyan missionary secretaries. Yes; both Rudyard's grandfathers were Wesleyan ministers. Miss Kipling went on to say that "Rud's" father, among other artistic work, designed the decoration of one of the rooms at Bagshot (the residence of the Duke of Connaught), and that the Queen, on seeing this, was so pleased with it that her Majesty sent for Mr. Kipling, with the result that he designed the decoration of what is known as the Indian Room in the Royal Palace at Osborne. Some of his decorative work is also to be found in Burslem Town Hall.

"From whom has Rudyard received his great intellectual powers?" was one question put.

"Ah! That is a difficult question," replied Miss Kipling. "The Macdonalds are bright, witty, clever people, but his most striking characteristic, I think, is his naturalness, and that he must have inherited from the Kiplings." Miss Kipling went on to name, however, many members of the family, particularly on the Kipling side, who, though living country gentlemen, had possessed marked literary ability."

March 10th.



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.

... 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 borne 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 recognised on the Victorian side and elsewhere in the districts of Snowy River

I cannot imagine that the N.S.Wales Government, or the N.S.W. Survey Department are parties to these outrages on the past history of Mount Kosciusko.

I am, Dear Mr Ingleby.

Yours very truly,



THESE ARE THE ONLY TWO MOUNTAINS IN THE DISTRICT OF THE  
MOUNTAINS WHICH ARE TAKEN AS THE TWO PEAKS OF THE MOUNTAIN.  
THESE ARE THE ONLY TWO MOUNTAINS IN THE DISTRICT OF THE  
MOUNTAINS WHICH ARE TAKEN AS THE TWO PEAKS OF THE MOUNTAIN.  
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MOUNTAINS WHICH ARE TAKEN AS THE TWO PEAKS OF THE MOUNTAIN.

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.W. Survey Department are parties to these outrages on the past history of Mount Kosciusko.

I am, Dear Mr Ingleby.

Yours very truly,



### Lord Kelvin's Family Connection.

Some interesting details regarding Lord Kelvin's family connection were contained in a letter addressed by a near relative of the scientist to a friend in Glasgow. The writer stated that his own grandmother was Miss Margaret Gardner, whose father was William Gardner, a Glasgow merchant, who at the time of the American War of Independence went as a volunteer to fight on the side of the Government. William Gardner married Elizabeth Pattison, whose sister Margaret married William Graham and was the mother of William, Robert, John, and Alexander Graham, and their sister, Mrs. Walter Crum. Lord Kelvin's father's family consisted of Elizabeth (Mrs. King), born 1818, died 1896; Anna (Mrs. Bottomley), born 1820, died about 1857; James, born 1822, died 1892; William (Lord Kelvin), born 1824, died 1907; John, born 1826, died 1847; Margaret, died young; and Robert, born 1829, died in Australia, 1905.

### LORD KELVIN'S ESTATE.

The will of the late Lord KELVIN is dated December 8 1905. His whole means and estate, including his property of Netherhall, Largs, and his house in London pass to his widow Lady Kelvin absolutely. The will contains a number of provisions which were contingent upon Lady Kelvin pre-deceasing him, and these provisions will not now take effect, at all events for the present. They are with one exception entirely of a private family nature the exception being a legacy of £5,000 to the University of Glasgow, which is to be applied by the Senate of the University for promoting research and teaching in physical science in connection with natural philosophy, of which Lord Kelvin was so long Professor at the University. The executors are Lady Kelvin, his Lordship's nephew and grand-nephew Dr. J. T. Bottomley, of Glasgow, and Dr. J. Frank Bottomley, of Newcastle-on-Tyne, and his solicitor, Mr. Timothy Warren, Glasgow. Lord Kelvin's total estate has not yet been lodged, but it is stated to be under one million sterling.



2nd Nov. 1808.

Received of the Honble. the Secretary of the Admiralty  
the sum of £1000

1808

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1840



Land in May 1884  
 Freehold ~~Hammer~~ <sup>meadows</sup> purchased to date 57749  $\frac{1}{2}$  acres  
 Sold 15392  
 36357  $\frac{1}{2}$   
 1764  
 38121  $\frac{1}{2}$   
 2234  
 40355  $\frac{1}{2}$   
 Bundaleer original purchase 62989  
 otherwise bought 4954  
 67943  
 sold to date 9311  
 58632  
 Contract to sell Hughes 9311 acres  
 M. Sturt land  
 Bol since May 1882  
 Gleasons land  
 von Neuers "

3244  
 99997  $\frac{1}{2}$   
 2234  
 102231  $\frac{1}{2}$

Land for comparative values cash & credit systems  
 see J. D. Stuckey

### Line light

Wash Retort with water and dry  
 thoroughly & placing on a fire  
 Fill bag H with common gas  
 Place in Retort oxygen mixture and  
 set it on the lighted gas tripod  
 Fill Analyzer the full of water  
 Connect Analyzer & side pipe with  
 Retort and with centre pipe with  
 bag O but before connection allow  
 ordinary air to escape



Lakes Foster says  
 come off at Windermere - Ambleside is 4 miles  
 away your hotel but hotel at Lowwood better  
 standing directly opposite Lowwood is Ryelast  
 from Lowwood you can do the whole of the Lakes  
 Lowwood to Fossmere 3 or 4 miles From Fossmere  
 or Fossmere. Next lake Thirlmere 4 miles  
 from Fossmere - Derwentwater lake 5 miles on  
 beyond that Borrowdale - you can stay at Keswick  
 & visit Borrowdale - Steamers on lake  
 you can cross lake Windermere to the Cornisthorpe where  
 Ruspain lives. Hills water can be done from Lowwood  
 or Ambleside

Limited Co. in April 1890  
 Wate writes me expects to put aside 20,000 at  
 end of the year which would make Reserve 50,000  
 and we get 40,000 from 2 calls.  
 We are bound to get another 40,000 and if we can  
 put aside another 20,000 this gives us 260,000 Capital  
 which is as much as we can use. i.e.  

|                       |                        |                       |                                      |
|-----------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 20,000 shares at 50/- | 50,000                 | 50,000                | 40,000                               |
| 80,000 = c 15/-       | 60,000                 | 20,000                | 40,000                               |
| Always says           | <u>110,000</u> Capital | <u>70,000</u> Reserve | <u>80,000</u> calls = <u>260,000</u> |

<sup>Henry</sup> Lowry is the person alluded to by Adams as  
 likely to lead Australian movements (political)  
 in the future. He is connected with the Brisbane  
 press and made himself prominent (Jock's)  
 in connection with the Shearers Strike -  
 demanding of Sir J. Phipps Premier of Queensland,  
 the right, & facilities, to send the Government  
 because they did not find him work.  
 So I think it is said in "Greater Britain"



*Ownership of South  
Canterbury land in 1890  
40,282 - owners in all*

*Jan 1894*

his profession in Adelaide shortly. 1890

How OUR LAND IS OWNED.—On Tuesday, July 29, the first portion of a return called for by Mr. Ash was laid on the table of the Assembly by the Treasurer, showing the number of persons in the colony owning land assessed in the aggregate at or under £50 (unimproved value) and upwards to £100,000 and over either as owners, trustees, or attorneys. The following is a summary of the figures:—Up to £50, 13,307; £50 to £100, 5,179; £100 to £200, 4,647; £200 to £300, 2,933; £300 to £400, 2,227; £400 to £500, 1,871; £500 to £600, 1,339; £600 to £700, 1,222; £700 to £800, 928; £800 to £900, 763; £900 to £1,000, 772; £1,000 to £1,250, 1,142; £1,250 to £1,500, 824; £1,500 to £1,750, 513; £1,750 to £2,000, 413; £2,000 to £2,500, 562; £2,500 to £3,000, 356; £3,000 to £4,000, 374; £4,000 to £5,000, 202; £5,000 to £6,000, 131; £6,000 to £7,000, 70; £7,000 to £8,000, 64; £8,000 to £9,000, 40; £9,000 to £10,000, 41; £10,000 to £11,000, 30; £11,000 to £12,000, 32; £12,000 to £13,000, 23; £13,000 to £14,000, 22; £14,000 to £15,000, 16; £15,000 to £16,000, 17; £16,000 to £17,000, 19; £17,000 to £18,000, 7; £18,000 to £19,000, 12; £19,000 to £20,000, 8; £20,000 to £21,000, 6; £21,000 to £22,000, 7; £22,000 to £23,000, 3; £23,000 to £24,000, 10; £24,000 to £25,000, 5; £25,000 to £26,000, 4; £26,000 to £27,000, 4; £27,000 to £28,000, 7; £28,000 to £29,000, 9; £29,000 to £30,000, 5; £30,000 to £31,000, 2; £31,000 to £32,000, 8; £32,000 to £33,000, 1; £33,000 to £34,000, 3; £34,000 to £35,000, 5; £35,000 to £36,000, 6; £36,000 to £37,000, 2; £37,000 to £38,000, 2; £38,000 to £39,000, 2; £39,000 to £40,000, 1; £40,000 to £41,000, 2; £41,000 to £42,000, 2; £42,000 to £43,000, 0; £43,000 to £44,000, 1; £44,000 to £45,000, 1; £45,000 to £46,000, 0; £46,000 to £47,000, 1; £47,000 to £48,000, 3; £48,000 to £49,000, 1; £49,000 to £50,000, 3; £50,000 to £51,000, 1; £51,000 to £52,000, 2; £52,000 to £53,000, 2; £53,000 to £54,000, 2; £54,000 to £55,000, 0; £55,000 to £56,000, 2; £56,000 to £57,000, 0; £57,000 to £58,000, 2; £58,000 to £59,000, 0; £59,000 to £60,000, 1; £60,000 to £65,000, in each 10,000, 1; £65,000 to £66,000, 0; £66,000 to £70,000, in each 10,000, 1; £70,000 to £71,000, 4; £71,000 to £72,000, 1; £72,000 to £74,000, 0; £74,000 to £75,000, 1; £75,000 to £76,000, 2; £76,000 to £77,000, 0; £77,000 to £80,000, in each 10,000, 1; £80,000 to £81,000, 0; £81,000 to £82,000, 1; £82,000 to £85,000, 0; £85,000 to £86,000, 2; £86,000 to £88,000, 0; £88,000 to £89,000, 2; £89,000 to £90,000, 1; £90,000 to £91,000, 0; £91,000 to £92,000, 2; £92,000 to £93,000, 0; £93,000 to £94,000, 2; £94,000 to £99,000, 0; £99,000 to £100,000, 1; £100,000 and upwards, 24. Totals—Owners, 38,372; trustees, 1,277; attorneys, 633; grand total, 40,282.

**SALE OF THE RAUKAPU ESTATE.**  
*Oct 1890*

At the Volunteer Hall, Geraldine, on Friday, Messrs H. B. Webster and Co. offered for sale the well-known Raukapuka Estate, the property of Mr W. Postlethwaite. The sale was one of the largest private sales that has taken place in South Canterbury, and a great deal of interest was taken in it, the attendance being very large. Lunch was laid in the Volunteer Hall, and this over a start was made: twelve o'clock. Before commencing the sale Mr Webster, addressing those present, said he scarcely liked occupying a position he did that day, as it reminded him of the fact that one of their leading colonists was talking of leaving New Zealand. His reason for leaving was that only one of his sons was farming, he felt that the whole onus of looking after the estate was at his time of life rather too much. He spoke of the immense amount of work Mr Postlethwaite had done on behalf of Geraldine and the colony generally. Mr Webster spoke at length, and concluded amidst applause.

The following was the result of sale:—

Lot 12—209 acres 23 perches, with roomed house, sheds, yards, &c., Mrkinson, at £14 10s per acre.

Lot 18—330 acres, with 100 acre wheat, Mr T. Geary, at £15 per acre.

Lot 19—181 acres, Mr J. Quilkin, 2s 6d per acre.

Lot 20—133 acres, Mr A. Lyell, £15 15s.

Lot 1—92 acres, passed in at £14 1

Lot 2—92 acres Canadian oats, Palmer, at £15.

Lot 4—65 acres, mostly in turnips South, at £15 2s 6d.

Lot 5—240 acres, Mr A. Kelvin, £11 10s.

Lot 3—109 acres, passed in at £15

Lot 13—53 acres, passed in at £8.

Lot 17—17 acres, Mr W. S. H, £7 10s.

Lot 6—Passed in at £2 10s.

Lot 10—99 acres, Mr Prattley, per acre.

Lot 9—90 acres, in oats and passed in at £6 2s 6d per acre.

Lot 11—140 acres, passed in.

The homestead block of 1750 ac all the improvements thereon, was in at £11 5s per acre. The bidding out was spirited, and the corner keen. In most cases where the passed, the highest bidder was few shillings of the owner's reserve. Mr Webster stated that the would in all cases have the price the first refusal at the reserve price. Altogether 1745 acres of the estate is now been sold. The auctioneers have an offer for the homestead block at price within a few shillings of the reserve and expect to dispose of it immediately. Should this block be disposed of the 90 acres opposite is also sold, as a satisfactory offer has been received for it.

Sections at the corner of Talbot and Wilson streets, Geraldine, with shops thereon, were submitted on account of another owner, but elicited no bid.

Messrs Mundell and Co. offered four town sections, with stables and outbuildings, but they were passed in at £110.

**IMPORTANT SALE OF FREEHOLDS.**  
By  
**PRIVATE CONTRACT**  
In NEW ZEALAND.  
**A RARE OPPORTUNITY**  
For  
**CAPITALISTS, INVESTORS, and SPECULATORS.**  
FOR SALE.  
**GREENVALE and POPOTUNOA ESTATES.**

WRIGHT, STEPHENSON, and Co., favoured with instructions from the executors of the late James Logan, Esq., beg to intimate that these two valuable estates have been placed in their hands for DELIVERY AT AN EARLY DATE.

**GREENVALE ESTATE,**  
Containing 22,601 acres, more or less, freehold land, all contiguous, situated in the Tapanui district of Otago, is subdivided into 71 paddocks, with 140 miles of fencing in good working order; 15,000 acres are laid down in English grass, 400 acres under growing oats, 420 acres are under rye, and 2100 acres in turnips, with 200 acres of native bush. The remaining 4409 acres are in excellent tussock. There are dwelling-houses and all necessary buildings complete. The homestead is situated within a mile and a half of Kelso, a township on the Waipahi-Heriot line of railway, distant 71 miles from Invercargill, and 90 from Dunedin. The south-west part of this estate is about eight or nine miles from Waikaka siding, along a good flat road. Fair lignite coal shows on the surface in several places.

**POPOTUNOA ESTATE,**  
Close to Clinton township, consists of 10,740 acres or thereabouts of freehold land, divided into 37 paddocks, of which 6551 acres are laid down in English grass, 1250 acres are in turnips, 220 acres in oats, about 2500 acres in tussock, of which a great portion is surface-sown with cocksfoot and clover, and 130 acres in preserved native bush. There are dwelling-house, with woolshed and all requisite outbuildings. The homestead is about two miles from the township of Clinton, which is situated on the Dunedin-Bluff railway, 74 miles from Dunedin. The Waipahi portion of the estate comes within about a mile of Waipahi Railway-station. Beautiful streams provide both estates with a never-failing supply of water. For further particulars apply to Wright, Stephenson, and Co., Dunedin and Gore, New Zealand.

*neg 1890*  
*Coleridge proposed tax*

The schedule was then read as follows:—

| For every £1 value of land from £5,000 up to | 1d. |
|----------------------------------------------|-----|
| £10,000                                      | 1d. |
| £10,000 to £15,000                           | 1d. |
| £15,000 to £20,000                           | 1d. |
| £20,000 to £25,000                           | 1d. |
| £25,000 to £30,000                           | 1d. |
| £30,000 to £40,000                           | 1d. |
| £40,000 to £50,000                           | 1d. |
| £50,000 to £75,000                           | 2d. |
| £75,000 to £100,000                          | 2d. |
| £100,000 and upwards                         | 2d. |





KING LOBENGULA AND HIS FAVOURITE WIFE.

Sister Lucy has 4 shares  
 North British Ry Preference 73 nominal 450.  
 15 Eastern Extension Telephone 45 market price 357  
675 10 32

Lachaire  
 395 acres 27

Progen Lamb for England  
 Bloombury 16 9 Aug 1897

Consolidated Charge is  $1\frac{1}{2}$  p lb  
 The best weight is 40 to 42 lbs for here some market  
 Lambs of this weight have this season netted 8/6 in Adelaide  
 with an additional 1/4 to 2/6 for skins

The lamb he sent me was a + bred and very  
 good. It was bred at the sewage farm



### HIS RESIGNATION AS SURVEYOR-GENERAL.

"Why did Col. Light leave the public service in South Australia?" This was the pertinent question submitted to Mr. William Jacob, of Moorooroo, one of the pioneers of this state, by a member of the royal suite at the demonstration of old colonists at Glenelg, on the occasion of the visit of the Duke and Duchess, Mr. Jacob, who came out from England with Light as an assistant surveyor, says that the reason of the colonel's resignation has never been made public, and he cannot understand why it has been kept such a close secret. Meeting Mr. Jacob, who is 86 years of age, in the city this week, a representative of "The Register" asked him if he could throw any light on the subject. The interview which he granted was particularly interesting in view of the deputation which is to wait on the Chief Secretary on Friday with reference to Col. Light's monument, and it naturally contained many reminiscences which have not previously been published. Mr. Jacob does not hesitate to express the opinion that Col. Light was infamously treated; but here is his story as he told it:—

"I came out with Col. Light in the Rapid. We sailed on May 1, 1836, and anchored in Antechamber Bay, Kangaroo Island, on August 19 of the same year. Light had previously served in the navy. His mother was the daughter of the chief of the Prince of Wales Island in the Indian Archipelago. The Duke of Wellington became interested in him, and gave him a place on his staff, which he held through the Peninsula war. Sir William Napier, in his story of this war, made special reference to Light, whose name had been omitted previously at his own request. Napier and Light were so attached to each other that they were almost like brothers. As an evidence of the good feeling which existed between them it need only be mentioned that after Light had left the public service in South Australia Napier called upon Col. Torrens, and asked for an explanation of the Commissioners' treatment of him — treatment to which I will refer directly. There were also on the Rapid William George Field; Mr. R. W. Pullen, who afterwards became Admiral Pullen, who was in charge of the expedition which went in search of Sir John Franklin; Mr. Cloughton, formerly of the Indian Company's Service; Mr. John Hill, third officer; and Dr. Woodforde. We stayed a couple of days at Kangaroo Island, where we met the company's ships the Duke of York and the Lady Mary Pelham, and then we sailed up the Gulf looking for a harbour that had been mentioned by a captain of a vessel which had visited these shores before. We anchored at Rapid Bay, so called by Light, and proceeded up the Gulf, but failed to find the harbour. Pullen was dispatched with the hatchboat, and was directed to keep along the shore, while Field went in the longboat, and the latter met Pullen coming out of the North Arm. We soon afterwards intercepted Mr. G. S. Kingston and Mr. John Morphet, who had come out to look for us. Light subsequently went across to Port Lincoln to examine it as a place of settlement, but he condemned it. I met Mr. B. T. Finniss and Capt. John Finlay Duff, of the *Alricaine*, at Rapid Bay. They were delighted with the place, and wanted to know whether it was to be the site of the capital. On Light's return to Holdfast Bay from Port Lincoln Kingston was directed to follow up the creek with Morphet, and, as a result, they struck the Torrens. Finniss and I drew a boat truck from Holdfast Bay to the site of the present capital.

When Col. Light showed us the site he had selected for the capital he was confident it was the best possible one. He said to me—'I never expect the present generation to approve of it; but posterity will do me justice.' And I may add here that, after 65 years' experience, I am not aware of a single instance in which Col. Light's judgment was at fault. There would never have been the squabbles with Governor Hindmarsh had the first suggestion been adopted that Napier should come out as Governor when Light was Surveyor-General. Napier would not make the trip without a company of soldiers, and that the Home Government declined to give him. The survey of the city was commenced at the corner of North terrace and West terrace by Light, and I was employed at the eastern end with Mr. George Ormsby.

Shortly afterwards I joined Light in his office as a draftsman. While engaged in laying out the site for the capital some of the settlers at Kangaroo Island who had come to inspect it told Light that grain would never grow on it. His reply was—'We will not only grow grain, but all the products of Spain and Portugal.' Light always held that there was no harbour on the coast of Encounter Bay. There could not be a harbour on a sandy beach which received the full force of the Southern Ocean. And subsequent events have proved him to be right. Sir John Jeffcott, then acting as judge, made up his mind against the advice of Light that he would try the Murray mouth, and he foolishly went there in company with Blenkinsop, the captain of a whaler, with the result as you know that both were drowned.

that both were drowned. Light sustained a severe loss when he had the whole of his papers destroyed. A fire originated in Mr. J. H. Fisher's reed hut, and quickly spreading to the Lands Office demolished it and all its contents, including the papers of Light, amongst which was an account of his life. I was sent to carry a keg of gunpowder to a place of safety, and on returning found Light fighting with the flames, and he was so exhausted that I had to take him away. He afterwards built a cottage for himself at Thebarton, where he owned No. 1 section. After we had delivered the town acres to the various applicants Governor Hindmarsh asked Col. Light to survey the harbour. Light's reply was that this was the harbourmaster's duty, but on His Excellency pointing out that he could not do it Light undertook the task. While he was engaged in this I proceeded with the survey that he was engaged in on the north side of the Torrens, and proceeded nearly as far as where Mr. White's place is at the Reedbeds. Dining one day with Light at the North Arm he said, 'Jacob, this is where the Port will come to.' I wrote to Light suggesting that he ought to make some money out of the brickfield at Thebarton. He replied in a characteristic letter, a copy of which is in the Adelaide Town Hall today, for I took the precaution of preserving three copies of Colonel Light's journal, one of which I handed to Mr. C. Peacock when he was mayor of the city. His original letter I have in my possession now. It is as follows:—'My Dear Jacob—I have been accustomed to make leeway all my life. Such a thing as rounding a cape of good fortune never enters my head. Of one thing, however, I am certain—that is the situation of Adelaide.' And that he never doubted.

"Few people know or ever knew why Colonel Light left the Survey Office. I may perhaps mention here that when Light left England the commissioners told him he was to decide on the site for the capital. Light replied that adopting such a course might bring him into collision with the Governor. He was, however, assured that it would not, and the Commissioners intimated to Governor Hindmarsh that although Light would consult with him, still the final decision would rest with the Colonel. Light having selected the site for the capital he commenced to lay out the county lands, when Mr. Kingston, the Deputy Surveyor-General, returned from England with a message from the Commissioners. This was directing Light to proceed with a running survey of the County of Adelaide, and instructing him how to conduct it. He was given a week in which to consider the matter. Light's reply, however, was—"I don't want five minutes to consider it: I won't do it." He very properly took the stand that he would not be dictated to by the authorities. If he were not competent to undertake the work as he thought best, he was not fit to do it at all. The upshot was that he resigned, and we sent in our resignations with him. Mr. Kingston then took office as Surveyor-General. My opinion is that Mr. Kingston ought to have declined to bring out the instructions. After we had all resigned Light asked me to join him as a private surveyor, and I consented to do so. While we were talking over the matter R. T. Finniss came in, and mentioned that he and Mr. Nixon had decided to also start as surveyors on their own account, and we agreed to all join partnership, the firm being called Light, Finniss, & Co. This comprised Messrs. Light, Finniss, Nixon, and myself, and Mr. R. G. Thomas as draughtsman. Mr. Thomas was the elder son of Mr. Robert Thomas, one of the founders of 'The Register.' He afterwards proceeded to England to study architecture, and returned to the colony, becoming Government Architect and subsequently secretary to the board of health.

When we were in private partnership Light said that Gawler was the best site for a town north of Adelaide, and he introduced Mr. H. D. Murray, a nephew of Sir George Murray, and Mr. J. Reed to take out 4,000 acres there, selecting their frontage to the river, as much as possible. I went up with Mr. Flaxman as agent for Mr. G. F. Angus and Mr. Menge, a German geologist, and took out a special survey within the town of Tanunda now is. While engaged in the work we, to our surprise, met Messrs. J. Morphet, C. Fisher, and J. H. Camped near the river and out on the same errand. As soon as we saw them Flaxman

slipped away quietly and rode back to Adelaide to claim the survey. I went out a second time with Flaxman and eventually Mr. Angus claimed no fewer than 25,000 acres. A short time prior to his death Light met me at Gawler on his way to report to Mr. Angus on his surveys, and he said—'Jacob, if you live an ordinary life you will see these plains enclosed.' Little did we dream then that they would develop to what they are to-day and be connected with a railway. I may claim to have lived an ordinary life, but what has transpired has been far beyond my expectations. Light shortly afterwards died in his cottage at Thebarton. I was at his deathbed and at his funeral, and saw his body deposited where the monument now stands. I then turned my attention to pastoral pursuits. The question that I should like asked at the deputation is what has become of Colonel Light's resignation? There must have been a formal written one as well as a verbal intimation. Rowland Hill, who was the secretary of the Commissioner who sent the instructions to him, would hardly have kept the papers in the background, but it is strange that they have never been published."

Lockwood  
 Students of my  
 Day  
 John Ramey  
 James Spence  
 John Spence  
 Feltner  
 Fickham  
 Watson  
 J. Anthony  
 Riney  
 John R. Riney  
 Deb. Riney  
 J. R. Riney  
 J. R. Riney



mt. Murchison & Momba sheep & cattle & wool 1882

Breeding Ewes 110,260  
 ewes - 50,007  
 Rams 2,290  
 mixed breeders 41,147  
 203,704

3334 Bales wool of  
 which 135 Bales  
 were stored to the

Cattle male 2584 Female 4089 -  
 For 1886 see other side

James McManus & Store paid for dung  
 loads up to Sep 18 1883

mt Murchison & Momba Chp 1883  
 Sheep shown at Momba 416,000 Wool 1805 Bales  
 Mount 113,846 - 1670 -  
 229,846 3475

To show Strapples & wool to come  
 from washing 200  
 3675 Bales

Abelard Milling Co

150,000 shares Nominal capital 750,000

44,700 fully paid shares given as representing

property to Hart & Co 11,600 Cowan 14,000

Duffield 12,000 Morgan Connor & Co 5,000

I suppose Hally 2,000

Hart & Co Cowan Duffield & Morgan & Co

to the each 13825 shares & paid 20% on each

share by bill = 55,300 working capital by bill

50,000 shares were not allotted

44,700 allotted as above

55,300

150,000

being 13825 contributing shares to each of the four for



Jan 1892      "      500000



David Mackay.

Increase on 17000 head of cattle after losses &  
4000 head fat 5. 20.000

Increase of sheep 20000 after losses &  
6000 c. 6/8. 2.000

Wool from 26000 c 4/- at 1/2 4000

Increase horses 500 100 c 10/- 1000

27.000

10.275

16.725

net profit stated at last day  
to be well within 15000

Expenses

Wages 2500

Repairs 800

Interest on 2000

Rent 2500

Manager 1375

Sm. Dues 300

Travelling Stock 800

10275

Cattle.

From 1st Dec 1886

to 31 March 1888. Sales. 14.889. - - 1/-

Cattle purchases for 3786. 11/

Depository on 294 4475 cattle

Increase 1886 1887 1460

1888 500

Natural 2254 2254

Purchase 916

Total 7645 cattle

31 March 1888.

8

Sheep

Depository on 1/10/86.

11544 4040. 8/-

Bought 34.924 4571. 14. 10

Balance 66.478.

6652. 9. 3

25284. 12. -

Sales 25284. 12. -

Depository on 15.935

From 1st Dec 1886. to 31st March 1888 = 18 months.

Wages & travelling 1322. 5. 6

Rent 282. 17. 7

Rent 525

Travelling 2870. 11. -

Wool & skinning 2870. 5. 7

Cart. 140. 6. 6

Profit 13182. 12. 2

18628. 18. 4

Balance cattle of 11.102. 9. 1

Sheep of 6652. 9. 3

Hales of 574

Rent 300

18.628. 18. 4

Meine Zeit nicht umruhe mein Hoffnung in Gott.

Wie der Herr es gewalt  
also ist es gesehen

Mt. Burrell See on a spring







Given me 8 Boothby

Mercantile in some Rough estimate assets March 1891  
most of the excluded of Beecham 17-230 worth say 14,100  
Beecham

1484 acres. 35000

interests advances 7974.5.8

Further advances 1300 ——— 43,274.5.8 our total

1394 acres Savings Bank 14000 ———

assuming we pay Bank 57,274.5.8 Total

28,280/15 is equal to 43,170 ———

would show loss of 14,104.5.8

as in other words we would get out of us 57,274.5.8

29,170.5.8 plus say 8000 of 6000 = 35,170.5.8

Then as above from other mortgages 14,100

From Beecham 35,170.5.8

Bonds 10,000

less claim 3500 6,500 ———

Bank balance 1600 ———

Total 57,270.5.8

And already 26/-

as above say 23/-

49/- a share

The mortgages in and to Beecham are  
Boone 3500 (paid) cleared 1500 (wasy 1000) Dashwood 3000 fresh  
North Kensington 250 (wasy 150) H. Hurst 500  
Lam 600 (313 acres Scotland) George Phillips 400  
Wadham 800 (wasy 400) (Says 400 was) Walker 450  
Golding 1500 (paid) Stirling 500 Moore 300 D. Davis 1000  
Klein 350 (Says 100) Newby 1050 (paid) Osborne 1000 (300) (1000)



Melbourne Factor. in Jan. 1890 (written)

Madeira - Final Cattle May 1891

7 cases 29  $\frac{11}{12}$  dozens light colour Red Seal

7 - 21  $\frac{6}{12}$  - Dark colour Brown seal but 4 bottles

no seal in the bottles  
wine for cooking -

? The crabs

Martin's contract

THE LOCOMOTIVE CONTRACT.—On Saturday the Commissioner of Public Works communicated to the Railway Commissioners the wishes of Cabinet with respect to the acceptance of Messrs. J. Martin & Co.'s tender for locomotives, and upon the receipt of the minutes the Commissioners wrote to the firm. It appears from a report which the Commissioners sent to the Government that according to quotations received from England the English price for the supply of the engines would be in all about £78,000, or 33 per cent. less than the tender of the Gawler manufacturers. The amount of £120,000 which has been referred to as the estimated difference was based on the fact that the New South Wales Commissioners have entered into a contract for the supply of imported locomotives at £54 per ton, which will be the cost to that colony. The cost of engines in Victoria lately was £87 per ton, and the cost in this colony amounts to about £94. We understand that the letter sent by the Railway Commissioners to Messrs. J. Martin & Co. contains a request for an interview, which will be held to-day at the Commissioners' offices.

THE BAKERS' DISPUTE - Events in

4 annie on 18th July  
Gwan gave me as  
the list of measure for  
1890 + 1891 (?)

224 loads of 6h  
\$67 " 4/

Madeira

note on give 2 Ppes  
balance of wine bottles 29  $\frac{11}{12}$  doz Red seal  
21  $\frac{6}{12}$  - Brown seal

Roses

1400 - The following roses  
Mabel names Sep 9  
Catherine Mornoch Viscountess Talbot  
Duc De Rohan Mrs Loring  
the above names in striking combinations  
Maggie Lander & Bell Haldiday  
and  
appear Do you know Boussoch



Given me 8 Boothly

Macfarlane Brothers 29.8.1892

|                  |                                   |        |
|------------------|-----------------------------------|--------|
| Rege Estate      | 843 acres freehold                | values |
| 20000 leasehold  | Rent £75. 13 years from Jan 1886. | 7000   |
| at 1880          | 1784 acres freehold               | 5460   |
|                  | 640 selected crop                 |        |
|                  | less 1st due to Govt              | 1440   |
|                  | 8000 acres leasehold              | 500    |
|                  |                                   | 7400   |
| Strathdown Hotel | + 20 acres land                   | 2000   |
| Book debts       | goods                             | 1600   |
|                  |                                   | 1800   |
|                  |                                   | 5400   |
| Stock            | Stock                             |        |
| 22.000 sheep     | at 5/6                            | 6050   |
| 700 cattle       |                                   | 2000   |
| Plant & horses   |                                   | 2000   |
|                  |                                   | 10050  |
|                  |                                   | 29850  |

Mabel 8. May 1892

Bogn. Sw. 10.000 c 5 p/ct annually Due 6 Nov 1892

Begumdelasia 10000 5 - 1/2 yearly " 21 July 1892

Eng. Sec. & Austn 10000 5 - Quarterly " 2 June 1892

20 April 1892 Mabels credit balance E. S. & Co Bank 203.14.1

May " Spaid int. B. of Australasia to 250. ---  
Mabels credit

M. B. Barker. Last addition from Mr. Mackintosh  
Statement Dated Feb 9. 1891

Original contract 833.15/-  
Extras 67.15.4

Repairs to house 106.3.-

1007.13.4

Painting 236.11.-

Master Plumber 213.13.7

Hopper Blind 45.3.-

Hopper Clerk & Wks 26.3.9

1529.48

Medium Bldg of  
paid in town



Alameda Alameda. in June 1892

C. Wade says he paid Horn for his interest £3000 in cash & took over a debt of £25000 in proportion of 25,000

The debt to Bank now is £68,000. Wade overtook £1000 which he gave him. paid him

W. Strickland paid £8000 to Horn and took all proportion of debt Wade said some body paid in anything but I. H. Strickland

Says all the partners paid £10000 I don't know in what proportion

Sheep on run now supposed to be 30 to 40 thousand

July 11. 1892 C. Wade says I was mistaken there was 10,000 paid in 1/4 of Harts 1/3 the Strickland 1/3. Wade's term is crop £333. 6-8

W. G. Wynn Clearvance - Shipwrecked 1st day 1892

Mutual Pro. Club "Landing"

Publicans c 20 13 years c 22 12 years c 30 9 years 150 on

until 1860 it drops to 2 years. These are for participating <sup>participating</sup> <sup>beginning at 15 years</sup> <sup>police</sup> working Bakers 3 years millers 3 sterner 3 females 3

Madiera. Pipe bonded in Ferguson's  
Board part a laide See Esq. Letter 2nd  
Sept 1892

Mercantile Marine

No. 1 Dividend paid 1891-1891

1 Dividend paid 1891. + 1 dividend 1891

2 Dividends 1893 and 2 Dividends every year till

and in course of 1890. Total amount £200,000.

1874 paid £8750 1875 £10,000 1876 7500. 1877 to 1881 £10,000 yearly

1882 to 1888 in course £12,500. 1889 11,250. 1890 10,000 yearly / 38 Div. <sup>Total</sup> funds



[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

MONTE CARLO, Nov. 8.

MONTE CARLO, Nov. 8.

MONTE CARLO, Nov. 8.

I had a long talk with Mr. Wells last night when he rose from the gambling-table, and asked him for the secret of his success. He replied that this was the result of a system of his own, which he had been working out for years, and after patiently watching the behaviour of the table. He was now putting it into actual practice. He thought its value had been fully tested during its trials of the past week and of July last. I then remarked: "If this system be infallible, why not go on and clear out the bank?" "Because," replied Mr. Wells, "the physical strain is beyond my strength. I have been sitting daily from twelve noon till eleven at night, playing without a break, and I am worn out. But I have decided to come again shortly. I have implicit faith in my system, and am perfectly sure I can win again."

I then asked Mr. Wells if he cared to give to the world in general and players in particular the advantages of his system, but he declined. Players, he said, had watched him and tried to do likewise, but the great majority had not pluck enough to follow him even when they saw him winning. His system required £6,000 capital, as it must for the most part be played with the maximum stakes of 6,000 and 12,000 francs, so as to enable the player to withstand a considerable run of adverse luck. He acknowledged that one of his principal points was to follow the table, and catch "runs" or "series" as on Thursday and Friday, when with 12,000 francs on each of two chances he was able to clear the table of its capital several times. Again, at one o'clock yesterday, he had taken all the 100 and the 500 franc banknotes supplied to the trente-et-quarante table, and the croupiers were obliged to give one deal in small odd notes and rolls of gold. Another £4,000 had been brought by the hier.

All this naturally afforded splendid sport for the spectators, who rejoiced at so successful an attack upon the enemy. Mr. Wells added that when the cards were running awkwardly he placed smaller stakes, but for "series" he placed the maximum of 12,000*£* on each of his chances. He always ensured against a "refait" (the bank's odd chance); and though this cost him at the rate of 1 per cent. upon his stakes—over 1,000*£* a day—he believed it paid him. Then he never tempted good Dame Fortune too far, and sent off his winnings to London daily, and left when his luck turned. That, he admitted, was a great help to this system of his, and finding yesterday that he was making no progress, he packed up his portmanteau.

MR. MARSON ON THE LATE MR. GILMORE.

TO THE EDITOR.

Dear Sir,—What does your note concerning the late Mr. Hugh Gilmore mean? You talk about "setting class against class," but surely, surely one of our Church's missions is against these "unhappy divisions" of men, into "classes," is against class distinction altogether? We are bound by our principles as Churchmen to war against these class notions, as earthly and devilish, and against the social anarchy and plutocracy which causes them. By arousing the lads to feel the horrors of individualism in economics Mr. Hugh Gilmore did good journeyman work for the Holy Catholic Church, and we ought to be deeply grateful to him. Of course when he got upon theology, he was as much at sea as any other individualist layman. He tried, for instance, to establish a charitable society, open to anyone who would sign himself a certificate of "loyalty to Jesus Christ," not perceiving the grand democracy of Holy Baptism, His pledge of loyalty to us. Nevertheless, to work bravely for the cause of the poor and the juster ordering of things is to work for our side, and we whose souls are nourished by the beautiful sacramental system, may be fairly expected to see this fact, even if it be hid from eyes scaled over with Protestantism. ✻ The more one considers the unwholesome surroundings of one reared amid the greasy pietists and the cramped commercial ideals of Primitive Methodism, the more one feels the magnificence of a man who was strong enough to overcome such surroundings and to defy such ideals.

Yours, etc.,

CHARLES L. MARSON.

November 6, 1891.

## Priest Marson on Prayer.

REV. C. L. MARSON AND PRATER.—The Rev. C. L. Marson objects to praying with "Jews, Turks, heretics, and infidels." We have, according to what appears to be an implication by the rev. gentleman, all these classes of people in one Society in our midst. The following copy of a post-card sent by him to the Secretary of the Kent Town Literary Society was attached to the door of the High-street Wesleyan Church.



CO.,

<http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article204473643>

Melano 1893

Shave skinning one weighing 16 lb 2 ounces  
skipped another 18 lbs 7 oz

To weigh letters

## ODD FACTS ABOUT MONEY.

Many are the uses of money, but Mr. Joseph Newton, late of the Royal Mint, points out there is at least one use which is not generally known. This is the availability of coins for letter weighing when the ordinary postal weights do not happen to be at hand. Commencing with the sovereign, this weighs a very safe quarter-ounce for foreign postage, two equaling of course a half-ounce, and four one ounce. The next denomination, the crown piece, is just on the right side of one ounce in weight, and the half-crown of half-an-ounce. Five separate shillings, or two shillings and a sixpence, for the ounce, and half-ounce, will do as well. Descending from gold and silver to hard-working bronze, it is found that either three penny pieces, or five halfpence, or ten farthings will respectively make up one ounce. Another peculiarity in regard to the halfpenny is noted by Mr. Newton. That is its diameter, which is precisely one inch, so that by using it as a measure it will be seen that 12 halfpence laid flat and in touch are equal to one foot and 35 to one yard.





Fischer

mps stacks  $\begin{matrix} 1888 \\ \text{passage} \end{matrix} \begin{matrix} 1889 \\ \text{passage} \end{matrix} \begin{matrix} 1890 \\ \text{passage} \end{matrix} \begin{matrix} 1891 \\ \text{passage} \end{matrix} \begin{matrix} 1892 \\ \text{passage} \end{matrix} \begin{matrix} 1893 \\ \text{passage} \end{matrix} \begin{matrix} 1894 \\ \text{passage} \end{matrix} = 260$   
 mps Porter  $\begin{matrix} 1890 \\ \text{passage} \end{matrix} \begin{matrix} 1891 \\ \text{passage} \end{matrix} \begin{matrix} 1892 \\ \text{passage} \end{matrix} \begin{matrix} 1893 \\ \text{passage} \end{matrix} \begin{matrix} 1894 \\ \text{passage} \end{matrix}$

The losses from the case

The Costs deal with Leaves Case

<http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article25721889>

Hughes. 440. 14. 11

Bourman 304. 18. 11

Malabar 283. 18. 2

999. 12/- -

settles the parties amongst  
themselves each paying

333. 46

The above is an addition  
to the sum recovered of the  
debts from the Govt

In Monday's *Register* we noticed with regret the death of Mr. George Melrose, of Mount Pleasant. The deceased gentleman, who was eighty-seven years of age on December 22 last, was the last survivor of the family of the late Mr. John Melrose, of Balerno, near Edinburgh, Scotland, and came to the colony in 1839 by the *Palmyra*. The Spence and Disher families and Sir William Milne were fellow-passengers. He was thus a colonist of over fifty-four years. He started sheep farming at the Bremer on a small scale six months after his arrival in the colony, and a little later in conjunction with the late Sir W. W. Hughes near Macleodfield; afterwards he farmed sheep at Mount Barker with the late Mr. Robert Lawson of Padthaway; then he removed to the Rhine (part of the present Rosebank property). Wanting more room as his flocks increased, he went exploring for runs. Finding all the best of them termed "North country" taken up, he went to the Murray in 1846, and took up the Lake Victoria country, being the first to form a station in that district. Having some difficulty with the New South Wales Government about leases, he finally abandoned Lake Victoria, and returned to the Rhine, and subsequently formed his head station at Rosebank, where he lived for thirty-six years. In later years he purchased Franklin Harbour, Borthwick Brae, and Ulookoo Run. Mr. Melrose held high rank among those who have assisted in the making of South Australia. Arriving here in the infancy of the colony he, as is shown above, lost no time in turning to the best account the opportunities afforded him for acquiring an independence. He devoted his energies to the work of a settler, and set an example well worthy of imitation in the present day by those who have sought a home amongst us. He has lived and laboured here, and the success he achieved has been thoroughly well earned. A stern independence, indomitable courage and perseverance, and an eminently practical nature were his prominent characteristics. He was a man of strong individuality but great simplicity of character, and ever a vigorous enemy to any show of pride or vanity. He made several early small exploring expeditions, principally east of the River Murray, on one occasion undergoing considerable hardship for want of water. He was intimately acquainted with a great many of the pioneer colonists, in whose well-being he always manifested much interest. When in his eighty-fourth year he accompanied some of the members of his family to Great Britain and the Continent. Until quite recently he enjoyed excellent health, and was able to ride on horseback a few weeks ago.

High

|                  |         |
|------------------|---------|
| Mr. Charles Hill | 1970 lb |
| Mr. Lupton       | 2354 lb |
| Mr. Barber       | 1681 lb |

1048 fl

10889-

(Quarry 1088.67.



**REVOLUTION**  
**IN**  
**DENTISTRY.**  
**THE LONDON DENTAL**  
**INSTITUTE**  
**ECONOMICAL SYSTEM offers the fol**  
 lowing advantages:—Absolute painless  
 treatment, no unnecessary extraction,  
 perfect and permanent appearance,  
 SPECIAL SOFT PALATES FOR  
 TENDER GUMS.  
**TEETH.—A COMPLETE**  
**SET "ONE GUINEA."**  
 The London Dental Institute, 111,  
 King William-street.—Single Tooth,  
 2s. 6d.; precisely the same celebrated  
 GOLD and PRIZE MEDAL TEETH,  
 painlessly fixed by ATMOSPHERIC  
 SUCCTION, as advertised at the highest  
 cost by other firms. FIVE YEARS  
 WARRANTY. Country Patients sup-  
 plied in one visit. PAINLESS EX-  
 TRactions with GAS, &c.  
 OUR TEETH are, at the price,  
 UNEXCELLED in the WORLD. The  
 Public may rest assured that these  
 statements are based on ABSOLUTE  
 TRUTH. The BEST GUARANTEE of  
 LONDON DENTAL INSTITUTE  
 have the largest Practice in the World  
 —the outcome of employing the best  
 SUBSPECIAL DIPLOMA, and are qualified by  
 not only in Victoria, but are qualified by  
 their Special Diploma, and charging the  
 BEST MATERIALS, and charging the  
 LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICE.

1/2 - 2/6 in Instruments of T.C.

1890  
 50 + 50 of 40 = 260  
 1881  
 50 + 50

The losses found in the case  
 The Costs and other Cases Case

Hughes. 400. 14. 11  
 Bonman 304. 18. 11  
 MacFarlane 283. 18. 2  
 999. 12/-

Settled of the parties amongst  
 themselves each paying  
 £ 333. 4/-  
 The above is in addition  
 to the sum recovered of the  
 solicitors from the party

10. 10. 10

Taken by Harris - Charles Hill 1970 lb  
 Mr. Loft 2354 lb  
 Mr. Barker 1681 lb  
 Mr. Barker Railway platform 1048 lb  
 Ancher 1088 lb - (County 1088. 67.)



Mafaymils ordered  
for 1894

mitolosses

Shorn 1892. 263.384  
Lamb 1894 50.626

414.010

Shorn 1894 344.557 69453

Total loss for Drought is

232542

Subject to allowance

The loss shown previous year 163.089

24 Dec 1894 The bar at Enilo is now  
down 2900 feet and still in the  
same strata as before. which to  
verseer says has a more favorable  
appearance for water than since  
the bar began.

Mitolo per annum 1894

- Swan's Debt paid out of 5000 divided declared today

- The Cudmore loan is closed

- Carried to Debt Roll. 115.800 + 15.4 T. Elder 72434 + 12.8

Mr Barker anchored at 1088.67  
ft above sea level - or 41 ft above the  
station at Delaide NW 6 west from  
Mr Barker. Clough says probably N.W. is  
pretty near the truth. Railway map is not  
perfectly accurate



Mafaymils ordered  
for 1894

mitolosses

|                              |                |       |
|------------------------------|----------------|-------|
| Shorn 1892.                  | 263.384        |       |
| Counts 1894                  | 50.626         |       |
|                              | <u>414.010</u> |       |
| Shorn 1894                   | 344.557        | 69453 |
| The loss shown previous year | 163.089        |       |

The bar at  
down 2900 feet  
Same strata as  
reverser says has a more  
appearance for water than  
the bar began.

Mitolo you are

- Swan's Debt paid out of 5000 divided declared today  
- The Cudmore was closed  
- Carried to debit Bal. 15.800 + 15.4 T. Elder 73434 + 12.8

Mr Barker anchored at 1088.67  
ft above sea level - or 41 ft above the  
station at Adelaide NW 6 west from  
Mr Barker - Clough says probably correct in  
pretty near the truth. Railway map is not  
perfectly accurate

rail. The improvement  
has already led to the number of dealers  
at Mount Gambier being nearly doubled  
two or three Victorian firms having es-  
tablished agencies. The supplies of stock  
are drawn largely from the big estates  
around Mount Gambier, chiefly Moorak,  
Mount Schanck, Benara, Glencoe, some 10  
miles distant. The Mount Schanck estate  
consists of 87,000 acres, extending from six  
miles from Mount Gambier to the sea, and  
from the Victorian border to beyond  
Port MacDonnell. It runs about 84,000  
sheep, 1,000 head of cattle, and 200 horses.  
For some years it has been leased by Mr.  
M. Gardiner, but his lease expires at the  
end of the year, and Mr. W. J. T. Clarke,  
the owner, will then take the station over  
himself. The Moorak estate is smaller, but  
the land is some of the best in the colony.  
Its area is about 20,000 acres, and during  
the last 12 years £12,000 has been spent  
in wire-netting it, which are equal to  
26,000 or 27,000 sheep. They are nearly  
all Lincolnshire by the late Dr. W. J.  
Bryant, the original stock, which were  
about 1870, were introduced into  
Mount Gambier in February, 1880, by  
Mr. Robert Teiter, who is still the sheep  
manager. Mr. Thomas Williams, the gen-  
eral manager of the estate, while in Eng-  
land just twelve months ago purchased 12  
stud rams and 10 ewes from different  
breeders in Lincolnshire, and they reach-  
ed Moorak in November, having been  
shorn and dipped and kept for 40 days at  
Torrens Island. The Benara estate lies be-  
yond Moorak from Mount Gambier, and  
is owned by Mr. T. C. Ellis. It consists of  
about 30,000 acres, in addition to certain  
leased lands, and is more noted for its fine  
cattle than its sheep. The sheep number  
about 40,000, and the cattle form a mag-  
nificent herd of 1,500 head. The accommoda-  
tion for dehorning—a practice attended  
with excellent results in trucking stock—  
is excellent. The cattle have been prize-winners  
at a Mount Gambier show, and have  
brought top prices in the Adelaide mar-  
ket, as much as £17. For three years the sur-  
plus stock of the estate has  
been sold as fats. The Glencoe estate, which  
has lately been divided between  
Mr. J. and G. Riddish, has also made  
a name for its fine cattle, which have been  
successful in the Adelaide market as the  
best of the kind, if not more so. Some of  
the best of excellent quality, and a good  
deal has been sold to farmers who  
had good crops both of wheat  
and barley.



# Mount Eba

Debit on working at  
end of year after  
deducting receipts  
during the year

Int for a year  
at 5% on the  
debit of the  
preceding year

Am't on which  
Interest is to  
be charged for  
the next year.

Year

|      |       |      |       |
|------|-------|------|-------|
| 1875 | 2459  |      | 2459  |
| 1876 | 4119  | 122. | 4241  |
| 1877 | 5954  | 212  | 5966  |
| 1878 | 14063 | 298  | 14361 |
| 1879 | 22635 | 718  | 23353 |
| 1880 | 31173 | 1167 | 32340 |
| 1881 | 41206 | 1617 | 42823 |
| 1882 | 47638 | 2141 | 49779 |
| 1883 | 58385 | 2488 | 60873 |
| 1884 | 67522 | 3043 | 70565 |
| 1885 | 79252 | 3528 | 82780 |
| 1886 | 84459 | 4139 | 88598 |
| 1887 | 88195 | 4429 | 89624 |

4 years int at 5% on 89,624 17925 = 107,549

Paid to Mount Eba between  
1878 to 1890 74000 Sheep

Costing say at 60¢ each = 22200

De add say 5 years int at 5% } 6600 28800

\$ 136,349

336500

James Wachmann was 32 10 vils 180'E ie  
Born 10 Oct 1820 Died May 1901



# Mount Elba

Debit on working at  
end of year after  
deducting receipts  
during the year

Int for a year  
at 5% on the  
debit of the  
preceding year

Am't on which  
Interest is to  
be charged for  
the next year.

Year

1897  
1898  
1899  
1900  
1901  
1902  
1903

Mortgages of T. C. & R. B. July 1897

Due

|              |                 |               |            |
|--------------|-----------------|---------------|------------|
| May 13. 1898 | Jm. C. Anderson | 9000          | 5% per     |
| Nov 30 "     | Henry Ball      | 65000         | 5 1/2% per |
| Dec 28 "     | Dennis          | 40000         | 5% per     |
| Jan 5 1899   | Clarke          | 8000          | 5% per     |
| Feb 28 1901  | G. Smulholland  | 30000         | 4 1/2% per |
| March 1 1901 | Jeff. the       | 24500         | 4 1/2% per |
| April 4 1903 | E. B. Fisher    | 160000        | 3 1/2% per |
|              |                 | <u>336500</u> |            |

James Wachmann was 32 10 vils 180' E & E  
Born 10 Oct 1820 Died May 1901



# Mutovoroo Station Balance Sheet showing 1896-97

|                           |                |                                   |                |
|---------------------------|----------------|-----------------------------------|----------------|
| Sheep Shorn 1896 -        | 101,733        | To 29 Sep - 1897                  |                |
| Lambs murthered 1896      | 20,556         | Account Bal Sheep Skin            | 3,912          |
| Stragglers shorn 1896     | 283            | Woolly skins stragglers say       | 500            |
| Increase of Lambs in 1897 | 16,970         | Poisoned at and near road station | 600            |
| Unwashed Rams bought      | 300            | Sold by 6th Dec 1897              | 4010           |
|                           | <u>139,842</u> | Shorn 1897 grown sheep            | 96,130         |
| Shorn murthered 1896      | 139,842        | Shorn sheep missing (14.2%)       | 17,420         |
| Shorn 112,784             |                | Lambs shorn 1897                  | 16,360         |
| Sold 4010                 | <u>116,794</u> | Unwashed Rams murthered           | 294            |
| Loss of wool              | 23,048         | Lambs missing (3.50%)             | 610            |
|                           |                | Rams missing (2%)                 | 6              |
|                           |                |                                   | <u>139,842</u> |

But after 23.048. the woolly skins were got March 1898  
 The original Mutovoroo Company was original owner  
 1/3 P. White & 2/3 R. S. Holder. The Commissioner in  
 Execution of Sir T. E. agreed to sell to Sir T. E. for  
 Sir T. E. share of Probate price, about £101,500 for  
 the whole. The proprietary was then floated into as  
 a public liability company of which the ownership  
 was March 1898. as follows: Stock 10150 shares capital  
 £ 101,500 - 92.000 thus 1 P. White 5075 - Robin Patrick 10150 shares  
 9 Holders 203 each = 1827 shares A. R. Smith 203 7 B. Smith 290  
 Shares cap = 2030 Total 10150 shares.

## Manure

Coarse untreated Barn yard & stable

Manure cannot be used with advantage  
 Stable Barn yard manure should be prepared thus  
 During summer it should be placed  
 (manure for choice) in heaps 5 ft high  
 high. Turn it over 2 or 3 times  
 & water if necessary See page 202  
 Fruit culture in Sel of manure



Morphettville  
1 Nov. 1897

secured a decided bargain. Light Artillery, for whom Sir Thomas Elder paid 1,200 guineas, was started at 100 guineas, and taken by Messrs. C. L. McDonald and Isaac Elworthy to 375 guineas, when it was announced, amidst a round of applause, that he had been purchased by the popular manager of the stud. Afterwards the horse was transferred to Mr. Tom Barr-Smith. The following are the details of the sale:—

BROOD MARES WITH FOALS AT FOOT AND SERVED AGAIN.

|                                              | Guineas. |
|----------------------------------------------|----------|
| Alethe, Mr. D. O'Brien, New South Wales      | 65       |
| Eulogy, T. Mates, Victoria                   | 85       |
| Fairy Voice, C. L. McDonald, Victoria        | 175      |
| Pamela, R. Allen, New South Wales            | 50       |
| Tyroean, W. Hickenbotham, Victoria           | 100      |
| Gehenna, R. Allen, New South Wales           | 105      |
| Thebes, J. Catto, Victoria                   | 100      |
| Perhaps, S. Ferry, South Australia           | 70       |
| Surmise, F. S. Grimwade, Victoria            | 65       |
| Hortense, C. L. McDonald, Victoria           | 525      |
| Josephine, D. James, South Australia         | 225      |
| Hecuba, J. Barker, South Australia           | 70       |
| Eothen, F. S. Grimwade, Victoria             | 50       |
| Juanna, R. Allen, New South Wales            | 45       |
| Sunningdale, D. O'Brien, New South Wales     | 350      |
| Paigle, W. Mitchell, Victoria                | 110      |
| Primula, D. James, South Australia           | 160      |
| Maritima, M. Griffin, South Australia        | 105      |
| Fedalma, J. Lindsay, South Australia         | 50       |
| Miss Mostyn, S. Hordern, New South Wales     | 750      |
| Promise, J. M. M'Bride, South Australia      | 55       |
| Fidelity, P. Ryan, South Australia           | 65       |
| Fille de Joie, H. W. Varley, South Australia | 65       |
| Cannonade, G. Anderson, South Australia      | 50       |
| Emily Faithful, D. James, South Australia    | 95       |
| Silver, P. Phillips, Victoria                | 30       |

DRY MARES.

|                                             |     |
|---------------------------------------------|-----|
| Triuwa, R. Allen, New South Wales           | 35  |
| Small Talk, — M'Eachern, South Australia    | 35  |
| Hebron, D. James, South Australia           | 55  |
| Lady Lovelace, J. M'Donald, New South Wales | 160 |
| Haldee, W. Hickenbotham, Victoria           | 35  |
| Tarpeia, J. Barker, South Australia         | 65  |
| Theresa, S. G. Cook, Victoria               | 50  |
| Cyclone, S. Bloomfield, Victoria            | 25  |
| Meg Merrilees, R. Allen, New South Wales    | 20  |
| Arcola, J. Barker, South Australia          | 110 |

YEARLINGS.

|                                                                             |     |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|
| Br c, by Light Artillery, from Alethe, W. Hickenbotham, Victoria            | 155 |
| B f, by Gang Forward, from Primula, J. M'Donald, New South Wales            | 45  |
| Ch c, by Nautilus from Cyclone, S. Bloomfield, Victoria                     | 20  |
| Ch c, by Neckersgat, from Lady Lovelace, B. Thompson, South Australia       | 80  |
| B f, by Neckersgat, from Tarpeia, J. M'Donald, New South Wales              | 108 |
| B f, by Neckersgat, from Miss Mostyn, J. M'Donald, New South Wales          | 250 |
| Ch f, by Gang Forward from Campagna, R. Ellis, South Australia              | 30  |
| B f, by Gang Forward from Cannonade, R. Ellis, South Australia              | 15  |
| B c, by Nautilus from Fidelity, N. E. Philipson, South Australia            | 17  |
| B or br f, by Nautilus from Fairy Force, W. H. Dean, South Australia        | 80  |
| B c, by Light Artillery from Irish Queen, C. Cocks, South Australia         | 85  |
| B c, by Neckersgat from Paigle, D. James, South Australia                   | 70  |
| B f, by Neckersgat from Perhaps, C. Quinn, South Australia                  | 20  |
| B f, by Light Artillery from Fille de Joie, D. James, South Australia       | 65  |
| Br c, by Light Artillery from Elizabeth Villiers, R. Ellis, South Australia | 45  |
| B c, by Aldivalloch from Eulogy, Lindsay, South Australia                   | 27  |
| B f, by Light Artillery from Sunningdale, D. James, South Australia         | 135 |
| B f, by Aldivalloch from Pamela, A. Stewart, South Australia                | 7   |
| Ch f, by Aldivalloch from Small Talk, W. Gordon, South Australia            | 15  |
| B c, by Aldivalloch from Emily Faithful, A. M'Farlane, South Australia      | 15  |
| B c, by Light Artillery from Haldee, R. Stewart, South Australia            | 70  |
| Ch f, by Nautilus from Ursula, S. Ferry, South Australia                    | 7   |

|                                                                       |    |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|----|
| B f, by Light Artillery from Tyroean, J. A. Anderson, South Australia | 80 |
| Bk c, by Neckersgat from Maritimo, S. Ferry, South Australia          | 40 |
| B f, by Nautilus from Silver Miller, South Australia                  | 60 |

STALLIONS.

|                                                                                       |     |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|
| Aldivalloch, by Gang Forward (imp.) from Roy's Wife (imp.), W. Hickenbotham, Victoria | 40  |
| Nautilus, by Hermit from Barchettina, Mr. R. T. Melrose, South Australia              | 35  |
| Mostyn, by Clairvaux from Miss Mostyn, Mr. J. M'Donald, New South Wales               | 200 |
| Light Artillery by Trenton from Bengal Light, Mr. I. Elworthy, South Australia        | 375 |

OTHER STOCK.

|                                                                                  |    |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----|
| Bay mare, by Carlyon from Eothen, A. M'Farlane, South Australia                  | 20 |
| Lady Augusta, 3 yrs, by Neckersgat from Lady Lovelace, R. Ellis, South Australia | 42 |
| Bay filly, 2 yrs, by Gang Forward from Pamela, Powell, South Australia           | 7  |
| Bay gelding, two yrs, by Nautilus from Fidelity, F. W. Allen, South Australia    | 5  |

ON ACCOUNT OF MR. R. BARR SMITH.

|                                                                                            |    |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----|
| Bay yearling colt, by Light Artillery from Solitaire, C. Quinn, South Australia            | 60 |
| Solitaire with foal by Light Artillery, and sired by Mostyn, H. W. Varley, South Australia | 40 |
| Two-year-old gelding, by The Englishman from Halma, C. Quinn, South Australia              | 10 |

Elworthy 3 best yearlings

7 embryos Colts Paigle's James 70

Lady Lovelace's B Thompson's 80

Haldee's 70

" Fille's Tyroean's Anderson's 80

Miss Mostyn's M'Donald's 250

Halma's not sold

Elworthy 3 best foals.

7 embryos Colts Hortense's M'Donald's

Miss Mostyn's Anderson's

Sunningdale D. O'Brien

" Fille's Paigle's Mitchell's

Hecuba's James's

Fairy Voice M'Donald's

Miloshopee

Milo Sales 31/10/96 31/1/98 3000 ewes 4/

10000 Cull ewes 2/ 1500 Cull Rams 10/

= £1675

For more about Milo See  
back this book

June 5. 1899

Milo Dec is a copy of

Miloshopee Dec

187613 8h melf 189613 Capital

Apple has 18961. Minors issued to

1st R 2d in security of his death

1st R 2d A 3d for A 3d

This & checked up with which

into Capital 1000 50100 11

The Dec 1st Dec 1st 1899

31.8.9 any 1899 was 40.028.11.9

In 1905 after the Cong Mought

the number of cattle was estimated 5786

410000 44000 64 Bulls

on 12/12/98 1279 ND

28 547 21 by Bull = 1476



will of  
w. Milne junior

Three wills have been lodged for probate—those of the late Mr. William Milne, of Bythorne, Mother Lofty; Mr. John Drew, of The Avenue, Medinietie; and Mr. James Henderson, of Ross terrace. They were sworn not to exceed £160,000, £27,690, and £6,500 respectively, and in each instance the estates were left to relatives. Mr. Milne bequeathed £500 to his wife for her immediate use, in addition to an annuity of £1,000 so long as she remained unmarried; annuities of £50 to his cousins Annabella, Mary Elizabeth, and Barbara Milne, residing in England, and Eliza Ann Watts, of South Africa, so long as they remained spinsters; £500 to his clerk (Henry James Martin); and £100 to each domestic servant and clerk who had been in his service five years. The residue (if any) was to be added to the trust funds for his widow, and in the event of her marrying again, £5,000 was to be set apart, and the income derived paid to her. The trust funds were to be held in trust for sons attaining the age of 21, or daughters reaching that age, or marrying before, in equal shares. In the event of there being only one child the whole was to be held in trust for that child. Failing this, or upon the second marriage of the widow, he bequeathed £2,000 to his brother George Milne, and similar amounts to each of his sisters—Lady Bunday, Lady Stirling, Mrs. Arthur Ernest Ayers, and Mrs. Robert L. Scott; and £500 for each of his nieces—Mary Elizabeth and Lucy Edith Milne. Subject to these trusts the residuary fund, including any bequest that should lapse, should be divided into six equal parts for each of his nephews—John Phillips, Leslie Hugh, Kenneth, Malcolm, Roy Melville, and Clive Gordon Milne. Our Barra correspondent wrote on Fri.



M. Hall for Mill & Bridge

15. June 1883 I made a bargain that until  
further arrangement I would charge the  
Station & Mill & Bridge the current Bank's rates  
on all monies advanced me.  
This might be brought to a close on  
either side for 3 months notice.

Marine Land. Land sold <sup>418</sup>~~349~~ acres <sup>3005</sup>~~1254~~ acreage 7.2/80  
Lots 403. other stone 245 - 1225 " 5-  
Munfrell's land acres at £7/acre

settled for up to 28. October 1885

### New Zealand trip

Left Adelaide 17. March 1887

Bella Vista 18 -

Bluff 16<sup>th</sup>

Melbourne 19. 20 -

Melbourne 21. 22

Sydney 21. 22. 23.

Home Saturday 23. April 1887

arrived Auckland 27<sup>th</sup>

Dunedin 29<sup>th</sup>

Ohinemutu 30<sup>th</sup>

Tarpo 2<sup>nd</sup> April

Tararua 3<sup>rd</sup> "

Wapiti 4

Wellington 5

Christ church 7

Anama 7. 8<sup>th</sup> 9<sup>th</sup>

Tripps 10

Dunedin 11<sup>th</sup> 12. 13<sup>th</sup>

Mercer's 14<sup>th</sup> 15<sup>th</sup>

Maori language

Rangi Heavens Riri angry

Wai net

Wai rangi net sky

and so on

Te Aroha a Mountain of Love



etantibus see of Gates

Netting  
Netting for Fruit Trees can be got from  
Eaton & Deller

6 or Crooked Lane London Bridge

100 yards 27 yards wide 15/

<sup>50</sup>  
100 - 4 - - 15/-

## Messager of New Zealand 1890

cessation of our public loans. The subject is a difficult one, and requires close attention to master it. I would therefore ask the special attention of the committee for a short time while I place before hon. members facts relating to our public and private borrowing—premising, however, that here I shall use round numbers only, as my present object is only to ascertain the gross and mean annual amount derived from English lenders which has been available for spending in the colony, and the average balance of the cash accounts, so to speak, from year to year, between England and New Zealand on loan account, public and private. I must of course treat the two sides of the account as *pro tanto* cancelling each other. For instance, if in a given year we receive £1,000,000 of borrowed money and pay £500,000 in interest, and though the receipt was on capital account and the payment on account of income, for my present purposes I say the sum available for spending for that year, the free balance, was £500,000. I say this so that I can state the matter more shortly, and without being liable to misconception. I regret to say that we have no returns of mortgages, either local or British, before 1878. We find from the land tax returns of that year that British mortgages then amounted to £10,123,000. In 1882 we see by the property tax returns that they had increased to £15,888,000; and that in 1885 they had reached the maximum—£16,282,000—because in 1888 (the year of the last return made) they had fallen to £16,205,000. I think it very doubtful if in 1870 the British mortgages reached more than £3,000,000. But we will assume that they did reach that sum. If this was so, then British capital was pouring into the colony during the 15 years, from 1870 to 1885 at the rate of nearly one million a year to assist private enterprise. But against this has to be set the interest paid upon this amount during the same period. I estimate that the interest paid upon this mortgage from 1871 to 1885 was rather over £500,000, leaving a free balance during that period for expenditure within the colony of about £3,300,000, besides leaving our whole produce free. But it will be seen that towards the latter end of the period the amount of the increased debt was less than the interest which had to be paid in London. For instance, the additional debt on mortgages incurred between 1882 and 1885 was only £1,600,000, and the interest paid was probably slightly over £301,000. The large trade which had been carried on with the aid given by this borrowed money began now rapidly to contract, and nothing could stop that contraction unless private borrowing was to continue from outside. But not only did not further borrowing outside take place, but since 1885 our outside mortgages have only increased by £627,000, while the interest on them paid outside the colony since 1885 to the end of last year was about £400,000. This striking change in our monetary relations with London must of itself be still producing a large disturbance in our trade. I have made no mention in respect to other private outside debts, amounting to £8,000,000; but they, of course, are also being contracted and tending to produce the same result.

Leaving now the question of private borrowing, let us see what the Government have been doing in the way of loans on the London market for the last 20 years. Of the net proceeds of these loans during that period the Government has received and expended £27,000,000, and the total interest and sinking fund paid has been £20,500,000. We have therefore received of borrowed money about £6,500,000 more than we have paid for interest and sinking fund during the period. The expenditure by the Government from loan during the last three calendar years has been greatly reduced, and only amounted to £257,000; so that we find that at the termination of the three years ending 30th December 1889 the Government had arrived at a very similar point in its financial history to that reached by outside private borrowers in 1885—the interest in the case of the Government exceeding the borrowed money during the three years by no less than £1,680,000, and for the last year exceeding it by £1,000,000. We find then that the Government have remitted to pay interest for the last three years £1,680,000, or at the rate of, say, £560,000 annually—the remittance last year being about £1,000,000, owing to the reduction in the public works expenditure. The amount remitted, it must be remembered, is estimated in the case of private borrowers after deducting all incoming borrowed money brought to credit. But besides the Government borrowing and the private borrowing, we must also take into account the borrowings of the boroughs and harbour boards. These amount to £4,500,000. These bodies have paid in interest about £2,200,000, so that they have had, after providing the whole of their interest and sinking fund, say, £2,300,000 to spend upon their works.

Summarising then what I have said, we find that the total amount borrowed under the three heads from 1871 to 1889 may be taken as £45,300,000, while against this about £33,100,000 has been paid away in interest and sinking fund, leaving about £12,100,000 free money. The result has, therefore, been that from 1871 to 1890 the colony has been able to use as it liked the whole of the proceeds of its exported produce, and has had besides to spend £12,100,000 of borrowed money, or on the average £600,000 per year. The average gradually tapered off until for the last two or three years we had no free money coming in, but have had still, of course, to bear our full burden of interest. We have now reached the stage when the Government and private borrowing in London had ceased, and we find ourselves in this position: that instead of having the whole of the proceeds of our exported produce, and, say £600,000 to spend as we pleased a year, we have no loan money coming in, but we have to find from our exported produce £3,250,000 to pay our London interest. That this is the process which is going on we see from our table of exports—at first by a small amount, last year by so large a sum as to show, I think, that we have at least reached the full limit to the difference of exports over imports which our indebtedness to the mother country requires. Unless we make up our minds to pay off the capital of our debts and are able to do so, it seems to me that we have now practically borne the crucial test—the heaviest strain that can be put on us if we refrain from further borrowing—and that we have shown our strength is ample to carry us through. From what I have said, it is clear from the determination of the people to cease borrowing that our distributing trade must be brought down to normal limits. Another contributory cause is the disinclination of many capitalists at present to invest in new enterprises.

## NAVAL EXPENDITURE OF MARITIME POWERS.

A parliamentary return, showing the relation of naval expenditure to national revenue of all the maritime Powers, and also the expenditure of each British colony on a sea-going force for the protection of its commerce, has been prepared on the motion of Lord George Hamilton, and issued as a parliamentary paper. As to the sea-going force of the European Powers and the United States, torpedo boats excluded, the figures are as follow:

|                                 | SEA-GOING WAR VESSELS. |         |           | Naval Expenditure. | Value of Sea-borne Commerce. |
|---------------------------------|------------------------|---------|-----------|--------------------|------------------------------|
|                                 | In commission.         | Reserve | Building. |                    |                              |
| British Empire (incl. Colonies) | 179                    | 105     | 51        | 18,480,916         | 970,375,092                  |
| France                          | 97                     | 90      | 34        | 10,694,860         | 276,648,000                  |
| Russia                          | 45                     | 54      | 16        | 5,040,139          | 55,024,000                   |
| Germany                         | 44                     | 21      | 11        | 4,795,570          | 200,630,000                  |
| Italy                           | 28                     | 45      | 20        | 4,515,536          | 58,762,000                   |
| Spain                           | 70                     | 15      | 17        | 1,189,662          | 58,095,000                   |
| Austria Hungary                 | 33                     | 16      | 6         | 1,006,473          | 22,608,000                   |
| Netherlands                     | 15                     | 47      | 5         | 1,173,368          | 100,000,000                  |
| Portugal                        | 18                     | 7       | —         | 558,223            | 13,627,000                   |
| United States                   | 32                     | 24      | 24        | 4,708,957          | 342,798,000                  |

Taking the contribution of the British colonies to the protection of their commerce, the returns show that Canada and Newfoundland, with a sea-borne commerce amounting to £11,332,277, and the Cape Colony and Natal, with a sea-borne trade of £3,115,352, spend nothing on a sea-going force; while in 1891 of the Australasian colonies New South Wales, with a maritime commerce of £31,891,722, spent £11,419; Victoria, with a sea trade of £20,771,263, spent £45,287; Queensland, with a trade of £7,262,711, spent £15,519; and South Australia, with £13,316,141, spent £13,514. The grand total naval expenditure of the colonies on a sea-going force was, therefore, £85,739 for the protection of sea-borne commerce valued at £95,790,498.



January 1899

The position of the impounded money in the National Bank is as follows: -

|                                                     | of \$25.     | 25.00        | 25.00       | 25.00       | Total        |
|-----------------------------------------------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|
| Deposit at 5 years due 24 June 1898 inter @ 4 1/2 % | 6112         | 8556         | 1112        | 889         | 16669        |
| " 6 " 1899 "                                        | 6111         | 8556         | 1111        | 889         | 16667        |
| " 7 " 1900 "                                        | 6111         | 8555         | 1111        | 889         | 16666        |
| " 5 " 1898 inter @ 4 %                              | 3056         | 4278         | 556         | 445         | 8335         |
| " 6 " 1899 "                                        | 3055         | 4278         | 555         | 444         | 8332         |
| " 7 " 1900 "                                        | 3055         | 4277         | 555         | 444         | 8331         |
|                                                     | <u>27500</u> | <u>38500</u> | <u>5000</u> | <u>4000</u> | <u>75000</u> |
|                                                     |              | 5000         |             |             |              |
|                                                     |              | <u>43500</u> |             |             |              |

to deposit  
nine facts  
due thus

14502 in 1898  
14500 in 1899  
14498 in 1900  
43500

Wool corner 1894  
Shearing finished 10th Oct. Sheep shorn 79560

M. S. Walls for stock

4000 3 1/2 1924. Cost 109 1/2  
5500 " " Cost 118 3/4  
3000 4 1/2 1933 " 120  
11500 " " " 120

Not 2 1/2 1924  
in 1924



January 15 1894

# MINISTERIAL TRIP TO THE FAR NORTH.

NOTES BY THE WAY.  
[By our Special Reporter.]

It was a happy and sensible arrangement by which the Premier visited the Far North in company with the Railway Commissioners and the Engineer-in-Chief when on their annual inspection of the line to Oodnadatta. The Hon. C. O. Kingston and Dr. Cockburn, although for several years occupying a leading position as lawmakers for South Australia, have confessed to been up till now open to the charge that in some important respects they have known little or nothing of the country for which they were legislating. During the last few days they have made a commendable effort to overcome that disadvantage, and they can now say that so far as the Great Northern lines of railways will permit they have seen an inheritance in the Far North, and to the best of their powers in the limited time at their disposal made themselves acquainted with its accessible features and also with its needs. The trip, which occupied four days, will probably turn out to be a valuable one for the colony, and seeing that it is strictly a part of the duty of the Railway Commissioners to inspect the line run over, it cannot be said that the journey was an unnecessary one. Evidently, on the score of economy, and also for the better gathering of information, it was well that the trip should be a combined one. Opportunity was taken at the same time by the Commissioner of Public Works, than whom perhaps no one in Parliament is more qualified to speak of the Far North, to have an inspection of State undertakings in the Port Augusta and Quorn districts. If, while on their travels, Ministers were not unwilling to justify and strengthen their position politically, well, no one having the smallest sympathy with our common human nature will be surprised.

The party left Adelaide by the Broken Hill express on Tuesday afternoon, January 9, and consisted of the Premier (Hon. C. O. Kingston), the Commissioner of Public Works (Hon. F. Wolder), the Minister of Education (Hon. Dr. Cockburn), Messrs. J. Hill and A. S. N. (Railway Commissioners), A. B. Monro (Engineer-in-Chief), Hon. J. V. Ogilby, M.L.O., Mr. O. Giles, M.P., Mr. Turgoyne, M.P., Mr. T. Roberts (Locomotive Engineer), Mr. A. Vaughan (photographer), and representatives of the Adelaide Press. They were accommodated in a boudoir car, in which the run to Rowley was pleasant enough in spite of the weather being very warm. The country all the way looked at its best for this time of the year, and the quantity of harvesting machinery, as well as the large number of stacks, visible from the train was taken as an indication of more skill and economy in farming than formerly prevailed, as well as testifying that the lot of the average farmer, with the unprecedentedly low prices, is an unhappy one.

## A CORDIAL WELCOME.

Rowley reached, supper was partaken in the well-appointed refreshment saloon, and the party then took possession of a special train, which had been provided for after journeyings. In less than two hours all were comfortably ensconced in the sleeping berths, and the majority were slumbering peacefully, while the engine-driver and his crew kept full steam ahead for Port Augusta, which was reached in the "wee sma' hours."

Wednesday, the party awaking to find the carriages standing without the engine, rather dark and that would allow of no combing of the hair or arrangement of the hair. Some half a dozen early birds were on their way off to the wharfs for a plunge. A little difficulty was experienced in finding a proper place for a bath, but it was undressed a few strolling to "take the rise" out of the water, declaring that bathing at Rowley was dictated and that the Mayor would have to prosecute. The "dip" was very enjoyable, and created a keener appetite for breakfast, which was served at the Northern Hotel. In the street, notices in chalk were going up, that the Premier and other Members of the Government were visiting the

vegetables under irrigation in the neighbourhood of Port Augusta. The work is being carried out departmentally, the local farmers with their teams having first been employed, and now local labour being engaged. Fifty men are at work, and as the reservoir, which is square-shaped, is being made and puddled, water is allowed to rise in it, being conveyed to the spot in close pipes from the hills springs.

The drive in the broiling sun had parched everybody up like peas, and a thoughtful offer of billy tea was gladly accepted. A drink of hot tea, with the glass at 105° in the shade, is as refreshing a drink as any during a drive in the sun.

## SALTIA.

Taking to the vehicles again, our trusty steeds rattled us over the rough roads to Saltia, a little township about sixteen miles from Port Augusta, nestling among the craggy hills, through which the railway winds. Here, while we were waiting for our train from the Port, the inevitable deputation submitted demands to the Minister of Education and the Commissioner of Public Works, and evoked the almost inevitable response—further consideration would be given to the demands, and if they were found to be reasonable and the means were at hand they would be met. Saltia is confessedly not a growing place, but the residents are hopeful that the working men's blocks system will benefit the district, and that with Woolshed Flat as an ally they may succeed in getting a new school house and sundry other little blessings out of the Government.

## QUORN—MORE WATER AND ANOTHER RECEPTION.

The train conveyed us to Quorn, where we arrived about half-past 3 in the afternoon. Here, too, as at Port Augusta, and indeed everywhere in the North, the chief subject of talk was water. Very soon we were driving out to visit the site of the proposed new water-works, about four miles by road to the north-west of the town. It is on sloping ground, which has been under cultivation, on the banks of the Mount Arden Creek. The reservoir is to be half excavation and half embankment, with a cubic capacity of about 27,000,000 gallons. By sinking trial holes of from 10 to 15 ft. in depth a suitable spot has been chosen, where the holding ground is excellent. The Mount Arden Creek is within half a mile, and the fall from it and from the Nethaltie Creek being pretty rapid the water will be clean. It can be turned into the reservoir by an open channel or by pipes. It is proposed also to bring water through a tunnel from the Mount Arden Spring near the creek, so that the water in the reservoir may be kept as continuously at one level as possible. The level is convenient for Quorn, so as to give a fair pressure, and allow for friction and other impediments. Quorn gets its water supply from pipes from the Mount Arden, in addition to the supply being brought from the creek. It is insufficient it is practically impossible for the hands of the Railway Commission to be authorized by any dealers. The new water-works are instead of Quorn being supplied by the way Department for their local use. Trust which the Railway Commission agree to. The reservoir is for Quorn, and the water is for the use of the town.

not even a deputation, with wants, to be found anywhere. What better evidence of the abomination of desolation than that?

But Oodnadatta, with its great inheritance of stones and sand and heat, has one thing that is most interesting in its way—a bore. And it is all the more interesting just now because nothing has come from it except expectations and fair promises. As in duty bound we inspected that bore—Pressmen claim to be authorities on bores—and watched operations. The depth attained is said to be 1,236 ft., and the appliances used form what is termed a drop-dill. The "tools" are exceedingly heavy, and go all the way down suspended to a very stout hempen cable. The Superintendent stated that the drill drives from 45 to 50 ft. per week, the men working in two shifts from 6 a.m. till 11 p.m. Many little bands of rock have been cut through, and while we looked on the drill was lifted, and exposed some pieces of ore consisting of a black slaty substance—a formation which is believed to be very favourable for a find of fresh artesian water. We were curious to watch the way in which the hole drilled was driven into a pipe. As the hole deepens a steel pipe is forced down it, and the driving is done by a heavy beam of timber, which acts as a hammer. The first few blows with this hammer seem to make no impression, but when the pipe is down the hole is once slightly moved, takes its downward course more readily. This bore is one of four that are being sunk, contract in the Far North, the other two being north of Oodnadatta—two on the route to Charlotte Waters, and the other at that place. The object is to obtain permanent water for travelling stock.

A substantial dinner served in the local hotel, a spacious well-ordered wooden building, and we then went outside to enjoy a "cool change" at had set in. On the station platform seats outside the hotel, or on the steps of railway carriages, we sat or reclined, occupied the time late into the night in biding again and in yarning.

## THE RETURN JOURNEY.

Punctually at 5 a.m. Friday, while the bed-clothes were still keeping us of the party warm, the train left Oodnadatta home. One thing to mar the pleasure of the return trip was the illness of Mr. Poynton. During the night he had been seized with pains, and in the morning was unable to travel.

Went to the wharfs for a plunge. A little difficulty was experienced in finding a proper place for a bath, but it was undressed a few strolling to "take the rise" out of the water, declaring that bathing at Rowley was dictated and that the Mayor would have to prosecute. The "dip" was very enjoyable, and created a keener appetite for breakfast, which was served at the Northern Hotel. In the street, notices in chalk were going up, that the Premier and other Members of the Government were visiting the

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From the Journal of Horticulture Feb 13/1873  
 The approximate growth of oaks  
 at the various years

| Age      | Good Soil       | Moderate        | Bad                  |
|----------|-----------------|-----------------|----------------------|
|          | Side            |                 |                      |
|          | Diameter        | measured        | 8 ft from the ground |
| 10 years | $3\frac{1}{4}$  | $\frac{1}{2}$   | $\frac{1}{4}$        |
| 20 "     | $4\frac{1}{2}$  | 3               | 2                    |
| 30 "     | $6\frac{1}{2}$  | 7               | $4\frac{1}{2}$       |
| 40 "     | 16              | $12\frac{1}{2}$ | 8                    |
| 50 "     | $20\frac{1}{2}$ | 16              | 9                    |
| 60 "     | $25\frac{1}{2}$ | 18              | 10                   |
| 70 "     | 29              | $19\frac{1}{2}$ | 11                   |
| 80 "     | $31\frac{1}{2}$ | $20\frac{1}{2}$ | $11\frac{1}{2}$      |
| 90 "     | $32\frac{3}{4}$ | $21\frac{1}{2}$ |                      |
| 100 "    | $33\frac{1}{2}$ | 22              |                      |
| 120 "    | $34\frac{3}{4}$ |                 |                      |

# IMPORTED FOREST TREES.

TO THE EDITOR.  
 Sir—If you will permit me I wish to place on record the exact measurement of certain trees in this colony, and to invite through you further information as to the size, age, and progress of other trees of imported kinds growing in South Australia. This record will, I imagine, not be without interest to some people now, and will serve those who come after us and who take an interest in such matters for future accurate investigation and comparison as the colony gets older. I have an oak tree here (*Quercus pedunculata*) planted, Mr. Lachlan Macfarlane thinks, somewhere between 1842 and 1845. The dimensions are—Girth of stem at 2 feet from the ground, 8 ft. 11 in.; height of tree, 50 feet; spread of branches at widest, 66 feet. Mr. Robert Davenport has at Battunga an oak of the same species planted by him in its present position in 1850, but which was then a well grown tree. The girth of stem at 2 feet from the ground is 7 ft. 2 in. There is also a pine at Battunga which at 2 feet from the ground measures 8 feet in circumference. At Fairfield Mrs. Coleman has an oak planted in 1840; the girth of stem at 2 feet from the ground is 7 ft. 3 in., the height 59 ft. 4 in., the spread of branches 56 feet. At Grunthal Mr. Frederick Sanderson has two handsome younger oaks, the age I do not know; the girth of the one is at 2 feet from the ground 5 ft. 11 in., and of the other 5 ft. 2 in. At Highercombe the Hon. R. D. Ross has an oak at least 60 feet high, the girth of which at 2 feet from ground is 5 ft. 10 in.; its spread of branches has been much interfered with by neighbouring trees. At Highercombe there are also the following:—A *Cedrus deodora*, which at 2 feet from the ground measures 8 ft. 10 in.; the spread of the branches is 57 feet. A poplar, at 2 feet from the ground, girth 9 ft. 7 in. A Stone pine, at 2 feet, girth 8 ft. 8 in.; spread of branches, 59 ft. 6 in. A Stone pine, 2 feet from the ground, 11 ft. 4 in.; spread of branches, 71 ft. 8 in. A weeping willow, 3 feet from the ground, 17 ft. 7 in. All these trees are 40 years old. A *Pinus maritima*, 32 years old, measures at 2 feet from the ground 8 ft. 11 in., and the spread of its branches is 64 ft. 8 in.

I shall be glad to add to this list if those who have similar or larger trees will take the trouble to communicate to me age and dimensions. In all cases the measurement of the stem should be made at 2 feet from the ground.  
 I am, Sir, &c.,  
 R. BARN SMITH.  
 Auchendarroch, March 5. 1866

The Scotch Panshan ger oak  
 on north east bank of River Maineran  
 measured 1719. contained 315 cubic feet measured 1804 796 cubic ft  
 Arthur Young measured it in 1804 19 ft in circumference 5 ft from ground  
 The extreme height 100 ft. branches from stem of tree 48 ft (equal to  
 96 spread possibly) circumference 2 ft from ground 22 ft 12 ft  
 from ground 20 ft at 22 ft 16 ft at 32 ft 15 ft at 48 ft 9 ft  
 The Rufus oak New Forest Hampshire was standing in 1737  
 and must have been 1000 years old here Walter Egmont shooting  
 at a Stag killed William II (Rufus) with an arrow  
 oak at Boscebel (Dead) King Charles II hid here  
 " " Mobern abbey Henry VIII. King the abbot & vicar of Mobern  
 for King's supremacy  
 Oaks (Poplar) & (Hornbeam) in Windsor Forest  
 Parliament oak Chipstone Park Northamptonshire living 1843 Parliament  
 held under it Edward I in 1290 and -  
 2 Elizabeths oak Huntington Shropshire here the queen shot a buck  
 in 1873 it measured 34 ft in girth 5 ft from the ground







# A very flourishing concern

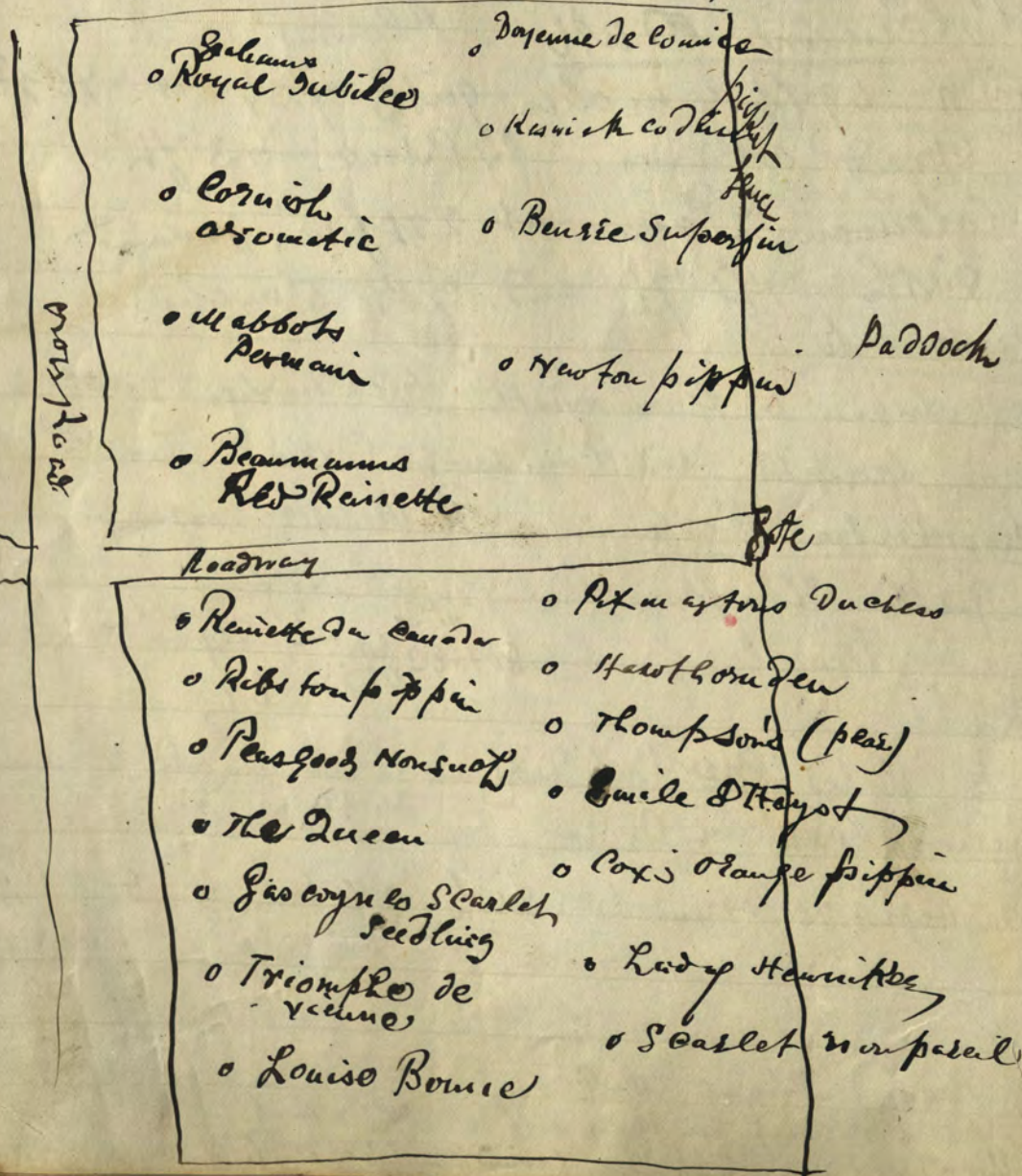
Oven Springs Mr Burrell contains 4.816.640 acres  
 Return 1890 game oven Springs 950 cattle 1703. Horses  
 Mr. Burrell 1713 — 845 "  
 Cattle 2663 Horses 2548

The P. & O. Mr. Burrell oven Springs 1886-1890 57 years  
 Sir T. G. charging 7 pch with last game has oven Springs 2414.6.—  
 Mr. Burrell 13347.8.7  
 Gross loss £15961.14.7

The interest chgt. to debit of these accounts  
 and credit it to Sir T. G. was Mr Burrell 5258.19.9  
 oven Springs 2810.8.11 8069.8.8  
 net loss allowing no interest on Capital £7692.5.11

## Addition to orchard

English Fruit Trees in orchard  
 Planted 6th July 1891













卷之四



Of all the mineral <sup>ingredients</sup> constituents taken  
from the soil of Oregon  
and also from the

from the soil of grapes  
and other plants

and 100 parts

and 100 parts

Potash 48.54

June 22.78

Suba 250

~~Inclusion~~ 5.34

~~Michigan~~ 5.34

Mon 6-87

Subscribed and sworn to 5.25

Silicic acid 0.65

Therefore oranges Potatoes in much  
are growing wanted

It can be replaced by fresh wood ashes  
or B. wood ashes which have been  
met.

They are users

ashes from road side before as  
soon as begun

Rum is only valuable  
when burned say 600c 1000 lbs per  
acre

apples. <sup>ade</sup> waste time should <sup>ade</sup> be had  
at a nominal price

at a nominal price

Gypsum (sulphate of lime) wants to be  
burnt ground to be useful. Gypsum  
only acts good in some soils - its chief use  
is as an absorbent.

Oxford Colleges which visited with Chippendale  
in 1899  
Jesus - St John - Trinity - Christ Church - Balliol -  
Johns - Jesus - Pembroke - Magdalen - Reble -  
Wadham - Oriel - Exeter - Brasenose - New  
- Hereford - Manchester - Mansfield. University  
Corpus. Queen's College

Orange 1921

I would be working for

Doc 1000

Suffolk (Mass) 1 - 11  
 West 1

with Sacia / water flow

with penit. 1. David  
Chap. 1. 1. 1.

Wash. D.C.  
Aug. 17/92

1000

Office 2

Walden  
Stark!

*G. alba* on

Reise  
Boblin

Drinking

notes  
1823

and by an

1. Insoluble in water.

1. *Peru*

...and ...



# A LAST APPEAL.

To the Editor.

Sir—I claim the right to make one more appeal. Your columns have informed us that, saving the last stage of proclamation, the Constitution Act is law; and it is so by the will of this people and the assent of the Crown. It proclaims the outlawry of the Church; and, seeing this is done by the will of the people and the assent of the Crown, which is held under solemn oath to uphold the religion of Christ, this law will be nothing short of an act of national apostasy. They are strange Christians who imagine that the God whom they profess to believe in and to serve cares nothing that He is nationally rejected. I do not believe that one Australian in a thousand knows to what he is committing himself and his country. The more shame to those who have misled this people! Christians must admit, no matter what their miserable denominational names, that the religion of Christ is the highest unveiling of the will of God known to man, and that for that will to be perpetuated and kept before men some organization (call it "the Church" or what they please) must exist. The Constitution Act has no reference at all to the religion of Christ. No one but a fool or a liar will pretend that the "Almighty God" of the preamble must mean, and can only mean, the God Whom Christ unveils. The terms, as there used, means just what its user pleases and nothing else; in other words, every Australian may make his own God. And clause 115 forbids the formation or recognition, for national purposes, of any organization to lead the way back from this national apostasy. To every sincere Christian the outlook is simply awful. I venture to hope that one of the first incidents of the meeting of the Federal Parliament will be the presentation of a petition of protest against this outrage; and I cannot imagine a nobler duty for the General Synod, shortly to meet in Sydney, than to lead the way in bringing such an incident about. Unless it be done, and this insolent act of national apostasy thereby repented of and amended (for God is merciful), I can only, sadly and in deep shame, repeat what I said in your columns as long ago as April, 1891, and have repeated with all the earnestness I can command ever since—that "it needs no other prophet than the testimony of the past to become certain that one day the words 'damned from inception' will have to be written across the face of this Act, when it is amid the execrations of a people and the highest interests it has served to go into time's waste-paper basket."

I am, Sir, &c.,  
JOHN W. OWEN.

Telephone, July 12.

## 25 Nov. 1901 Jourens Park Oranges to 1901, 1900

### Sales

|             | 1901     | 1900     | Average 1901-1900 | Total Proceeds |
|-------------|----------|----------|-------------------|----------------|
| Oranges     | 1183     | 1183     | 84%               | 469 16         |
| Manels      | 227      | 118      | 91%               | 102 23         |
| Windfalls   | 1092     | 1842     | 41%               | 27 13          |
| Lemons      | 178      | 157      | 41%               | 26 9 6         |
| Windfalls   | 6        | 6        | 100%              | 45 9           |
| Poorwans    | 154      | 154      | 84%               | 18             |
| Livellers   | 154      | 154      | 84%               | 13 6           |
| Citronos    | 2        | 2        | 100%              | 4 5            |
| Total Sales | 1396 1/2 | 5000 1/2 | 84% avg.          | 640 7 6        |

|                  |           |          |              |           |
|------------------|-----------|----------|--------------|-----------|
| Explo. & Prod.   | 147 1/2   | 66 7 6   | 137 c. 7 1/2 | 66 7 6    |
| Total Crop       | 1844 9/16 | 154 4/16 | 1899 1/2     | 657 6     |
| Decrease in crop | 555 1/2   | 25 1/2   | 530 1/2      | 49 17 1/2 |

Oranges 1901  
Manels 1901  
Windfalls 1901  
Lemons 1901  
Windfalls 1901  
Poorwans 1901  
Livellers 1901  
Citronos 1901  
Total Sales 1901  
Explo. & Prod. 1901  
Total Crop 1901  
Decrease in crop 1901



Feb 1888.

VE 777. V. 0  
V7X. V7. V7. V  
~~VAV7AV. V7. VV~~  
HVL70. VL. V

Pargueh

mixture for polishing in a  
vessel about the size of an old fashioned  
jelly pan. Rosin & Beeswax each a piece  
about the size of a man's hand  
melt in turpentine consisting to please  
yourself

Brinister said the German (Hoffmeyer)  
rubbed with turpentine before using  
the mixture

Pl. Stuck see Gollum

Pegler

Sold to him with 30000 head  
of cattle wellford Donkeys & such of  
goose for 170.000  
The new proprietary hold 1/5 each  
Oliver Pegler Admiral Swan Smith

Pine Trees. "old pine trees waving high"

W.D. airport Say Feb 22. 1886

I cut down a pine some months ago it had a  
girth of 8 ft. There is one standing  
now (at Battunga) of that girth 2 ft from the  
ground  
see forward



Paltridge Appletons Land

Feb. March 1883

apc. rendered John Paltridge in accordance with Thrupps instructions and on which basis the settlement was made.

Sections 5215. 5212 & parts 5305 Kanwantoo Hundred

Total acre 245 acres Total

Part Section 5305 8. 3. 34 1/2 poles

236. 0. 5 1/2 poles c 5

1180. 3. 3

Half cost fence C to B

8. - - -

Exclusive of wire netting

104 New posts on line C-D-B.

3. 2. 5

E to F 89 new posts 24 1/2 x 120 on ground

6. 5. 4

add interest at 6 per cent from date purchase

1197. 11. -

Paltridge to pay Thrupps proportion of fence and take over Thrupps fencing contract and pay what is owing. Thrupps to be allowed to remove stobs & waste timber, on paying 1/- a load. £300 to be paid in cash - balance in 2 years with right of paying on 3 months notice unless otherwise deferred payments bear 6 per cent.

Potatoes cultivation see F Hyman's Fruit

Pipes (for water - Wray)

Imported

Colonial

Colonial

|                              | weight   | Lead   | Labour | Total | weight               | Lead   | Labour | Total |
|------------------------------|----------|--------|--------|-------|----------------------|--------|--------|-------|
| 2 inch                       | 17 Tons  | 16 cwt | 110    | £258  | 2 1/2 Tons           | 16 cwt | 110    | £312  |
| 3 inch                       | 30 1/2 - | 21 -   | 132    | £388  | 33 -                 | 21 -   | 132    | £443  |
| 4 inch                       | 38 1/2 - | 38 -   | 154    | £479  | 46 -                 | 38 -   | 154    | £582  |
| Joints turned bored & leaded |          |        |        |       | open socket - leaded |        |        |       |

Pears P. Maxim's Purchase - Louise Bonne of Jersey  
Doyenne du Commerce



March 1889

Seems to be He owes Elder Pegler

9607.14.10  
 Bills 5836.10.4  
 Mr Adam 5836.10.4  
 Elder Smith 5514.1.5

To S. S. Snow Bank

26795.16.11  
 22140.6.2  
 £ 48935.3.1

against which he has

1/10th debt to Asper Buchan 36.120.17.11  
 1/8th Share Nelsons 4055.3.1

To cover [unclear] debt to Elder Pegler

Probably null & void at £ 4017.6.11 after [unclear] debt to  
 R. B. - W. R. S. & the Bank

Prize Excursion 1880 for particular see in cash book  
 Prize spent 738

so gave him wages 30

lance [unclear] at 1/6 odds.

768

Spent on [unclear] 165

Total £ 933

miss part

Potatoes for T. B. 2/3 14/3 ownership

How with Peter

19000 acres prelude Valuation of property  
 20000 sheep made for the Scottish Union  
 Debt 48.000.

£ 84.100

net income 3657. Expended 1250

Receipt 793  
 1882

Wool 1882 6360.4.1  
 1883 6518.17.10  
 1884 6685.5.5  
 1885 5065.1.6  
 1886 4496.18.4  
 1887 5186.17.4  
 1888 5307.8.8.



Feb 1886

| Penkey valley              | anstran | pine off turn from                   | 8th                 |
|----------------------------|---------|--------------------------------------|---------------------|
| 30 to 35 m <sup>2</sup> 20 | 1       | spread 45ft                          | 8 7/16              |
| 18                         | 1       | 60ft                                 | 8 6/17              |
|                            | 1       |                                      | 5 1/2 ft            |
|                            | 1       | Cedrus deodora                       | 8 <sup>2</sup> aspe |
|                            | 1       | Pinus Halapensis 64ft high spread 51 | 3 8/12 ft           |
|                            | 1       | Carob-tree (1862)                    |                     |

|              |      |        |                  |        |                               |
|--------------|------|--------|------------------|--------|-------------------------------|
| Wangaleve    | Chin | height | 67 $\frac{1}{2}$ | spread | <del>10</del> $10\frac{3}{4}$ |
| age 30 years | "    | "      | 65 $\frac{1}{2}$ | "      | 9                             |

Summeracha (Randells)

Ash 110.1 height 59.6  $\frac{6}{12}$  spread 38 ft circumference 2 ft diameter 5  $\frac{10}{10}$   
" 112 " 60 " 40 " " 5  $\frac{10}{10}$

" 10 2 " 60 " 40 " 5 <sup>10</sup>

Stone Pine " 58<sup>6</sup> " 48. Hegnis Einsat 92 8<sup>4</sup> 6<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>

Poplaro 101 " 90 8<sup>10</sup>  
—

402 100 over

Weeping Willows 54 ft height 88 ft spread 16<sup>2</sup> girth  
57 84 13<sup>9</sup>/<sub>16</sub> "

Ran Hills Summeracha Trees were planted between 1842 & 1846

Pommade Rougeoie Pambouche et Colliers &

Pear cots apples see a  
 Peaches spraying see 5 spraying



Robert II<sup>d</sup> of this race  
Annabella Stuart  
had issue Mary Stewart  
Mary Stewart married in  
1404. James Kennedy  
of Dunmore

Their son Gilbert  
Crested Lord Kennedy  
in 1450 of his cousin  
James II<sup>d</sup>

The above & his  
daughter Catharine  
Kennedy married  
Alexander 4<sup>th</sup> Lord Montgomerie  
who died in 1487

Their son Hugh Crested  
Earl of Eglinton - His  
second son Sir Neil Montgomerie  
was Sir W. Montgomerie of Lingoch  
Sir Neil Montgomerie son of the

above married Jean daughter of Lord Lyle  
Their son Neil Montgomerie married  
the eldest daughter of Cunningham of

9 - ~~Robert~~ Aiket  
Their son Neil married  
Marion daughter of Sir William  
Mure of Ronaldan

10 Their daughter Isobel  
Montgomerie married William  
Buntine of Ardoch in the  
reign of Charles I<sup>st</sup>

11 Their son James younger  
son of Buntine of  
Ardoch married Agnes Barr  
of Trechory 1680 (city and  
changed his name to Barr)

12 The Son of James Buntine  
and Agnes Barr  
now called Robert Barr  
(instead of Buntine) in 1722  
married Ursula daughter  
of Gavin Robston

13 Their son Robert Barr  
married Mary daughter  
of John Barr of Braids

14 Their son William Buntine Barr married  
Mary Skeoch of Lochside daughter  
of Alexander Skeoch Town Clerk  
Paisley in 1800

15 Their daughter Mary Jane Barr  
born 1801 married 1820  
Robert Smith D.D. Lochmuncie

Their son Robert Barr ~~married~~  
born 1824 married 1856  
Joanna Lang Elder daughter  
of George Glen R. R. Healdy  
or Joanna Haddo Lang

John Stewart younger  
of Blackhall (one of  
the Ardgonan family)  
married Mary daughter  
of Sir James Stirling of Keir

one of their daughters  
Annabella married 1670 or  
1680 William Porterfield

eldest son of John Porterfield  
of Duchaal - He  
married Mary William Crawford  
of Linchman's but had  
no children to Crawford



Her eldest daughter to Portfield "Ann",  
married Jan in Ralston of that ilk  
in 1697.

Arsula Ralston daughter of Ann Portfield  
and Jan in Ralston married Robert  
Barr or Buntine in 1722. See No 12

## Protectaria victorian factories

### Pears.

at Tarnes park of Dabney's list

Beurre d'Or

Beurre d'Or

Beurre d'Or

Beurre d'Or

Beurre d'Or

Beurre d'Or

Beurre d'Or (Figue?)

Beurre d'Or

Beurre d'Or

Beurre d'Or

Beurre d'Or

By Bury's invoice

Beurre Superfin (from russet  
color yellow)

" Hardy "

Doyenne du Commerce Brownish yellow

Budd Haystack Citron yellow  
Louis Bonne Yellow green bronze  
Pit maston Duddons mostly yellow

Thompson's pale yellow

Triomphe de victoire russet

### Date Pears.

But I want to tell you about growing another plant that you can easily rear. You have all had purplish dates on stiff yellow stalks among your dessert, or perhaps you have bought some at a shop where just now they are very cheap, being in season about midwinter. You take a flower-pot, put some light cinders or small pieces of a broken flower-pot at the bottom (for drainage, you know), fill the pot with good light soil, and press the stone into it, taking care to have the most pointed end downward. Then you put the pot in a warm place, not far from the fire, water it every few days with lukewarm water—cold water injures the seedling—and in a few weeks' time you will see a little green tip looking out. It is perfectly delightful to watch the little things growing, and, though you may not have the patience of the boy in the story who did not mind waiting twenty years for the first dates on the tree of his own growing, you may have a beautiful palm long before you are twenty years older.

### BLACK THURSDAY.

TO THE EDITOR.

Sir—I see, by a telegram from Adelaide, that Mr. Strutt's picture of "Black Thursday" has been purchased for the sum of £2,000. May I venture to express a hope that the fortunate vendor will give a percentage of his handsome profit to the artist, who parted with his work at a price so far below its value? When I was in London, a few months ago, Mr. Strutt offered it to me, for our National Gallery, at £300; but unfortunately there were no funds available for its purchase. I may assume, therefore, that that was the price Mr. Wivell paid for it.

I am, Sir, &c.,

JAMES SMITH.

Argus Office, Melbourne, April 20.

Posedoni recommended  
Raffaello Vucelli  
29. Gately Road Brixton London



# Peckham the Involunt. Poet

When I see names come

on roads pass

I know the world possesses human asses.  
I also know that God has sent her, too,  
which she missed in carving names of gods  
Yam is he who thus inscribes his name  
and of promises to back his way of name.

The Kook chura (Laughing Jackass)

**Down a jolly Kook chura**

and a jolly bird am I

with spirit gay, I laugh all day

Refrain to day die  
Chorus Oh laughing Jackass ha-ha-ha

a jolly bird am I

The old black crow, submits to me

And I never do say die

ha-ha-ha ho-ho-ho-

more him of course to

be visited before choras

while beautiful birds come tripping

I play with and laugh

At this old bird upon my word

was never caught with Oh oh

2<sup>nd</sup> The Squack, treats me well because

I gave him home stock

with out a key the Christmas me

the Squack his living clock

At call I hear the life, & woe

At his his morning cup

he thinks go. back to the good old clock

which never wants waiting up

Oh laughing Jackass ha ha ha

Q. r. r.

Verd one happy gay bill and passed

supported of the crown

which granted me a pardon free

To keep the reptiles down

I love my duty to perform

The Victoria Duckie must flee

If not soon fled, he is soon killed sent

when captured over land

chorus ha ha ha

Verd Australia is my native Oh ho

The old gum tree my home

and what St. John's no other land

I'll ever wish to roam

Then hoist the corn stick proud free

and so the singing goes

For you can't go to the dark forest

To the dolly old Jack ass

Chorus Oh laughing Jackass ha ha ha

a jolly bird am I

The old black crow submits to me

And I never do say die

## A Love Song

I want to see Victoria

my hole's up to the sky

Twice in the morning of year

when lovely flowers are in

I wander through a charming scene

where the water falls

and the birds get captivated

on the flower of fairies tell

oh she blooms in her banyan

where the fairies dwell

she grows upon her banyan

the mountain into the hill

where the song birds sweetly warble

Pretty flower of fairies tell

## Paratoo

Paratoo a Direct Declared

22 Nov. 1893 £5400 which with

400 declared on 12 Oct makes

[7500 for the season leaving abt

1500 & 200 Bales wool to carry on with

of w-water share £1800 paid to Mr T E

reduces his debt to Mr T E to £3900

Exclusive of interest



Poultry

# REPARING POULTRY FOR SHOW

By BLACK-RED.

Fanciers have various ways of pre-  
their birds for the show pen, and, I  
and greyhound trainers, each wi  
to declare his system the best.

In the short space at my com-  
describe many little cunning  
to h. different experts in de-

obus

Me

a but

unt b

ising

by Mr. Andrew Lang's "The World," to which journal it has been cabled by  
its London correspondent. In a prefatory note  
to the translation, Mr. Lang says: "The Pope's  
new poem in praise of Frugality is on the model  
of the Epistles of Horace. From the reference  
to coffee, he seems to have modern manners in  
his mind, but the Banquet of Greed reflects the  
intemperance of Ancient Rome. The transla-  
tion is necessarily in the manner of the 18th  
century."

"Shun Greed, Content with sparse and Frugal Fare."  
An Epistle to Fabricius Rufus.

What diet lends the strength to Life, and frees  
The flower of health from each malign disease,  
The good Ofellus, pupil from of old  
And follower of Hippocrates, has told,  
Rating base gluttony with anxious air,  
He thus laid down the laws of Frugal Fare:

"Neatness comes first!! Be thy spare table bright  
With shining dishes and with napkins white,  
Be thy Chianti unadulterate,  
To cheer the heart, and raise the spirit's weight,  
Yet trust not much the rosy god—in fine,  
Be sure that you put water to your wine.  
Picked be thy grain, and pure thy home-made bread,  
Thy meats be delicate and dairy-fed;  
Tender, nor highly spiced thy food: nor tease  
Thy taste with sauces from Aegean seas.  
Fresh be thine eggs, hard-boiled, or nearly raw,  
Or deftly poached, or simply served au plat,  
'There's wit in poaching eggs,' the proverb says,  
And you may do them in a hundred ways.

Nor shun the bowl of foaming milk that feeds  
The infant, and may serve the senior's needs;  
Next on the board to Heaven's gift, honey, placed,  
And, sparing, of Hyblaean nectar-drops:  
Pulses and salads on thy guests bestow—  
Even in suburban gardens salads grow—  
Add chosen fruits, whate'er the times afford,  
Let rose-red apples crown the rustic board.  
Last comes the beverage of the Orient shore,  
Mocca, far off, the fragrant berries bore,  
Taste the dark fluid with a dainty lip,  
Digestion waits on pleasure as you sip.  
Such are my precepts for a diet sage,  
That leads thee safely to a green old age."  
But wise Ofellus still would sagely say:  
"The path of Greed lies quite the other way,  
That cruel, shameless Siren only cares  
To trap men's feet, and spread her shining snares;  
These are her arts—to bid the table shine  
With varied ornament, and purple fine,  
Embroidered napkins impudently glow,  
The cups are ordered in a gleaming row;  
Goblets and beakers, bronze, and silver plate,  
And fragrant flowers the table decorate.  
With these, and seeming hospitable word,  
She draws her guests incautious to the board,  
On couches bids the languid limbs recline,  
And brings forth beakers of her choicest wine,  
What Coan vineyards or Falernian yield,  
And juices of the Amyclacan field,  
With such liqueurs, as anxious art distils  
From various juices, dainty cups she fills,  
And guest with guest in drinking emulates.  
In oil and spice a boar Lucanian swims,  
Geese lend their livers, hares their tender limbs,  
Midst ortolans, and doves as white as snow,  
Flesh mixed with fish, and clams with oysters show,  
The mighty plate a huge Murena fills,  
Swimming attended by a shoal of squills.

The gaping guests adore, and feeding fies,  
Feast to disgust, and soak themselves in wine.  
Then down with wine and food, and angry, all  
Arise, and fight like furies in the hall,  
Of fist-cuffs they take their eager fill,  
At last, with wine and meat o'ercome, are still.

Greed laughs triumphant in her cruel glee,  
And drowns her guests like sailors in the sea.  
Fell Indignation now her work begins,  
The Liver finds the sinners in their sins,  
Languid, perspiring, tortured, timid, they  
With limbs that totter take their devious way,  
With tongues that stammer, and with faces pale,  
But Greed would yet more potently prevail;  
The broken, battered body is her own,  
What if the Soul herself were overthrown,  
And bound to Earth in Greed's unholy snare,  
That we inherit of diviner air,  
Then, if she might, her flood she fain would roll  
E'en o'er the embers of the Immortal Soul."



Presbyterian Church Adelaide

W Dunbar writes 17 July 1854

W George Elder & W Elder were on the Committee  
appointed at 1<sup>st</sup> meeting April 9-1850

at subsequent meetings assisted to select the site of church  
- Church opened 1<sup>st</sup> Sabbath 8 July 1851

16<sup>th</sup> May 1850 George Elder & William Elder were appointed  
Trustees and remained Trustees until 17 March 1858

W Elder was then proposed as a Trustee and  
remained a Trustee until he died

on Sep 3<sup>rd</sup> 1858 The Deacons had in  
consideration the plan of completion of a spire  
Elder promised a "Bell" 12<sup>th</sup> March 1858.

The Moderator reported he had got the by-laws  
for the "Bell" & "Royal Diadems"

Poetical compliments

From the poets we descend by an easy stage  
to the wits, who improvised very neatly in  
rhyme on occasion. Dunbar was once asked by  
the beautiful Charlotte Ness, the toast of the  
day, the meaning of the words "abstract" and  
"concrete," which she had heard in a University  
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and then answered her thus:—

"Say, what is abstract! What concrete?  
Their difference define.  
They both in one fair form unite,  
And that fair form is thine.  
How so? This riddle pray undo!  
'Tis no hard-laboured guess;  
For when I lovely Charlotte view,  
I then view lovely-Ness!"

Lord Elgin, of the Elgin Marbles fame, once  
presented Miss Paynter with an alabaster hand,  
which prompted Walter Savage Landor to say:—

"Elgin presents the only hand  
That throbs not at the slightest touch of thine."

But Landor was a confirmed utterer of flattering  
things in rhyme. In the days when the  
white rose spelt treason, and orange loyalty, in  
Ireland, a beauty of the "rebel" religion  
attended the Viceroy's reception wearing the  
Protestant colour, whereupon St. Leger,  
Chesterfield's Prime Minister in wit, was heard  
to address the lady thus:—

"Ye little Tory, what's the jest  
Of wearing orange on your breast,  
Since that same breast, betraying, shows  
The whiteness of the rebel rose?"

After all even flattery has its limits, and that  
climax was surely reached by the unknown  
adorer who wrote of his mistress—

"Now the Graces are four and the Venuses two,  
And ten is the number of Muses;  
For a Muse and a Grace and a Venus are you,  
My dear little Molly Trefusis!"



Viscount Hinton

Son of Earl Poulett

## AN EPITOME OF MY LIFE.

I WAS born in Cottage Grove, Southsea, in 1849, my mother being Mrs. Captain Poulett, my father then in the Army. I was educated, under Mr. D'Chastelaine, at Church House, Merton, Surrey.

There was nothing eventful during my youth, only, perhaps, my father becoming Earl Poulett (Hinton St. George Somerset), hence my title of Viscount Hinton, by courtesy.

Through certain affairs (which must be nameless) my parents lived apart, my mother enjoying a good income, which died with her. Her illness and death took place at Southsea, August, 1871. Being her constant companion, I was inconsolable at my loss.

The Earl shortly afterwards took another wife, who lived for some time; after she left this world he took unto himself another. Certain affairs took place, and I was thrown on my own resources. What to do I did not know, until the late Dowager Countess Poulett sent for me, and took me to the late Dowager Duchess of Cleveland (how good and kind they were, and how I mourned when they left this world!), who bought me a splendid wardrobe for the stage, as I thought perhaps a living might be made at it, always having been fond of private theatricals.

3

I joined a young fellow (now deceased), Alfred Stimmon by name, in comic duetts, I playing the female to his male. Our first appearance was at the old Regent Music Hall, Westminster, under the management of Mr. Kesterton, where we proved successful, and also at other places.

So it went on for months; unfortunately, my vocal powers were giving way, so I was compelled to give up the music halls.

I thought I would try the theatres. An introduction was given me to Mr. Horace Wigan, of the St. James's Theatre, who gave me an engagement under the name of Henry Dormer. Afterwards I went to the Princess', Gaiety, Theatre Royal (Jersey), Theatre Royal (Huddersfield), and Royal Standard. My voice gradually failing, I had to give up the life which I so thoroughly enjoyed.

Friends took care of me, and kept me going for a time. I was advised by an old friend to try a living in the streets; an organ was procured for me, to which I am compelled to stick, not being able to turn my hand to anything else. The work is very hard, especially during the winter months. Some people think and say it is an idle life; let them try it. I will now give the History of the Family:—

The Pouletts are the descendants of the very ancestral family of Pouletts, Marquises of Winchester, and are an old distinguished house, although their peerage is of more recent date. From the middle ages they have spent their blood and treasure in the service of the state, attaining great renown. Although some of them have been statesmen, yet, on the whole, the Pouletts gained

GOODWOOD HASTINGS  
100  
(run May 5). to receive For  
the second horse to the stake. 3 sovs.  
Of 500 sovs.; the second out of the stake. 1 sovs.  
three-years-old and upwards. Nomination, 3 sovs.  
second payment, 2 sovs.; third payment, 1 sovs.  
Three-quarters of a mile. (Closed for entries.)  
ADELAIDE CUP.  
(run May 9). the second horse to  
(run May 9). the second horse to  
A Handicap of 1,000 sovs.; the third and upwards, three  
receive 200 sovs.; and the third and upwards, three  
the stake. For three-years-old and upwards, three  
mination, 1 sovs.; second mile and five furlongs  
mination, 6 sovs.  
(Closed for entries). scratched with the Secretary  
horses not V.R.C. Melbourne, before  
considered.

DANCING.—Professor Adam has commenced  
Tuition. Prospectus, 91, Angus-street.  
SEMAPHORE BAPTIST CHURCH.  
EASTER FESTIVAL.  
AND SALE OF GIFTS.  
SEMAPHORE TOWN HALL, April  
SEMAPHORE and SATURDAY, April  
THURSDAY, FRIDAY, and 7. will take place on  
5, 6, and 7. will take place on  
The Opening Ceremony, when Mr. C. H. GOODE,  
THURSDAY at 3 o'clock, will declare the Festival open.  
at North Adelaide, will declare the Festival open at each 947

W. H. Hinton  
Shipwreck  
Cookie Good Shepherd  
Sick Light St Michael  
Gabriel  
Cant. 1871-1872  
Puffing up?



Presbyterian Church Adelaide

with the week 17 July 1849  
w George Elder & John Elder were  
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Church opened 1<sup>st</sup> Sabbath 8 July  
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My dear little Molly Trefusis!"

good accommodation at moderate  
can join Walkerville Ave. PROPRIETOR  
W. H. WALLACE, 81111

VISITORS TO MELBOURNE, Avondale, 9, Alma-  
road, St. Kilda, established 16 years. The  
most Comfortable Establishment in Melbourne.  
first-class table, telephone, hot baths. Letters and  
telegrams receive prompt attention. 00111

**ORIENTAL HOTEL,**  
COLLINS STREET, MELBOURNE,  
opposite Melbourne Club.  
Leading position. Superior accommodation.  
Perfect cuisine. Every attention. 73wgs

**THE GRAND HOTEL**



**S. MARSHALL**  
52, RUNDLE-STREET, ADELAIDE.  
JULIUS FEURICH'S PIANOS are unequalled.  
WM. KUHNEL, Sole Agent, 134, Rundle-  
street.

**HOWELLS, YOUNG, & CO.,**  
53, RUNDLE-STREET,  
invite inspection of their

**High-class Pianofortes,**  
which include the  
**BECHSTEIN,**  
which is acknowledged by the most competent  
authorities to be  
THE MOST PERFECT PIANO



To the Editor

Sir.—The mail steamers have been making the striking-horses for a considerable amount of misrepresentation respecting the alleged deficiencies of the port of Adelaide. More particularly have the promoters of schemes for ocean docks and other harbours fallen into errors regarding the true relations of the chief port of South Australia to the traffic brought hither by the mail steamers. A little common-sense and a few plain unvarnished facts will soon show how far wide of the mark have been some of the ideas promulgated by correspondents evidently misled by these visionary promoters.

The mail steamers of the various lines drop only about one-twentieth part of their cargoes at the Port of Adelaide, taking the other nineteen-twentieths further on to the eastern colonies. On the homeward journey the proportion of the South Australian trade to the whole cargo is about the same. No material alteration can be looked for in this direction, because it does not pay so well to cater for the trade of a port en route as for a terminal port. Like Sydney, the waste of money in running round the coast with empty space in the holds being considerable. This is "hard fact" No. 1.

The second consideration, which has been largely overlooked, is that the mails intrusts in themselves are sufficient to make it impossible for mail Companies to ward the Port of Adelaide as being anything but a port of short call. Under existing conditions the stay of each steamer is limited to from about five or six to eight days on the inward and outward trips respectively. For their own sakes the Companies would prefer not to loiter on their voyages when their complement on board often includes 500 persons, all of whom have to be maintained; and when the additional element of the need for quick delivery of mail matter is added it is easy to perceive that the owners of mail steamers would not willingly visit our South Australian ports.

On our eastern coasts, thus it will be seen that the demands for economy, both in time and of money, all tend to render the visits of steamships to South Australia as infrequent as possible. Vessels of moderate size, once a week, are sent to seek by preference their permanent home-ports, while the larger vessels, which make the mail steamers' runs, just as we Newcastle their final destination, and New Zealand theirs, and the distinction between them two classes of vessels, in their relation most obvious, is in fact most obvious, and in the future, instead of becoming accelerated, it will undoubtedly become accentuated.

Blunders were made by sea-dock societies

[illegible]

... (which must be nameless) my  
... lived apart, my mother enjoying a good income,  
which died with her. Her illness and death took place  
at Southsea, August, 1871. Being her constant com-  
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W<sup>th</sup> change of friends  
 Elizabeth  
 Annie Good Shepherd  
 Sila Ligon. H. M. M. M.  
 N. Gabriel  
 Cor. 187-144  
 Putt in sup?

1900 'THE PORT OF  
ADELAIDE.', South  
Australian Register  
(Adelaide, SA : 1839 -  
1900), 7 April, p. 11.



captain of Elizabeth's body-guard; another Poulett, a prominent leader of the Cavaliers, was, with his son, knighted for valour on the deck of the *Mary Honor* man-of-war, in 1643; another was Privy Counsellor to Queen Anne, and so on.



Consett

Family of my New old friend

You no doubt refer to the family of the late Hon. W.S. Peter of Anama, an old South Australian. I knew him well, and an excellent and worthy man he was. He died some years ago and his wife a few years later. The members of the family are all peculiar - do not pull together - The estate was divided up about 2 years ago and each took his or her share, and with our present good times are all doing fairly well. Frank, the eldest boy has let his for some £500 a year. Emily, the eldest girl, has also let her brother Charles have her share - She is now at Ladysmith, a certificated nurse with the Imperial Medical Service. She is a splendid girl spoilt by a strange and unsympathetic disposition. Two of the other girls are married, do not know their husbands.

The sons are steady and hard workers, but unfortunately are untractable and hard to get on with. The same applies to the girls.

Free Trade Preferential

### How Preference Works in Canada.

UNDER the above heading the Sydney "Daily Telegraph," the best fighting Free-trade daily in Australasia, publishes a number of interesting figures illustrating the failure of the Canadian preferential tariff to give an effective preference to British goods. The tariff, which has been in operation since April, 1897, provided that imports from Great Britain and British countries which reciprocated the concession should be allowed a rebate of the existing duties, beginning then at 12½ per cent. and extending subsequently to 33½ per cent. The official records give the following instructive particulars of imports for consumption from America and the United Kingdom from the first preferential year up to 1902:—

|      | From U.S.A.<br>Dollars | Perce'n'ge<br>of total. | From U.K.<br>Dollars. | Perce'n'ge<br>of total. |
|------|------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| 1897 | 57,023,342             | 53.48                   | 29,401,188            | 27.58                   |
| 1898 | 74,824,923             | 59.24                   | 32,043,461            | 25.36                   |
| 1899 | 88,467,173             | 59.24                   | 36,931,323            | 24.72                   |
| 1900 | 102,080,177            | 59.17                   | 44,279,983            | 25.66                   |
| 1901 | 107,149,325            | 60.30                   | 42,819,995            | 24.10                   |
| 1902 | 114,747,602            | 58.40                   | 49,024,657            | 24.95                   |

Thus the United States, the country at which the preference was aimed as a measure

of retaliation has gained more Canadian trade, in bulk as well as proportion, than Great Britain, in whose interest the preference was given, but whose exports to Canada have proportionately decreased under it. As



From This Press  
THURSDAY, JANUARY

# 16th 1868 THE STONECUTTER WHO BECAME PREMIER.

LIFE STORY OF HON. T. PRICE.

## A CAREER OF COURAGE AND INDUSTRY.

[By our Special Reporter.]

No, it is not too much to say that Dickens himself would have revelled in the portrayal of such a character as that supplied by the life of the Hon. Thomas Price. It is a human interest story, one that appeals to the sympathy and compels praise fascinated by the very simplicity of its big courage. Everybody admires a fighter, if the fight be for integrity of principle—whole-souled, honest. And Mr. Price has been a fighter all along the line. This must be said quite apart from questions of opinion or policy. Here is a man who has climbed to the top of the ladder from the bottom rung. When I have traced the history of this career you will say that it is the triumph of a dominant personality—a triumph over conditions that might have kept another under. Environment, family tradition, ill-health, poverty—but the chain of circumstances never yet bound a man of iron resolution and vigorous ambition. These men are built of the stuff that enables them to rise superior to their surroundings and become a force among their fellows. Mr. Price was not born with the silver spoon of influence. But he had that "stuff" in him!

### —A Self-made Man.—

Think, if you will, of the apotheosis. Twenty-five years a young stonecutter, broken down in health, coming to Australia for employment. To-day the Premier of South Australia, Commissioner of Public Works, Minister of Education, chosen by the people, the political ruler of a State with a trade worth £21,635,435, growing 21,000,000 bushels of wheat, shearing 2,000,000 bales of wool, and manufacturing 2,000,000 gallons of wine—a State absolutely solvent, and having magnificent assets. He will go to England presently to represent South Australia at the Franco-British Exhibition. Candidly, a glance at him does not impress you. Medium height, nothing striking about the physique except that it is not on the powerful side. The build is that of the worker, utilitarian rather than graceful; but the shoulders are fairly big, supporting an ordinary looking head. But the face makes you think a little. You read the history of the worker in it, the determined plodder, the optimist. It is a resourceful face. The chin is strong, the eyes keen and inquisitive, the forehead not prominently intellectual, but indicating plenty of commonsense and pertinacity. You would say that this man was shrewd and industrious, broadminded and tolerant. You would notice, too, a certain emotional weakness, and, maybe, a little crudity or innate simplicity of conduct; but, knowing the history of the career, you would, in extenuation, remember the boy stonecutter and the penny school. Here is the self-made man of simple birth, who by sheer industry and pluck has raised his own salary from a few shillings a week to £1,000 a year.

### —When He Fancied Himself a Bit.—

Let us go back to the opening chapters of this romantic life story. Starting at the very beginning, Mr. Price was born on January 19, 1852, so he will be 56 years old next Sunday. Brymbo, near Wrexham, in the County of Denbighshire, North Wales, was his birthplace. Brymbo, where the coal and the iron and the coke come from, a true atmosphere for a future Labour Premier. His father had gone there to shape the stones for the national school. It was a rude little home that the infant came into, and he proved to be the forerunner of seven children—four boys and three girls.

There is only one sister alive. Mr. Price, sen., was a stonecutter, and by the time the butcher and the baker had been paid and the rent book receipted there was not much of the wages left, not enough anyway for three or four courses at dinner and a hooded buggy. Every penny had to be watched. The Price family returned to Liverpool, and when Thomas was nine he had to "turn out" and augment the domestic revenue—a willing little chap, in short trousers, following his father's health-wrecking occupation. He got what education he could by first attending St. George's Church of England penny school and then night classes, provided by the generous, well-to-do merchants of Liverpool for the poor youths of that great bustling city. By and by young Price got into the orthodox working clothes, and he had his photograph taken, because he fancied himself a bit in them—flannel jacket, slouch hat, and moleskin trousers, out of the pockets of which poked a 2-ft. rule. He was 16 then, and had become a Sunday school scholar, a literary society's boy, and a political student. He used to think out things while on the buildings, cutting big stones and fitting them into position.

### —About a Coat.—

But an incident must be related here, because it gives a capital idea of the character of the lad. There is refreshing candour about his own words, and I will quote them:—"I was an ardent Wesleyan Methodist, and I have pretty good reason to remember the first Sunday I went to school. I had no coat fit to go in, but I saved 6d. a week until I had enough to buy a secondhand coat from a pawnshop. The sleeves were much too long, and my mother altered them. She was an excellent dressmaker, but she was not much of a tailor, and so the result was not an entire success. When I went to school I was placed in a class with a number of boys older than myself, sons of landowners and other wealthy men. Very soon one of them began to make remarks about my coat sleeves. I felt insulted that he should question the ability of my mother, and I told him I would punch him in the eye the first chance I got. I waited at the door when school was over, and when he came out I landed him one with my right, and another on the nose with my right, knocking him to the bottom of the steps. The old women gasped with horror, and the teachers said I was a young scamp, but I was glad to have avenged the insult of my mother. The next Sunday I went again, and this time they had arranged with several boys to finish me, but I flattened them out. I kept on going to that school until I became a teacher, and then superintendent, a position I held for three years. Then," he added with merry emphasis, "I married the prettiest girl in the school. The same little woman is my wife to-day, and I am proud of her." And so he ought to be!

### —Early Politics.—

The first embarkation on political seas was his association with the Liberal organization of Liverpool. Even at 14 politics fascinated him. "Many of the men with whom I debated in those days," said Mr. Price to me in a tone of happy expectation, "I hope to meet next March. Who will be left I wonder? I was thinking that the hand of Death might have been busy. Do you know the paper which directed my political thought was The Porcupine, an aggressive land tax publication issued in Liverpool? I was an enthusiastic student of it. I liked that little paper, because it fought so consistently for liberal principles. I remember the pleasure and delight I got from victories then—the return of Lord Ramsay, afterwards Lord Dalhousie, and the services of Mr. Samuel Smith, a great triumph for liberalism at the time." But the enthusiast, who "grafted like a Trojan" for these men, and rejoiced with them, was to be transferred to a quieter political arena across the seas.

### —A Cold Reception.—

When Mr. Price had become a master stonecutter, paying £60 away in wages, his health broke down. Hemorrhage of the lungs—one of the evil effects of the trade—threatened to end an ambitious life, and the doctor promised him a better chance if he went to Australia. So he came promptly, and has found the climate of South Australia to possess all the virtues claimed for it. The future Premier was then 28 years of age, and he had a wife and a 12 months' old son. His idea was to get a bit of land and revel in the healthy simplicity of rural labour. But that was not to be. "We paid our own fares out," relates Mr. Price, "and travelled in the good old ship Dundee.

The first South Australian to grip my hand was Mr. Duffield, the present secretary to the Commissioner of Crown Lands, then emigration officer. I remember him well, a tall, cheerful-looking gentleman, dressed in a white suit. I had no friends in South Australia, and it was a cold, heart-crushing reception I got when we landed at Port Adelaide in 1883. It knocked my courage about. If all immigrants get similar treatment, my sympathies go out to them. As soon as we had tied up a man jumped on board and asked to take charge of my luggage. I said, 'No thank you. I can do this job myself.' Then I got this genial retort:—'What the devil do men like you want to come here for? There's plenty of your sort in South Australia already.' Coming to Adelaide I put up for the night at Grayson's Hotel, and the next day took a house at Mary street, 'Unley.' In that district Mr. Price has resided ever since, and has lived to become one of its representatives in the Legislature, first as an enthusiastic member, now as an estimable Premier.

### —Looking for a Job.—

It was essential for Mr. Price to find immediate employment, and he trumped the city until he met Mr. James Shaw, the genial, big-hearted ex-Mayor of Adelaide. Mr. Shaw was then the contractor for the Colonial Mutual Insurance buildings, Victoria square. Boom times had just passed, and the tendency of things was downward. Work was difficult to obtain. Men were walking the streets. Some were hungry, some bare-footed, and the picture was not promising for this new immigrant. But he had pluck and an optimism that did not reckon with difficulties. "So I went up to Mr. Shaw," remarked Mr. Price, during his entertaining reminiscences, "and I said to him, 'Any chance of a job with you, Mr. Shaw as a stonecutter?' He replied, 'No. You're a new chum, aren't you?' I said, 'Yes; I don't know a soul in the place. I haven't any recommendations. Give me a job for a week, and at the end of it dismiss me if I am not worth a place among your men.' Mr. Shaw answered, 'By Jove, I will. I'll give you a show, chummy.' Mr. Shaw had subcontracted the stonecutting to Mr. Maxwell, and had to call again on the Monday. I was there right early, and started my job. The result was that when that contract was finished I was engaged in connection with the building of the Roman Catholic Church at Mount Gambier. After that Mr. Shaw had the construction of the A.M.P. Society's offices in King William street and I got more work. I remained with him, occupying the position of leading hand, for seven years. After the A.M.P. building I went to take part in the erection of Parliament House, and I was the last stonecutter to leave the House of Assembly, where some years later I was to sit as Premier. You can't wonder that I am proud of that, can you? The House took over six years to construct. Mr. Shaw was a fine employer. He said to me, 'You're a jolly good man, and you ought to know that I am a decent boss. So we are agreed.' Mr. Price left Mr. Shaw's employ to become clerk of works and foreman in charge of the erection of the Islington workhouse, under the present Engineer-in-chief (Mr. A. B. Moncrieff), over whom he is now the political head. "I entered on my duties with considerable enthusiasm," the Premier explains, "because the Government had decided to do the job by day labour. I firmly believed in the principle that the system was cheaper and productive of better work. I got a fair day's toil out of every man on the job, and saw that every man got his rights. The result was that we saved on the cost of one building £1,500, and on another £900 on the tendered prices. I felt pretty satisfied over that bit of business."

For Confirmation  
Schooner  
Page



I come now to Mr. Price's political career, and the reward of strenuous years. Just prior to the completion of the Islington workshops contract in 1892, he allowed himself to be placed on the Parliamentary plebiscite of the Labour Party. Having noddled in the surf of political activity for some time, he had the desire to make the plunge. Mr. Price, however, was momentarily disappointed. Only 15 members were required, and he was seventeenth on the list. He and others, including Labour Leader Archibald and Mr. Henry Adams, a former member of the Legislative Council, had been dismissed from the Government service for having associated themselves with a legislative campaign, and the outlook was ominous. They had the option of resuming work and retiring from the contest; but they preferred the fight. Eventually Mr. Price became one of the candidates for the old District of Sturt, another gentleman having retired in his favour. His opponent was the Agent-General (Hon. J. G. Jenkins), and after a memorable struggle he was the victor by one solitary vote. A precarious living is that gained by politics. At the following election this remarkable majority was increased to one of 800, and at the subsequent tussle for Parliamentary honours the Premier just secured a seat. But the pendulum swung back. The next time the electors placed him on top with many votes to spare. From the first time of asking, his constituents have never failed to give him a position. Mr. Price has virtually said to them what he remarked to Mr. Shaw when he was out of a job, "Give me a chance, and dismiss me if I am not worth a place." But he has been worth his place for 16 years, and his popularity has never been so firmly established as now. Mr. Price was regarded as the "Benjamin" of his party when he entered Parliament. He was not the typical, bold, aggressive, Labour member. He talked little, and seemed morose, indifferent, irritatingly quiet. But he was gripping the new order of things, trying to harmonize his disposition and political ideas with this new atmosphere. He was getting a perspective.

—A Sensational Victory.—

One day his chance came, and he showed what he was made of. During 1892 the first Factories Bill was introduced by the Kingston Government, and at the second-reading stage there was a majority against the measure. The only hope of success lay in a catch vote to be taken during the absence of an opponent or in securing another supporter from the Opposition benches. The latter course seemed out of the question, and the other tactic was adopted. Mr. Price said he wished to speak. The Minister in charge of the Bill urged him to remain silent. "I intend to speak," insisted the new member, "and I'll get that vote." He rose, and it is related that the speaker at once electrified the House by one of the most powerful appeals heard within the Chamber. One by one he produced the garments made by the sweated women workers, and with sympathetic eloquence he described the sufferings of the ill-paid slaves. The members sat motionless, and never uttered a word. When at last Mr. Price sank almost exhausted into his seat, the Minister simply moved—"That the question be now put." In all the annals of the House, it is said, there is no record of such a unique compliment having ever been paid to a private member before. The motion was put, and from the Opposition benches the late Hon. G. O. Hawker rose, and walked across to the Government side. The victory was won, and the foundation was laid for any progress that has since been made in factories legislation. The scene has been described as the most memorable ever witnessed in the Assembly. The following day Mr. Price met Mr. Hawker, who said:—"Mr. Price, I desire

to tell that three times in my long political life have I altered my decision to vote on any Bill as the result of hearing a speech. This was one of them. I should have been less than a man if I had voted differently after hearing you last night, and I thank you for your excellent speech."

—The Hour of Triumph.—

That was enough. The future Premier's reputation had been made. He had handsomely won his political spurs, and henceforth he was regarded as a valuable addition to the Labour ranks—loyal, steadfast, a man of power and influence. Promotion followed quickly. Mr. Price became Leader, and showed ability as a tactician. True, he had a following of only five out of a House of 42 members, but it was a solid, loyal little party. The country was out of sympathy with Labour ideals, for in the previous session the roll-call had shown 16 names. Mr. Price had a hard row to hoe, but he stuck to the tillage with his big heart, and eventually reaped a good crop. All the rest is recent history—how the Labour Party and some other members joined in alliance, and came back from the 1903 campaign with a working majority; how the Butler Ministry was ejected, and the Price Administration assumed office in the opening hours of the new Parliament. When the Houses shall be called together again six months hence, the reign will have extended over three years—three busy, responsible years, during which the work of Mr. Price and his Ministers has been judged, not to the test by opponents, sympathetically watched by supporters.

—Administrative Successes.—

What, then, shall be said of the administrative ability of this stonecutter who has become Premier? That he has succeeded beyond even sanguine expectations no one will question. That he has made mistakes he himself will not deny. But it can be genuinely said that Mr. Price has enhanced his reputation as a Minister. Only prejudiced people will attempt to doubt that. It has been a big testing time. Failure in the face of big national problems, demanding the calm survey of the statesman, the deep reasoning and analytical enquiry of a logical mind, would have been easy. The successes which the Premier has undoubtedly won have been difficult, and he need not be ashamed of his work. Although essentially a Labour man he has creditably recognised that political bias must find no place in the temperament and policy of a Minister, who has to serve the people as a whole, and not any section of it. "I have tried to be honest and progressive," Mr. Price said to me during a delightfully informal chat at Hawthorn recently. We were seated in the modest little drawing room of his house. Hung on the walls were pictures of men who have been workers for the people. I saw a big photograph of the Premier himself, and regarded it as a fitting addition to this miniature gallery of world-known Democrats. "Tell me about some of our accomplishments? It looks egotistical, doesn't it, but since you have asked I don't mind recalling a few. Well, I look upon the solution of the Outer Harbour trouble as a victory worth winning. The buying out of the contractors on the terms we did, and completing the work departmentally when they were hopelessly at sea, was good business. Then we have put into practice the minimum of 7/ a day for labourers. A few years ago that idea was scoffed at—regarded as Utopian. Now it has been accomplished, and no injustice has been done to any other section of the community. We have righted railway grievances which have existed for years, grievances which had come to the straining point. Where there was discontent there is now peace, and the rights of the people have not been jeopardized. Even our opponents must give us credit for a little success, don't you think? Oh, there was that Franchise Bill, the passing of which has settled a long-standing, historic dispute between the two Houses. Previously only a man paying 10/ a week rent had a vote for the Upper Chamber, but that amount has been reduced to 7/, and the franchise appreciably broadened. We are not ashamed to think of that as a political triumph."

—Things to Think About.—

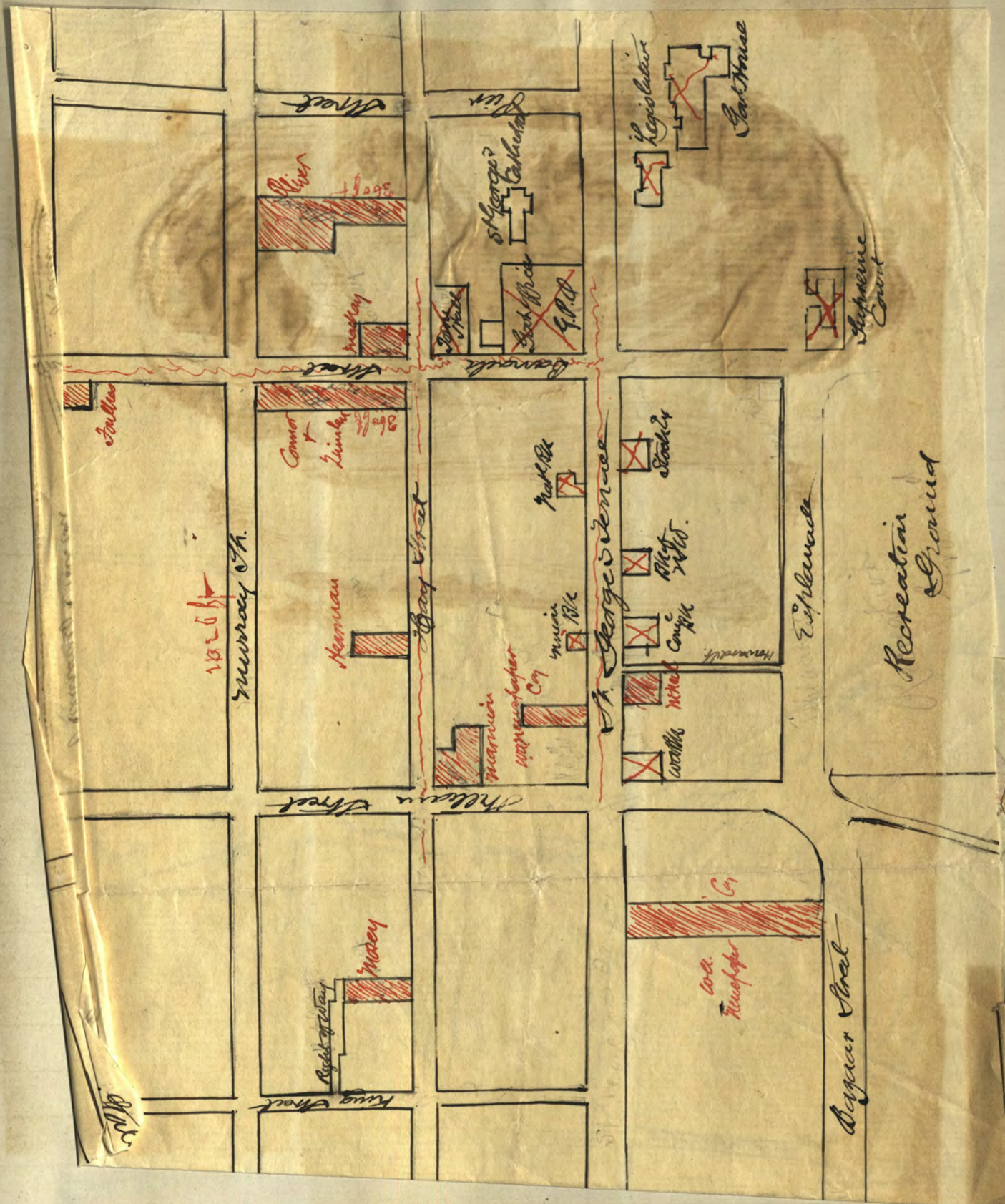
No doubt about it, the members of the Price Ministry tackled big problems, and the statute book to-day is richer for the reign. The Administration has been faced with influential opposition; they have parried and quelled it. The Tramways Bill Mr. Price claims as "his idea entirely." It has saved expensive litigation, and a municipal scheme of considerable promise is assured. Of course the Premier would have preferred nationalization pure and simple, but that was contrary to the political spirit of the time, and he was wise in admitting it. The principle of Wages Boards has been advanced in favour, and a moral uplifting of the community should follow the passing of the Gaming Act and similar measures. Then the Northern Territory transfer Mr. Price regards as "a great work." Some say that the correspondence he conducted with the Commonwealth had a smack of statesmanship about it. No Government grappled with the Murray Waters problem as the Price Ministry has done, and it is believed that the way has been opened to an extensive and profitable settlement of the great valley of the Murray. Mr. Price likes to think of "a little saving of £34,000" he claims to have made in connection with coal contracts soon after he assumed office. The area of supply had been narrowed down to a few collieries, and he went to Newcastle to see about it. He found absurd anomalies and removed them. Then as Minister of Education the Premier has abolished the old order of things, and has established the new. He likes the new educational spirit, and the department is being remodelled on up-to-date lines. It has been a bold piece of business, this slaughter of former ideals; but the author is sanguine of a big success.

—The Premier as a Speaker.—

I have heard no other man get so near to oratory as Mr. Price does. He can sway an audience and silence opposition by the force and stimulating quality of his words. The voice is not well modulated, and when the crisis of appeal has been reached it is often shrieky and rasping, taking the range of an octave. I say the voice is badly controlled, and there may be lapse from grammar and pronunciation. But during those moments I remember the stonecutter, who had to sacrifice education for the financial stability of the home. The opening sentences are slow and hesitating, and you fancy he is going to be dull. You make up your mind you will be disappointed. But the speaker is only getting under way, as if he were, like a yacht leaving its moorings the open sea. By-and-by you unconsciously find yourself listening. There is no poverty of language, but the delivery is frequent of impassioned and invigorating. You calm down your interest until he has reached his seat. All in all, overlooking his inflections, and remembering his visit to South Australia is not ashamed of the stonecutter who has become its Premier.



Page west am Haken





## Quince's Journey

Left Adelaide 11. May 1894. arrived Melbourne 12 May  
" Melbourne 12 - arrived Sydney 15<sup>th</sup> Albany 12 -  
arrived Waller 13 - arrived Sydney 15<sup>th</sup> Brisbane 19<sup>th</sup>  
arrived Chumbley 23 May mile 26<sup>th</sup> day Listowel 31 May  
arrived Malvern 18 June Crossa 22 June Delta 24 June  
arrived Barcadine & Longreach 5 June Rockhampton 7 June Brisbane 10 June  
arrived Sydney 12 June Melbourne 14 June Adelaide 15 June  
35 days on whole journey to near the Barcoo & back

1895

## 1 Quince's Pastoral Leases - 21 years

From 18. Jan 1874 to 18 July, nearest to a day.

2 years before the date of the notification  
in the Gazette of the order of the Land Board  
confirming Division of Run

Subject to reassessment of rent every 7 years  
rents not to be increased more than 50 pch  
on rent at time of reassessment

after 15 years  $\frac{1}{4}$  may be resumed, but  
compensation to be paid for improvements  
on resumed portion

## 2 Improvements at termination of lease.

Lessee is to be paid such sum as would  
fairly represent value of the improvements  
to incoming tenant or purchaser of that  
portion on which the improvements are



*Mem*

# CORONATION DAY.

1897

## The Royal Standard Floated.

Her Majesty the Queen, who acceded to the throne on the death of William IV. on June 20, 1837, was not crowned until June 28, 1838, or just 59 years ago to-day. In honor of that event the Royal standard is flying from the staff at Government House.

The late Queen—born May 24, 1819; succeeded to the throne June 20, 1837; crowned June 28, 1838; married February 10, 1840; proclaimed Empress of India January 20, 1877; celebrated her jubilee June 20, 1887; celebrated her diamond jubilee June 22, 1897; died January 22, 1901; laid to rest February 2, 1901. R.I.P.

Q  
R  
S



# Statement of W.L. Reid's Liabilities

| Creditor            | Liability                                 |
|---------------------|-------------------------------------------|
| W.A. Horn           | £7200 744 Broken Hills<br>200 Central     |
| C.S. A.C. Bank      | 1240 333 Broken Hills                     |
| Union Bank of Aus   | 56.12.3 Tolarno Station                   |
| Safety & London     | 10.700 Unsecured.                         |
| Bank of S.A.        | 24500 2460 Broken Hills<br>£3.600 various |
| Swings Bank of S.A. | 1350 Residence, and                       |
| C. A. Remicke       | 550 house bring                           |
| S. Craig            | 200 £140 per an                           |
| Mr Scott            | 2000 Ten House Halifax                    |
| E. Warrington       | 2500 Three shops Glenelg                  |
| Bank of S.A.        | Reid £22                                  |
| Reid Herselhue & Co | 8.000 Secured.                            |
|                     | £8285                                     |
|                     | 114645                                    |

Adelaide 22<sup>nd</sup> July 1892.

Tolarno - wals must be fresh when gathered  
about 2 baskets Rose leaves Lander ad lib  
plenty greenhouse little thyme.

Rainfall

1889.

Rain in England 1890

Showing the fall of rain in Adelaide during the present year to date, with a comparative statement of the rainfall of previous years, expressed in inches and decimals:-

| Months    | 1889.  | 1888.  | Driest year, 1876. | Wettest year, 1851. | Average to 1888. |
|-----------|--------|--------|--------------------|---------------------|------------------|
| January   | 2.984  | 0.367  | 0.193              | 0.123               | 0.690            |
| February  | 0.231  | 0.062  | 0.480              | 0.160               | 0.686            |
| March     | 0.813  | 0.214  | 0.693              | 0.952               | 0.995            |
| April     | 5.654  | 0.086  | 1.819              | 1.520               | 1.762            |
| May       | 4.086  | 2.119  | 1.022              | 6.340               | 2.881            |
| June      | —      | 2.835  | 1.279              | 3.340               | 2.922            |
| July      | —      | 4.089  | 2.397              | 5.040               | 2.673            |
| August    | —      | 2.839  | 1.608              | 5.200               | 2.489            |
| September | —      | 1.192  | 1.116              | 2.203               | 1.935            |
| October   | —      | 0.206  | 1.400              | 1.203               | 1.731            |
| November  | —      | 0.655  | 1.055              | 3.660               | 1.119            |
| December  | —      | 0.278  | 0.492              | 0.250               | 0.958            |
| Totals    | 13.768 | 14.542 | 13.434             | 30.633              | 20.577           |

There were 14 wet days last month. The greatest depth registered on any one day was 1.343 on the 20th. The total rainfall this year to date as compared with that of the corresponding period of previous years was 10.930 above that of 1888, 9.681 above that of the driest year, 4.683 above that of the wettest year, and 6.773 above the general average. The greatest depth registered during May of any previous year was 7.751 inches in 1875, and the least was 0.245 in 1832.

THE GREAT RAINFALL.—The downpour of rain which had been continuous since Sunday afternoon did not cease until yesterday about four o'clock. The rainfall was incessant for nearly forty-eight hours, and during that time, according to the reports from the Leith meteorological station, 2.00 inches fell. Of that quantity, 1.37 inches fell between nine o'clock on Monday morning and nine o'clock yesterday morning. A correspondent, writing yesterday, says:—The great rainfall puts an end to one of the most remarkable droughts ever experienced in Edinburgh. The rainfall from December 3 to March 14 inclusive, a period of 103 days, has been only 1.75 inches. The following table shows the distribution of rainfall and number of rainy days from December 3d to March 14th inclusive:-

| Date.                                        | Rainfall. | Days with rain. |
|----------------------------------------------|-----------|-----------------|
| December 3 to 31.....                        | 0.97 inch | 2               |
| January.....                                 | 0.75 "    | 12              |
| February.....                                | 0.21 "    | 5               |
| March 1 to 14.....                           | 0.34 "    | 5               |
| December 3, 1889, to March 14, 1891—103 days | 1.75 "    | 30              |

The only rainfall in recent years which equals the present downpour was 2.02 inches on August 12 last.

See also for info for rainfall

22 July 1892



# Statement of W.L. Reid's Liabilities

Creditor

Liability

W.A. Horn

£7200

744 Broken Hills

200 Centals

S. A.C. Bank

1240

332 Broken Hills

Rose leaves . mix. Gayers recipe

Pick full blown roses Sweet Smelling

" lavender leaves . verbena . & Thyme

mix and spread out on window frame rain down from

Dry on this for a week inside cover of glass

add Spices 1/4 lb bay Salt 1/2 lb cinnamon 1/2 lb cloves

The roses must be fresh when gathered  
about 2 baskets Rose leaves Lavender and lib  
plenty of verbena little thyme .

Rainfall

1889.

Rain in England 1890

Showing the fall of rain in Adelaide during the present year to date, with a comparative statement of the rainfall of previous years, expressed in inches and decimals :-

| Months.        | 1889.  | 1888.  | Driest year, 1876. | Wettest year, 1851. | Average to 1888. |
|----------------|--------|--------|--------------------|---------------------|------------------|
| January.....   | 2.984  | 0.367  | 0.193              | 0.123               | 0.690            |
| February.....  | 0.231  | 0.062  | 0.400              | 0.150               | 0.666            |
| March.....     | 0.813  | 0.214  | 0.593              | 0.952               | 0.993            |
| April.....     | 5.654  | 0.086  | 1.819              | 1.520               | 1.762            |
| May.....       | 4.086  | 2.119  | 1.022              | 6.340               | 2.831            |
| June.....      | —      | 2.335  | 1.279              | 3.340               | 2.922            |
| July.....      | —      | 4.089  | 2.397              | 5.040               | 2.673            |
| August.....    | —      | 2.339  | 1.668              | 5.360               | 2.459            |
| September..... | —      | 1.192  | 1.116              | 2.303               | 1.935            |
| October.....   | —      | 0.806  | 1.400              | 1.203               | 1.731            |
| November.....  | —      | 0.665  | 1.055              | 3.550               | 1.119            |
| December.....  | —      | 0.273  | 0.492              | 0.250               | 0.963            |
| Totals.....    | 13.768 | 14.542 | 13.434             | 30.633              | 20.877           |

There were 14 wet days last month. The greatest depth registered on any one day was 1.643 on the 26th. The total rainfall this year to date as compared with that of the corresponding period of previous years was 10.920 above that of 1888, 9.681 above that of the driest year, 4.683 above that of the wettest year, and 6.773 above the general average. The greatest depth registered during May of any previous year was 7.751 inches in 1875, and the least was 0.245 in 1839.

THE GREAT RAINFALL.—The downpour of rain which had been continuous since Sunday afternoon did not cease until yesterday about four o'clock. The rainfall was incessant for nearly forty-eight hours, and during that time, according to the reports from the Leith meteorological station, 2.97 inches fell. Of that quantity, 1.97 inches fell between nine o'clock on Monday morning and nine o'clock yesterday morning. A correspondent, writing yesterday, says:—The great rainfall puts an end to one of the most remarkable droughts ever experienced in Edinburgh. The rainfall from December 3 to March 14 inclusive, a period of 103 days, has been only 1.75 inches. The following table shows the distribution of rainfall and number of rainy days from December 3d to March 14th inclusive :-

| Date.                                             | Rainfall. | Days with rain. |
|---------------------------------------------------|-----------|-----------------|
| December 3 to 31.....                             | 0.47 inch | 6               |
| January.....                                      | 0.73 "    | 12              |
| February.....                                     | 0.21 "    | 5               |
| March 1 to 14.....                                | 0.34 "    | 5               |
| December 3, 1889, to March 14, 1890—103 days..... | 1.75 "    | 30              |

The only rainfall in recent years which equals the present downpour was 2.02 inches on August 12 last.

See also p. 100  
for rainfall

19th May 1890



Rosefield Syndicate . 40 acres ~~75~~ 5000 white place  
 cost £ 11.000  
 J. F. Calverley . Mr. Parsons in partnership. Mr. R. H. Miller

Roozles  
 1/2 dozen Roozles for ordered Ryacanth 50 cgs 100 50 for 100 108 single  
 hyacinths leaf varieties . Tulips 100 chrysolis 50 Regent Room 50 Pottersbaker  
 50 Brilliant vermilion 24 variegated . 25 white Double 25 colored Double  
 Crocuses 50 Ranunculus aurunculae Paeonies . Mrs. Persicum . Scilla Siberica  
 also 5 dozen grape hyacinths for Isaac  
Roozles

Rings . numerous <sup>with</sup> ~~with~~ brush not too hard  
 To clean / Rough <sup>not</sup> with brush  
 Soda & water jerk with brush  
 Dry with cloth or in sand bath

Rhododendrons 1840 Torrens park Flora Balladist  
 from England Mount Batten  
 Sent to Mr. Barker Albion Elegans  
 except no. 17 & no 26 Bianchi  
 Several with only Crown Prince  
 no (maybe 17 & 26 amongst them) Charles DiPens  
 From England I presume all the nos in duplicate Marie Van Houte  
Label lost Sai Richard Wallace

from Birmingham small roses  
 Rose 2.00 (the orange one & the pink one  
 a very dark velvet rose (— De Saigun de ma Capucine)

125-22  
Rail:  
 London Liverpool Manchester  
 New York Galveston  
 Calcutta Bombay (Pictorial)  
 Musculler  
 Baym July 11. 1. future 1000  
 v. 1000 50  
 Sell Liverpool 1000  
 Delivery C 5  
 Baym Galveston  
 in 1000 actual 500 say 4 3/4  
 we can 500 N.Y. 1000  
 The actual cotton goes to  
 Liverpool  
 we can buy 400 over Liverpool  
 future (500) 500 4 1/2 and  
 sell on the spot c 4 1/2 we  
 do something upstid  
 2/1/16



Rhodes Iron from waterer 1892

- 40.1 Mrs. Wain 2.2 Cynthia 3 Kate Waterer 4 Alice Mary of Cambridge  
 40.5 Date of Commence 6 Duchess of Gloucester 7 Duchess of Sutherland 8 Mrs. Clutton  
 40.9 Mrs. Jno. Fern 10 Duchess of Bedford 11 Joseph Whitworth 12 J.B. Harp  
 40.13 Countess Clancarty 14 Michael Waterer 15 Charles Waterer 16 John Heywood  
 40.17 Mrs. Tritton 18 Lady Strangford 19 Frederick Waterer 20 Jno. Waterer  
 40.21 Lophoceros 22 Lady Clathcart 23 Minnie 24 James Mason  
 40.25 Princess of Wales 26 Mrs. Jno. Kelly 27 Lucie 28 Mrs. Holford  
 40.29 Lady of Guineas 30 Mrs. Wm. G. G. 31 Lady Annette de Trafford 32 Chris Noble  
 40.33 Marchioness of Salisbury 34 Missie Heywood 35 W.E. Gladstone 36 Lady Headfort  
 40.37. B. L. L. 38 Lady Cressy 39 Vandyke 40 Henry Bolton 41 J. G. C. G. C. G. C.  
 40.42 Village Maid 43 Baron Schröder 44 Victoria 45 Nero.  
 40.46 Faustinosus Florepleno 47 Hon. Mrs. Mercer Henderson 48 Mrs. J. H. H. H.  
 40.49 Earl of Haddington 40.50 Mrs. Russell G. G. G.  
 2 Kalnia latifolia 6 Retinospora obtusa 6 Retinospora plumosa  
 2 Gold Fish Jew 2 Comanthus illicipolia 2 Cupressus Lawsonii Lutea  
 2 Cupressus Lawsonii alba waterer 2 Retinospora califera  
 26 azollas of sorts -

Romneya Spring plants

arrived in the colony - to uphold  
 dignity of the Crown and to gain  
 dence and respect of the colonists.  
 His EXCELLENCY said: - Mr. Chai  
 ce-Chairman, and gentlemen - I  
 travelling, full of interest and  
 not tend to sharpen the inter  
 which brings the festival o  
 undoubtedly quickens our  
 of gratitude particularly  
 strong under its influence,  
 he proposer of this toast  
 assemblage, which b  
 t, I have now risen  
 quately, to expres  
 nued and increas  
 ings of South  
 instantly an  
 Governor's

THE VICTORIAN RAIL  
 TWELVE MONTHS  
 LOSS OF £690,249 PER ANNUM  
 Melbourne, Jan  
 The Minister of Railways has  
 a report from the Commission  
 non-paying lines for the year en  
 30, 1893. The return shows  
 department had paid away in  
 £9,250, and had actually los  
 of the lines £29,034. T  
 of these lines is 174 miles, and  
 al they cost was £1,005,381.  
 revenue from them has been £11  
 the working expenses £29,034.  
 approximate loss per annum h  
 £690,249.  
 ACCIDENT TO THE



*Northampton* <sup>Railways</sup> *Tidham*

The Railways Commissioner, in his report for March quarter, 1901, gives the approximate earnings of the southern province as £319,600 for the three months ended March 31, and £952,600 for the nine months ended March 31. The approximate working expenses amounted to £192,700 and £534,000 respectively, leaving a net balance of £126,900 and £418,600. The working expenses percentage to earnings was 60 for March and 56 for the nine months; the train mileage run was 1,119,000 and 3,340,000; the earnings per train mile were 5s. 9d. and 5s. 8d. The approximate earnings of the line in the Northern Territory amounted to £2,400 for the March quarter and £10,700 for the nine months; the approximate working expenses amounted to £13,400 and £21,700, leaving a loss of £11,000. The working expenses percentage to earnings was 558 and 203; train mileage run, 7,800 and 23,000; and earnings per train mile were 6s. 2d. and 9s. 4d. respectively. The expenditure in the Northern Territory includes an instalment of £10,000 towards the replacement of the Port Darwin Jetty. The Engineer-in-Chief and the Locomotive Engineer have certified that the way, works, and rolling stock have been safely maintained during the quarter.

|          | Population.   |                | Females<br>per 100<br>males,<br>1897. | Density<br>per sq.<br>mile,<br>1897. |
|----------|---------------|----------------|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
|          | Feb. 9, 1897. | 1851 (Köppen). |                                       |                                      |
| ...      | 94,188,750    | 52,797,685     | 102.8                                 | 8.0                                  |
| ...      | 9,442,590     | 4,852,055      | 98.6                                  | 30.6                                 |
| (es) and | 9,723,553     | 4,436,152      | 89.5                                  | 8.6                                  |
| ...      | 5,731,732     | 2,437,184      | 93.7                                  | 0.2                                  |
| ...      | 3,415,174     | 1,220,654      | 89.4                                  | 6.5                                  |
| and      | 4,175,101     | —              | 83.0                                  | 1.4                                  |
| ...      | 6,412         | —              | 60.0                                  | —                                    |
| ...      | 126,683,312   | 65,743,730     | 99.9                                  | 2.5                                  |
| es,      | 2,527,801     | 1,636,915      | 102.2                                 | 3.2                                  |
| ...      | 129,211,113   | 67,380,645     | 100.0                                 | 2.5                                  |

As to the density of population, it is highest in Poland (47·4 per square mile in Piotrków); next come South-West Russia (29·7 in Podolia, 28·8 in Kieff) and Southern Russia (23·1 in Poltava); while in Middle Russia the density is about eighteen per square mile, and of course very much more in separate districts.

The population of towns has rapidly increased lately, there being now nineteen towns which have more than 100,000 inhabitants: namely, St. Petersburg, 1,267,023 (with suburbs); Moscow, 988,610; Warsaw, 614,752; Odessa, 404,651; Łódź in Poland, 314,780; Riga, 282,943; Kieff, 248,750; Kharkoff, 170,682; Tiflis, 159,862; Wilna, 159,568; Tashkent, 156,506; Saratov, 133,116; Kazan, 131,508; Ekaterinoslav, 121,216; Rostoff-on-Don, 119,889 (149,201 with Nakhichevan); Astrakhan, 113,075; Baku, 112,253; Tula, 111,048; and Kishineff, 108,506. There are besides thirty-five towns having a population of over 50,000 inhabitants, and sixty-nine more towns whose population is in excess of 25,000.

ment, the House, <sup>294</sup> <sup>383</sup> assuring to find that the proposed <sup>384</sup> <sup>385</sup> the position, and was warning them that they must look into things most critically instead of censuring those who said that was what should have been done in the past. There was little doubt that the colony was in difficulties. In a similar position in the case of a private firm one looked to see what the assets and liabilities were. Our liabilities were £23,000,000, because they had to include the Northern Territory debt, and as far as he could see the Territory had no assets, but was steadily going to the bad year after year. There were assets for that debt, and they could get rid of the Territory, they would be very glad, but no one would take it. They were told that the railways were the principal asset, and that eleven and a half millions had been spent on them. He doubted whether they could call the railways a good asset, though it was asserted that they could easily find private people to take over the railways at what they had cost the country. From a return asked for by Mr. Castine he found the Midland system, which cost two and a half millions, was paying 2·9 per cent.; the Western system, which cost one million, 1·14 per cent.; the Northern system, four and a half millions, 7·13 per cent.; the Southern system, two millions, 0·6 per cent.; and the South-Eastern system, which cost £958,600, 0·23 per cent. On the Northern railway the cost of the line from Quorn to Hergott was £1,029,946 and it only paid £6,000 above working expenses. That surprised him as he believed the line was paying very good interest. The interest on that line was £49,000. The line from Hergott to Oodnadatta cost £1,130,750, and it paid £4,000 less than working expenses, so that on these two lines there was a deficit of £80,000. The Northern system was paying 7 per cent., and the whole of that income came from the Broken Hill line. If it had not been for Broken Hill the railways would not have paid 3 per cent., so that they were depending almost entirely on Broken Hill.



next virotergal witor at a reasonable and deesat figure the overland wire kindly con- sented to go to work again. Any man who cannot see the unassailable accuracy of this conclusion would fail to find logic in a speech by Mr. Maloney."

**THE CHASE OF A BRIGAND.—**Boindari, one of the two real brigands now being tried at Palermo (says the Naples correspondent of the *Daily News*), has given in a letter a remarkable account of his own life. When he was nineteen he married, and lived quietly with his wife and children until he was twenty-five. Then his life totally changed. He had a most beautiful sister, who was sought in marriage by many youths of the town of Santo Mauro. One of these, named Cipriano Mauro, sent the Syndic of the town to ask for him the hand of the girl he loved, whose promise he thus obtained. But Boindari's elder brother had married a girl named Angela Pepe, and his brother-in-law, Francesco Pepe, was also in

THE BRITISH BRO

The Railways Commissioner, in his report for March quarter, 1901, gives the approximate earnings of the southern province as £319,600 for the three months ended March 31, and £952,600 for the nine months ended March 31. The approximate working expenses amounted to £192,700 and £534,000 respectively, leaving a net balance of £126,900 and £418,600. The working expenses percentage to earnings was 60 for March and 56 for the nine months; the train mileage run was 1,119,000 and 3,340,000; the earnings per train mile were 5s. 9d. and 5s. 8d. The approximate earnings of the line in the northern Territory amounted to £2,400 for the March quarter and £10,700 for the nine months; the approximate working expenses amounted to £13,400 and £21,700, leaving a loss of £11,000. The working expenses percentage to earnings was 558 and 203; train mileage run, 7,800 and 23,000; and earnings per train mile were 6s. 2d. and 9s. 4d. respectively. The expenditure in the Northern Territory includes an instalment of £10,000 towards the replacement of the Port Darwin Jetty. The Engineer-in-Chief and the Locomotive Engineer have certified that the way, works, and rolling stock have been safely maintained during the quarter.

|                                                                | Population.   |                | Fema.<br>per 100<br>males,<br>1897. | Density<br>per sq.<br>mile,<br>1897. |
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|                                                                | Feb. 9, 1897. | 1851 (Köppen). |                                     |                                      |
| European Russia (50 governments) ...                           | 94,188,750    | 52,797,685     | 102.8                               | 8.0                                  |
| Kingdom of Poland (10 governments) ...                         | 9,442,590     | 4,852,055      | 98.6                                | 30.6                                 |
| Caucasia (11 governments and provinces)                        | 9,723,553     | 4,436,152      | 89.5                                | 8.6                                  |
| Siberia and Sakhalin (8 governments and provinces) ...         | ...           | ...            | ...                                 | ...                                  |
| Steppe region (5 provinces) ...                                | 5,731,732     | 2,437,184      | 93.7                                | 0.2                                  |
| Turkistan, Transcaspian region and Pamirs (5 provinces) ...    | 3,415,174     | 1,220,654      | 89.4                                | 6.5                                  |
| Russian settlers and subjects in Bokhara and Khiva ...         | 4,175,101     | —              | 83.0                                | 1.4                                  |
| ...                                                            | 6,412         | —              | 60.0                                | —                                    |
| Total, according to census ...                                 | 126,683,312   | 65,743,730     | 99.9                                | 2.5                                  |
| Grand Duchy of Finland (annual figures, for 1897 and 1851) ... | 2,527,801     | 1,636,915      | 102.2                               | 3.2                                  |
| Total, Russian Empire ...                                      | 129,211,113   | 67,380,645     | 100.0                               | 2.5                                  |

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Mr. HAWKER said they must admit that the position of the colony was most serious, and, if, as the *Register* said in an article on August 27—"South Australia was never before so near to a financial crisis as it is now—no, not even in the early days when Governor Grey made his advent in Adelaide under sensational conditions. It is neither expedient nor honest to attempt to disguise this portentous fact. The plain if unpalatable truth should be uttered by legislators. Let nothing be glossed over. There is little excuse at any time for delusive polish; there is none at all now" the position of the colony was graver than even he thought it was, and he in the past had not been considered an optimist. In the past members who had warned the country of the danger they were running into by reckless borrowing had generally been censured by the Government, the House, and the press. It was reassuring to find that the press was realising the position, and was warning them that they must look into things most critically instead of censuring those who said that was what should have been done in the past. There was little doubt that the colony was in difficulties. In a similar position in the case of a private firm one looked to see what the assets and liabilities were. Our liabilities were £23,000,000, because they had to include the Northern Territory debt, and as far as he could see the Territory had no assets, but was steadily going to the bad year after year. There were assets for that debt, and they could get rid of the Territory, they would be very glad, but no one would take it. They were told that the railways were the principal asset, and that eleven and a half millions had been spent on them. He doubted whether they could call the railways a good asset, though it was asserted that they could easily find private people to take over the railways at what they had cost the country. From a return asked for by Mr. Castine he found the Midland system, which cost two and a half millions, was paying 2·9 per cent.; the Western system, which cost one million, 1·14 per cent.; the Northern system, four and a half millions, 7·13 per cent.; the Southern system, two millions, 0·6 per cent.; and the South-Eastern system, which cost £958,000, 0·23 per cent. On the Northern railway the cost of the line from Quorn to Hergott was £1,029,943 and it only paid £6,000 above working expenses. That surprised him as he believed the line was paying very good interest. The interest on that line was £40,000. The line from Hergott to Oodnadatta cost £1,130,750, and it paid £4,000 less than working expenses, so that on these two lines there was a deficit of £80,000. The Northern system was paying 7 per cent., and the whole of that income came from the Broken Hill line. If it had not been for Broken Hill the railways would not have paid 3 per cent., so that they were depending almost entirely on Broken Hill.



*Drainfall*

*See also back for rain England & Adelaide*

*Snowtown for 14 years ending 31/12/1893 - 15 1/2 inches  
next year rainfall in 1894 19.35 inches*

*Adelaide District and General Plains (including Balaklava &  
General Virginia Schaberg and Adelaide for  
14 years ending 31/12/1893 18.46 inches  
Rainfall next year 1894 22 inches*

*see back  
also for 1895*

ENING, MARCH 28, 1903.

## FINED FIFTY POUNDS

ROBERT REID AND CO.

## THE GREAT CUSTOMS CASE

FINISHED THIS MORNING.

THE JURY'S ANSWERS.

ALL ADVERSE TO THE FIRM.

## VERDICT FOR GROWN WITH COSTS

BRISBANE, Saturday.

The important Customs action against Robert Reid and Co., warehousemen, after five weeks' hearing, came to a conclusion in the Supreme Court this morning, before Mr Justice Cooper and a special jury of four.

Very great public interest was taken in the conclusion of the action, which has occupied in all 26 days, and the Court-house was crowded long before the Court opened.

Sir Arthur Rutledge, the Attorney-General, with Messrs Woolcock and M'Gregor, instructed by the Crown Solicitor, appeared for the Customs department; and Mr Feez, with Mr Blair, instructed by Messrs Chambers, Bruce, and M'Nab, for defendants.

The statement of claim set forth that on 7th February last year defendants passed an entry on certain goods imported from the United Kingdom, including two cases of cotton shirtings, valued at L89, which were duty free, whereas the entry was false, in that the goods were really Crimean shirtings, carrying a duty of 15 per cent ad valorem, and that the entry was made with intent to defraud. The department claimed a penalty of L534, which is six times the value of the goods imported.

Defendants, in their statement of defence, denied any intent to defraud, and asserted that the entry had been passed in a bona fide belief of its correctness, and that the goods were of the value of L181, and not more.

Mr Justice Cooper summed up at great length yesterday, and concluded by submitting a list of nineteen questions to the jury, who retired shortly after 2.30 p.m. They were recalled at 3.30 for the purpose of being instructed on a minor point, and again retired, taking with them the whole of the exhibits, numbering over 300.

After deliberating for over six hours, the jury returned into court at 10 p.m. and stated that they were unable to agree. They elected to be locked up for the night.

At ten o'clock this morning, when the court opened, the jury were ready with their verdict, comprised in the answers to the questions set by the learned judge.

### THE QUESTIONS ANSWERED.

#### ALL IN THE AFFIRMATIVE.

The nineteen questions, and the jury's answers thereto, were then read out as follows:—

1. Did Bulwinkle believe that the shirting mentioned in the invoice, exhibit 11, was not cotton shirting?—Yes.
2. Did he make the erasure and alteration with intent to help defendants in Brisbane to commit fraud on the revenue, if the occasion should offer?—Yes.
3. Did Neill believe that the shirting was not cotton shirting?—Yes.
4. Did he pass the entry and do other acts alleged in paragraphs 2 and 13 in the course of his employment as agent for defendants at and for the benefit of defendants?—Yes.
5. If so, did he do so with intent to defraud the revenue?—Yes.

6. Did defendants get the benefit of such fraud, if any?—Yes.

7. Did the defendants send the cable of 21st October, 1901, with intent to induce their London office to tamper with invoices so as to enable defendants to commit fraud on the revenue?—Yes.

8. Did defendants make a false entry as alleged in paragraphs 2, 3, 4 and 5 of the claim?—Yes.

9. If so, did they make the said entry with intent to defraud the revenue arising from duties of customs?—Yes.

10. Did defendants produce to G. P. Smith a statement which was untrue in a particular, as alleged in paragraph 9?—Yes.

11. If so, did the defendants produce the said statement with intent to defraud the revenue as alleged?—Yes.

12. Did the defendants present to the said G. P. Smith a document purporting to be a genuine invoice which was not in fact a genuine invoice, as alleged in paragraph 12?—Yes.

13. If so, did the defendants present the said invoice with intent to defraud the revenue as alleged?—Yes.

14. Did the defendants present to the said G. P. Smith a document purporting to be a genuine invoice, which was not in fact a genuine invoice, as alleged in paragraph 13?—Yes.

15. If so, did defendants present the said invoice with intent to defraud the revenue as alleged?—Yes.

16. Did the defendants evade the payment of duties of customs by producing to the said G. P. Smith an invoice which described certain Crimean shirtings as cotton shirting, as alleged in paragraph 14?—Yes.

17. Did the said G. P. Smith seize the said Crimean shirting, as alleged in paragraph 15?—Yes.

18. What was the value of the Crimean shirting described in paragraph 2 of the claim?—(Answer not telegraphed.)

19. Did the defendants in Brisbane know that the cash discount shown on the invoice (exhibit 11) had not been allowed, and that the price to be paid was L83 7s 3d, and 11 for the casing, etc.?—Yes.

The jury accordingly returned a verdict for the plaintiffs—Customs Department—with costs.

### THE PENALTY.

The Attorney-General moved for judgment for the amount claimed.

Mr Feez, on behalf of defendant, urged that a small penalty would be sufficient.

The Attorney-General stated that the Customs department did not press for the full penalty.

Mr Justice Cooper said that as this was the first conviction, he would fix the penalty at L50; but if, hereafter, another conviction was recorded against defendants, the full penalty would be recorded.

His Honor then entered judgment for plaintiffs, with costs.

Certain law points, noted by Mr Justice Cooper last evening, at the request of defendants counsel, principally on the question of intent, are to be reserved for the Full Court.



The "Times" April 30-1901

# THE LATE MR. STEPHEN A. RALLI.

A correspondent writes in reference to the death of Mr. Stephen Ralli, which was announced in *The Times* of the 5th inst. :—Mr. Stephen A. Ralli, the head of the great firm of Messrs. Ralli Brothers, passed away peacefully on the 2nd inst. at Monte Carlo, where he had repaired some months ago in failing health. He was in his 73rd year. Mr. Ralli was undoubtedly the most eminent of the Greeks established in this country, and in many respects one of the most distinguished personalities in the City of London. He was the son of Augustus Ralli, of Marseilles, and joined the London firm in 1851. He had already given proof of brilliant business endowments when, on the retirement of his uncle in 1833, he was entrusted with the supreme control of the firm. Its transactions, even then enormous, included Liverpool and Manchester in England, while its ramifications abroad extended throughout Southern Russia, Persia, and the Levant, and as far as Calcutta and Bombay. But Stephen Ralli's untiring devotion and business qualities, coupled with the efforts of his cousin and inseparable companion, the late Alexander Vlasto, soon won for their house a world-wide commercial influence and reputation. Their New York venture was so successful that it has extended all over the Southern and Eastern States; while in the Indian Empire their firm has long been pre-eminent. An organization so enormous could be successfully maintained and developed only by a constant and unremitting devotion to duty, and the unsparring labour necessary on the part of a principal, already possessed of immense wealth, was more to the advantage of those who subsisted by the continuance of the business. Stephen Ralli did not labour for money; that he considered as an object quite secondary to the prestige of the firm. His exceptional commercial talents may, therefore, be said to have been second to his great moral and intellectual endowments, endowments concealed, at first sight, by an unobtrusive modesty and an almost child-like simplicity of manner. As a matter of fact he was a man of a powerful intellect and of the most varied attainments. His breadth of mind, his rapidity of perception, his unerring insight into character, coupled with a most conciliating disposition and a high-minded disinterestedness, enabled him, on more than one occasion, to solve problems which had baffled those who took a narrow view of the situation. It was thus he succeeded in mediating and bringing about a satisfactory arrangement between the British shipowners and the Suez Canal Company. And again, in the Indian currency question, his evidence and his recommendations proved of the highest value to the committee which sat on that intricate subject. His house in Park-lane was always hospitably open to artists and men of letters; and his old-world courtesy, his geniality, his sense of humour, so characteristic of a genuine Chiot, fascinated those who met him in intimacy. But for mere ostentation he had a supreme contempt. His constant benevolence and open-handed generosity were practised with as strict a secrecy as the largess with which his firm was ready to head the list for any deserving charity or national undertaking was known to all.

Devotion to the absorbing business of his house did not deter him from accepting the presidency of the Society of Frenchmen in London, who pressed this honour upon him, as a native of Marseilles. And it is well known that the representatives of France in London had often recourse to his sagacity and experience. But it was in the Greek community that he held permanently the dignity of Doyen and the post of Mentor. His authority was supreme and his ruling undisputed; for his judgment was as highly regarded as his singleness of purpose was known to all. And his death, which removes from the City of London one of its most honoured men, deprives the Greeks of one the like of whom they will not see for many a day.

Mr. Ralli was married to Marietta, eldest daughter of Antonio Ralli, a member of another branch of a widely-spread family. He leaves four married daughters and a son. The death of his second son, Major Antony Ralli, of the 12th Lancers, a brave and promising officer, who succumbed last year at Kroonstad, in the service of his adopted country, deeply affected him. He had lost some years ago his eldest boy at Eton. To his memory he had erected the beautiful chapel overlooking the Greek cemetery at Norwood. There his own funeral took place, with the simplicity he had enjoined, but with a rare impressiveness, the outcome of the spontaneous tribute paid him by the entire Greek community, by deputations from Liverpool and Manchester, and by the presence of many of the leading merchants and bankers of the City of London. The high honour in which they all held him has been also expressed in the resolutions of condolence which various mercantile and industrial associations have addressed to his widow.

Advertisement

Refusor

Personal estate of the net value of £1,067,431 has been left by Mr. Stephen Augustus Ralli, of Ralli Bros., merchant bankers, of London, who died at Monte Carlo on April 2, aged 73, and the gross value of the whole of whose estate is £1,068,524. By his will, dated October 23, 1901, with a codicil of December 23, 1901, he appointed his wife executrix, and his son-in-law, Mr. Alexander Pandia Ralli, and his partners, Mr. Theodore Pandia Ralli, and Mr. Pandely Leonidas Arzou, executors, and authorized them to leave his capital as a loan to the firm of Ralli Bros. Mr. Ralli bequeathed to his daughter Solonga, wife of Count Gilbert des Voisins, £5,000, in lieu of the house at Marseilles, now occupied by Augustus, Count Gilbert des Voisins. The testator left to his wife, Mrs. Marietta Ralli, £15,000, owing to him by his brother-in-law, Ambrose Antonio Ralli, and his house in Park-lane, and £50,000, and the income during her life of the residue of his estate, with the request, not to be taken as an obligation, that she will continue, as he did, to make up the income of his daughter-in-law, Mina (widow of his son, Major Antonio Stephen Ralli, of the 15th Lancers, who died at Kroonstad in 1900), to £4,000 a year. Subject to Mrs. Ralli's interest, the testator left his residuary estate in trust, as to one-seventh for his daughter Solonga, wife of Count Gilbert des Voisins, and her children, or if she should have no children, then as to two-thirds for her absolutely, and as to one-third for the testator's son, Stephen Stephen Ralli, of Werocata, Balaklava, South Australia. Mr. Ralli bequeathed one-seventh of his residuary estate in trust for his daughter Marietta, wife of Mr. Ambrose Pandia Ralli, and to one-seventh for his daughter Julia, wife of Mr. Demetrius Sophocles Constantinidi, now in the United States, and her children by this or any subsequent marriage. He bequeathed further two-sevenths of his residuary estate in trust to make up the income of Mrs. Mina Ralli to £4,000 a year, and subject thereto as to two-thirds for Stephen Andrew Ralli, and one-third for Mary Primrose Ralli, children of the testator's son, the late Major Antonio Ralli. The remaining one-seventh of the testator's estate is to be in trust for his son, Stephen Stephen Ralli, as to one-fourth for him absolutely, and as to three-fourths as he may appoint, or in default of appointment, as to one-fifth each of these three-fourths for the testator's four daughters, and as to one-tenth each for his said grandchildren, Stephen Andrew and Mary Primrose Ralli.

Miss Mafu, Quinine

## Rowing Championship of the world

The following is a list of contests for the world's sculling championship in which Australians have taken part:—

| Year. | Winner.       | Losar.         | Course.     |
|-------|---------------|----------------|-------------|
| 1876  | E. Trickett   | J. H. Sadler   | Thames      |
| 1877  | E. Trickett   | A. Rush        | Parramatta  |
| 1879  | E. Trickett   | E. Laycock     | Parramatta  |
| 1880  | E. Hanlan     | E. Trickett    | Thames      |
| 1881  | E. Hanlan     | E. Laycock     | Thames      |
| 1882  | E. Hanlan     | R. W. Boyd     | Tyne        |
| 1882  | E. Hanlan     | E. Trickett    | Thames      |
| 1884  | E. Hanlan     | C. Laycock     | Nepean      |
| 1884  | W. Beach      | E. Hanlan      | Parramatta  |
| 1885  | W. Beach      | T. Clifford    | Parramatta  |
| 1885  | W. Beach      | E. Hanlan      | Parramatta  |
| 1885  | W. Beach      | N. Matterson   | Parramatta  |
| 1886  | W. Beach      | J. A. Gaudaur  | Thames      |
| 1887  | W. Beach      | W. Ross        | Thames      |
| 1888  | P. Kemp       | E. Hanlan      | Nepean      |
| 1888  | P. Kemp       | T. Clifford    | Parramatta  |
| 1888  | P. Kemp       | E. Hanlan      | Parramatta  |
| 1888  | H. E. Searle  | P. Kemp        | Parramatta  |
| 1889  | H. E. Searle  | W. J. O'Connor | Thames      |
| 1890  | P. Kemp       | N. Matterson   | Parramatta  |
| 1890  | P. Kemp       | J. McLean      | Parramatta  |
| 1890  | J. McLean     | P. Kemp        | Parramatta  |
| 1891  | J. Stanbury   | J. McLean      | Parramatta  |
| 1891  | J. Stanbury   | J. McLean      | Parramatta  |
| 1892  | J. Stanbury   | T. Sullivan    | Parramatta  |
| 1896  | J. Stanbury   | C. R. Harding  | Thames      |
| 1896  | J. A. Gaudaur | J. Stanbury    | Thames      |
| 1897  | J. A. Gaudaur | F. Johnstone   | Vancouver   |
| 1901  | G. Towns      | J. A. Gaudaur  | Rat Portage |
| 1904  | G. Towns      | R. Tresidder   | Parramatta  |
| 1905  | J. Stanbury   | G. Towns       | Parramatta  |
| 1906  | G. Towns      | J. Stanbury    | Parramatta  |
| 1907  | G. Towns      | F. Durran      | Nepean      |

## Rowing Championship

Seen in this book  
two courses for or

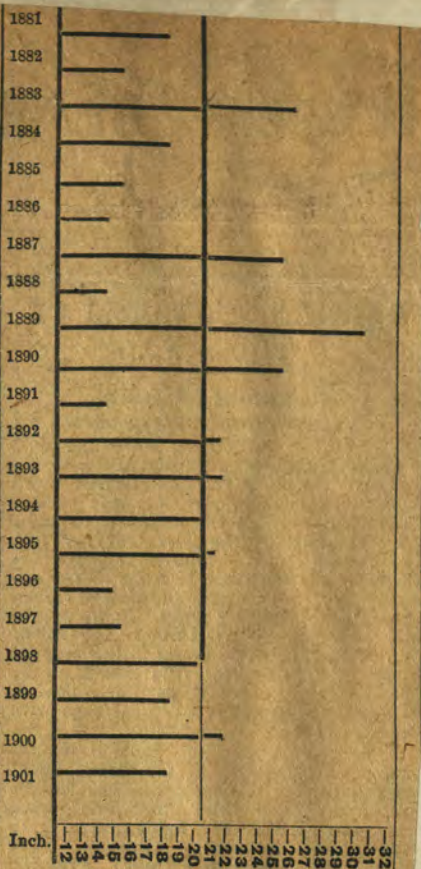
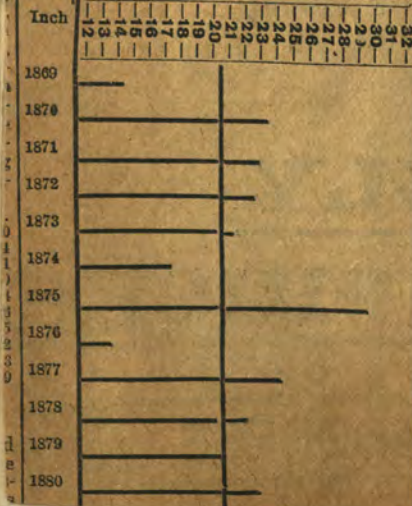


Register  
Day 3-1905

## RAINFALL FOR ADELAIDE.

1839 to 1901.

The following is a chart showing the yearly rainfall in the City of Adelaide from 1839 to 1901. It is compiled from official figures published in "The Register." The total fall for 1901 was 18.010 in., or 3.668 in. less than that of 1900, 4,576 in. more than that for the driest year (1876), and 12.864 less than the record for the wettest year (1889). There were 123 wet days last year. The greatest rainfall in any month was 4.910 in. in June, and the heaviest fall in any day was 1.340 in., on June 6. The average rainfall for the 63 years was 20.819, so that the fall during last year was less than the average by 2.809:—



### RAINFALL FOR THE MONTH.

Table showing the fall of rain in Adelaide during the months of last year, with a comparative statement of the rainfall during the same period of previous years, expressed in inches and decimals:—

| Months.   | 1901.  | 1900.  | Wettest year.<br>1889. | Driest year.<br>1876. | Ave.<br>63 yrs<br>1839<br>to 1901. |
|-----------|--------|--------|------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------------------|
| January   | 1.965  | 0.669  | 2.984                  | 0.193                 | 0.750                              |
| February  | 0.034  | 0.055  | 0.231                  | 0.460                 | 0.638                              |
| March     | 0.704  | 2.758  | 0.813                  | 0.593                 | 0.992                              |
| April     | 1.939  | 3.703  | 5.654                  | 1.819                 | 1.922                              |
| May       | 1.177  | 2.415  | 4.086                  | 1.022                 | 2.730                              |
| June      | 4.910  | 3.614  | 4.763                  | 1.279                 | 2.983                              |
| July      | 2.069  | 1.550  | 1.211                  | 2.397                 | 2.682                              |
| August    | 1.186  | 4.135  | 3.589                  | 1.608                 | 2.530                              |
| September | 1.484  | 1.175  | 1.504                  | 1.116                 | 1.886                              |
| October   | 1.588  | 0.645  | 3.408                  | 1.400                 | 1.723                              |
| November  | 0.874  | 0.566  | 2.107                  | 1.055                 | 1.110                              |
| December  | 0.930  | 0.393  | 0.335                  | 0.492                 | 0.923                              |
| Totals    | 18.010 | 21.678 | 30.874                 | 13.434                | 20.819                             |

There were 3 wet days last month. The greatest depth registered in any one day in December was 0.415, on the 31st. The total rainfall last month as compared with the corresponding periods of previous years was 0.587 above that of 1900, 0.645 above that of the wettest year, 0.433 above that of the driest year, and 0.067 above that of the general average. The greatest depth of rain registered in December of any previous year was 3.977, in 1861, and the lowest was 0.032, in 1897.

## THURSDAY, JANUARY 5, 1905.

### THE YEAR'S RAINFALL

The accompanying table gives the yearly rainfall at all the telegraph stations in the State of South Australia, and a comparison column is added showing the average fall at each station up to the end of 1903. It is evident from these figures that outside the tropics the year has not been marked by excess rainfall. In the tropics, down the overland telegraph line as far south as Belknap, all stations with the single exception of Charlotte Waters show a wet year. At Daly Waters (45.95), Barrow Creek (38.86), Oodnadatta (8.92), Hergott Springs (10.06), and Farina (14.44) it is the wettest year in their records.

In the more settled districts, taking from Blinman southwards, and between the east and west boundaries of the State, there are in the table 165 stations reporting; but of these 42 had an average year, the totals being within an inch of the normal fall; 27 show an excess fall of an inch or more above the average, and 86 show a deficiency of an inch or more. Stations in excess were Wilson, Port Pirie, Crystal Brook, Booleroo, Port Wakefield, Moonta, Ardrossan, Curramulka, Eucla, and places between Magill and Yankalilla, the greatest excess being at Clarendon, where the fall was nearly 8 inches above normal. The fall was gene-

ally short. In the lower ranges and the eastern part of the southern ranges and the Murray Valley, through the south-east, the deficiency being greatest over Counties Stanley, Burra, and Eyre, where Clare had only 17.48 (average 24.21), Saddleworth 13.74 (average 20.11), Burra 12.36 (average 17.71), and Eudunda 12.14 (average 16.65). Over the settled areas the first two months of the year were characterized by cool weather and good rains, and were followed by a cool, dry March. The summer season, which closed with March, was remarkably cool, and had more than normal rainfall, especially through the north. Autumn months (April and May) were warm, but the rainfall deficient, especially in the north. Of the three winter months (June, July, and August) only July had good and general rains. The early spring was probably the driest on record in September, but splendid general opportune rains in October saved the harvest from the failure which threatened owing to the dry August and September. The closing months of the year (November and December) were dry in the agricultural areas, but some useful and heavy pastoral rains fell in December over the far north, between the south end of Lake Eyre and Hawker, and passed in a south-easterly direction over the upper Murray Valley.

Average Annual Rain for 1901.

| NORTHERN TERRITORY— |       |       |
|---------------------|-------|-------|
| Port Darwin         | 61.90 | 76.18 |
| Brock Creek         | 49.97 | 73.99 |
| Burrundie           | 45.60 | 65.13 |
| Pine Creek          | 44.71 | 68.80 |
| River Katherine     | 39.80 | 58.27 |
| Daly Waters         | 37.15 | 45.95 |
| Powell's Creek      | 35.62 | 33.92 |
| Tennant's Creek     | 15.21 | 20.81 |
| Barrow Creek        | 12.06 | 38.86 |

| FAR NORTH—        |       |       |
|-------------------|-------|-------|
| Alice Springs     | 10.73 | 13.29 |
| Charlotte Waters  | 5.59  | 3.78  |
| Oodnadatta        | 4.39  | 8.92  |
| Warrina           | 5.17  | 10.77 |
| William Creek     | 5.02  | 10.27 |
| Wurtli Springs    | 4.66  | 11.53 |
| Hergott           | 5.55  | 10.06 |
| Farina            | 6.10  | 14.44 |
| Leigh's Creek     | 8.34  | 9.76  |
| Belknap           | 0.94  | 11.86 |
| Blinman           | 13.03 | 11.64 |
| Hawker            | 11.70 | 12.30 |
| Craddock          | 10.39 | 10.27 |
| Wilson            | 11.23 | 13.14 |
| Gordon            | 8.50  | 9.07  |
| Quorn             | 13.22 | 13.09 |
| Port Augusta      | 9.10  | 9.85  |
| Port Augusta West | 9.02  | 9.01  |
| Yarda             | 10.19 | 10.57 |

| NORTHERN AREAS—WESTERN— |       |       |
|-------------------------|-------|-------|
| Port Germein            | 12.03 | 11.59 |
| Port Pirie              | 12.40 | 14.29 |
| Crystal Brook           | 14.61 | 16.76 |
| Port Broughton          | 13.85 | 12.79 |
| Bute                    | 14.60 | 16.13 |

| CENTRAL—        |       |       |
|-----------------|-------|-------|
| Hammond         | 10.70 | 9.73  |
| Bruce           | 8.82  | 8.75  |
| Wilmington      | 17.49 | 14.69 |
| Willowie        | 12.82 | 11.09 |
| Melrose         | 22.64 | 19.29 |
| Booleroo Centre | 15.40 | 17.01 |
| Wirrabara       | 18.38 | 17.76 |
| Appila          | 14.56 | 14.15 |
| Laura           | 17.31 | 17.31 |
| Caltowie        | 17.06 | 14.55 |
| Jamestown       | 16.93 | 15.44 |
| Gladstone       | 15.59 | 16.02 |
| Georgetown      | 17.76 | 17.59 |
| Narriady        | 16.53 | 17.67 |
| Gulnare         | —     | 18.82 |
| Redhill         | 15.20 | 15.29 |
| Yacka           | 14.92 | 13.64 |
| Spalding        | —     | 15.51 |
| Koolunga        | 15.23 | 15.77 |

| EASTERN—    |       |       |
|-------------|-------|-------|
| Carrieton   | 11.56 | 13.41 |
| Euella      | 12.98 | 13.51 |
| Johnburg    | 9.48  | 10.65 |
| Orroroo     | 13.50 | 10.85 |
| Blackrock   | 11.94 | 10.98 |
| Petersburg  | 12.70 | 11.56 |
| Yongala     | 13.52 | 13.54 |
| Terowie     | 13.35 | 13.19 |
| Yarowie     | 13.34 | 11.10 |
| Hallett     | 16.40 | 13.02 |
| Mount Bryan | 15.73 | 12.77 |
| Burra       | 17.71 | 12.26 |

| CENTRAL AREAS—  |       |       |
|-----------------|-------|-------|
| Snowtown        | 15.12 | 15.57 |
| Brinkworth      | 14.28 | 14.21 |
| Blyth           | 15.78 | 12.55 |
| Clare           | 24.21 | 17.48 |
| Farrell's Flat  | 18.81 | 13.53 |
| Mintaro Central | 21.75 | 15.68 |
| Watervale       | 27.24 | 19.40 |
| Auburn          | 21.00 | 17.03 |
| Manoora         | 18.07 | 18.00 |
| Woolton         | 18.29 | 13.33 |
| Balaklava       | 15.73 | 13.72 |
| Port Wakefield  | 12.53 | 14.70 |

| BAROSSA RANGES— |       |       |
|-----------------|-------|-------|
| Saddleworth     | 20.11 | 13.74 |
| Marrabel        | 18.95 | 14.21 |
| Riverton        | 20.44 | 15.97 |
| Tarlee          | 17.49 | 14.15 |
| Stockport       | 16.18 | 13.67 |
| Hamley Bridge   | 16.42 | 14.77 |
| Kapunda         | 19.66 | 15.87 |
| Freeling        | 17.79 | 15.40 |
| Greenock        | 21.03 | 15.52 |
| Stockwell       | 20.35 | 16.72 |
| Nuriootpa       | 21.22 | 17.27 |
| Angaston        | 21.55 | 17.48 |
| Tanunda         | 21.73 | 17.48 |
| Lyndoch         | 22.27 | 17.48 |



Register 1905  
Rainfall 1904 & Capital

| ADELAIDE PLAINS—            |       |       |
|-----------------------------|-------|-------|
| Mallala                     | 16.51 | 15.43 |
| Roseworthy                  | 17.26 | 16.03 |
| Gawler                      | 19.04 | 19.33 |
| Smithfield                  | 15.14 | 16.22 |
| Two Wells                   | 16.48 | 13.91 |
| Virginia                    | 17.26 | 14.82 |
| Salisbury                   | 18.11 | 18.09 |
| Tentree Gully               | 26.81 | 26.46 |
| North Adelaide              | 19.68 | 21.51 |
| Adelaide                    | 20.21 | 20.31 |
| Brighton                    | 16.54 | 17.71 |
| Glencig                     | 16.95 | 17.33 |
| Magill                      | 22.74 | 26.57 |
| Mitcham                     | 22.65 | 24.35 |
| Belair (Kalyra)             | —     | 27.89 |
| WEST OF MOUNT LOFTY RANGES— |       |       |
| Craigh                      | 44.84 | 45.20 |
| Uraidla                     | 41.57 | 47.40 |
| Clarendon                   | 32.84 | 40.71 |
| Meredith Vale               | 22.57 | 21.99 |
| Noarlunga                   | 19.46 | 20.59 |
| Willunga                    | 25.39 | 26.09 |
| Aldinga                     | 18.13 | 22.03 |
| Normanville                 | 19.99 | 22.95 |
| Yankalilla                  | 19.58 | 26.22 |
| Cape Jervis                 | 5.98  | 13.22 |
| EAST AND MURRAY FLATS—      |       |       |
| Euclunda                    | 16.65 | 12.14 |
| Tiluro                      | 19.17 | 16.15 |
| Palmer                      | —     | 9.83  |
| Mount Pleasant              | 27.04 | 20.67 |
| Blumberg                    | 29.61 | 24.84 |
| Gumeraacha                  | 32.83 | 29.88 |
| Lobethal                    | 35.31 | 34.55 |
| Woodside                    | 30.83 | 29.01 |
| Hahndorf                    | 35.36 | 27.64 |
| Nairne                      | 25.58 | 23.70 |
| Mount Barker                | 20.89 | 29.53 |
| Echunga                     | 31.84 | 30.73 |
| Maclefield                  | 30.36 | 27.03 |
| Meadows                     | 34.77 | 32.78 |
| Strathalbyn                 | 18.84 | 14.78 |
| Callington                  | 15.53 | 13.04 |
| Langborne's Bridge          | 15.45 | 11.79 |
| Milang                      | 16.47 | 14.06 |
| YORKE'S PENINSULA—          |       |       |
| Walleroo                    | 13.47 | 13.11 |
| Kadina                      | 15.54 | 14.59 |
| Moonta                      | 14.75 | 15.08 |
| Green's Plains              | 14.85 | 15.74 |
| Maitland                    | 19.74 | 18.65 |
| Ardrossan                   | 13.42 | 15.44 |
| Port Victoria               | 14.76 | 13.54 |
| Curramulka                  | 17.85 | 19.67 |
| Minlaton                    | 17.26 | 15.70 |
| Stansbury                   | 16.62 | 13.91 |
| Warooka                     | 17.38 | 16.31 |
| Yorketown                   | 17.31 | 15.86 |
| Edithburgh                  | 18.24 | 13.63 |
| WEST COAST—                 |       |       |
| Eucia                       | 10.29 | 13.51 |
| Fowler's Bay                | 12.08 | 14.81 |
| Streaky Bay                 | 15.32 | 12.07 |
| Port Elliot                 | 16.07 | 14.49 |
| Port Lincoln                | 19.94 | 16.74 |
| Cowell (Franklin Harbour)   | 11.52 | 9.13  |
| Point Lowly                 | —     | 10.57 |
| SOUTH COAST—                |       |       |
| Cape Borda                  | 24.56 | 22.88 |
| Queenscliffe                | 18.23 | 16.47 |
| Cape Willoughby             | 18.87 | 17.59 |
| Victor Harbour              | 22.02 | 26.31 |
| Port Elliot                 | 20.38 | 18.30 |
| Goolwa                      | 17.30 | 16.88 |
| SOUTH-EAST—                 |       |       |
| Meringie                    | 18.74 | 17.84 |
| Kingston                    | 24.18 | 21.78 |
| Pobe                        | 24.45 | 24.20 |
| Beachport                   | 26.62 | 27.62 |
| Cape Northumberland         | 26.41 | 22.92 |
| Coomalpyne                  | 17.65 | 13.97 |
| Exeterstown                 | 19.79 | 18.68 |
| Wolsieley                   | 17.47 | 14.36 |
| Frances                     | 20.28 | 17.98 |
| Narracoorte                 | 22.21 | 19.39 |
| Lucindale                   | 22.57 | 19.90 |
| Fenola                      | 26.78 | 22.25 |
| Millicent                   | 28.74 | 26.36 |
| Mount Gambier               | 31.70 | 29.55 |
| RIVER DISTRICTS—            |       |       |
| Wellington                  | 15.08 | 13.26 |
| Murray Bridge               | 13.99 | 11.02 |
| Mannum                      | 11.66 | 8.24  |
| Blanchetown                 | 11.15 | 7.15  |
| Morgan                      | 9.05  | 6.81  |
| Overland Corner             | 11.20 | 8.53  |
| Renmark                     | 11.06 | 8.64  |
| Tareena, N.S.W.             | 10.31 | 6.95  |
| Wentworth, N.S.W.           | 11.74 | 12.96 |
| NORTH-EAST—                 |       |       |
| Wamkarings                  | 7.11  | 7.68  |
| Yunta                       | 8.08  | 10.07 |
| Mannahill                   | 8.22  | 8.26  |
| Cockburn                    | 7.72  | 8.13  |
| Broken Hill, N.S.W.         | 8.71  | 7.69  |

For Statistics of  
 Rainfall see  
 also such  
 -two places



## AUSTRALIAN SCULLING.

### WORLD'S CHAMPIONSHIP RACES.

A RETROSPECT.

[By Cambridge.]

In the year 1863 Australia for the first time looked up and took a hand in deciding the contest for the title of champion sculler of the world. Rowing seems to have been a heritage exclusively of Britain and Britons since the days when the old Vikings ravaged the coasts of the tin islands. If peoples of other tongues hold rowing and sculling races they are remarkably silent about them, and they evidently prefer to leave the field of prowess in rowing, as in cricket, to the sons of the Anglo-Saxon race. While Britain possesses and nourishes this and kindred sports as a national right and a national training, there is no need to look far for the broadmindedness and strength of her great intellects, the manliness of her men, and the physical development of her coming generations. The love of her sons for sports and physical skill does more than broaden their chests and tighten their muscles. It broadens their minds and tightens their grasp of affairs. It gives them judgment and capacity to look out on things, and stay. It gives them ability among their fellows and command among outsiders. It fits them for life, and makes for a living with clean muscle and rejoicing. And no sport does this more than rowing. The skill required for and the benefits acquired from it have raised its status in the eyes of men since the days when it was slaves' work in the galleys, and over no branch of the great British family has rowing exercised a greater fascination than it has over the sportloving and sportsmanlike Australian.

—Early Aspirants.—

No Australian sculler mentions the name of R. A. W. ("Old Dick") Green without doffing his hat. Green started rowing when he was 14 years old. He learned the game young, and thrived. In 1858, when he was only 22, he was matched for £400 a side against Candlish, an English sculler of some renown. The race—the first of a long series of its kind to be rowed on the Parramatta River—resulted in a victory for the young Australian. Green was never a world's champion, but he was the first Australian sculler to contest the title. That was in 1863. He had to row on the Thames, and not being exactly a millionaire he shipped as a carpenter's mate with £10 in his pocket. For three months he was stranded in London waiting impatiently for the £200 stake money to arrive from Australia. It came at last, and the Australian and Chambers—then champion of the world—met on the Thames on June 16 in that year. The fine races he had rowed in his native waters, and his skill as an oarsman, inspired the highest hopes of the Australians in Green, and they watched the race with great excitement, but they were disappointed. Green led Chambers most of the way, but the champion found his opportunity, and won with a spurt. Almost immediately there was a rush of Australian oarsmen to prominence. In the later sixties E. Trickett and Rush gave signs in their youth of considerable ability. In 1870 W. Hickey beat Rush in outriggers for £400 and the championship on the Parramatta River. In light skiffs, for £200, Rush turned the tables a month or two later. Rush was determined to be champion of Australia, and in 1873 he beat W. Hickey for the title; but because some people said the race was thrown away Rush arranged a race for £200 and the championship. Besides Rush the competitors were E. Trickett, Elias Laycock, W. Hickey, R. Green, and S. Newby. The distance was over 3½ miles, and Rush won by 18 boat lengths in 19m. 42s. Trickett was second and Laycock third. This was on October 7, 1874.

looked further afield, and in 1876 Trickett left Australia for England, bent on racing Sadler for the championship of the world. Englishmen in the home land, evidently remembering Green's defeat, were heavy backers against the Australian, and Sadler was favourite at odds of 3 to 1 on. The cheering on the Thames, though great, when Trickett won by six lengths was nothing to the minimal enthusiasm on the new champion's return to Sydney. A Roman triumphal march was nothing to it. The crowd went frantic with patriotic protestation. A coach and four was waiting to drive the victorious Australian to the congratulatory welcome of the city at Pynch's Hotel, but the people withdrew the horses, and themselves dragged the coach through the streets. But Trickett had to bestir himself to keep his new title. First Rush and then Laycock challenged him. He beat these two. Then Edward Hanlan, the Canadian, came on the scene. He met Trickett and Laycock in England on the Thames, and defeated each in turn. In 1882 Trickett again tried in the English water against the Canadian, but Hanlan ran rings round him. Then Hanlan went to Sydney. Here he again worsted Laycock in 1884 on the Nepean River. But he met his match in a big muscular Australian—a blacksmith—who, while Trickett and Laycock were in England, had made himself champion sculler in Australia.

—William Beach.—

The great race was rowed on August 16, 1884, for the championship of the world and £1,000 a side. It is recorded that on the morning of the race Beach, while waiting on the sands for his opponent, lay down and fell asleep. His trainer awaked him as the steamers approached. As the rivals prepared to start Beach removed his singlet and threw it into the water. Hanlan laughed, and said, "Why take your shirt off? You may want it." Beach replied, "I'll make you take your shirt off, Hanlan, before I have done with you. You won't have time for monkey tricks to-day." The Australian won after a tremendous struggle in 20m. 28½s, a record for the Parramatta, that was not eclipsed until Towns beat Stanbury on that course in 1906. In the next year (1885) Beach again defeated Hanlan. In 1886, on the Thames, he met Jake Gaudaur (the American champion), and won a match for the championship and £1,000. This was one of the most remarkable sculling races ever witnessed. Gaudaur rowed with such speed that he completely exhausted Beach, who had to stop and rest on his oars. He had given the race up, but the people called out, "Look at Gaudaur." His opponent, too, was completely knocked out. Beach, refreshed by his temporary rest, rowed on, passed Gaudaur, and stopped again. By the time the Canadian caught him Beach was again refreshed. He repeated these tactics, and finally won by three lengths. The Australian beat Hanlan again in 1887, and then retired, after having contested the world's championship no fewer than seven times without defeat.

—Later Champions.—

Kemp succeeded Beach, but was deposed by Searle. The latter, a brilliant oarsman, was well on his way to a wonderful record in the aquatic world, when he died of typhoid fever on his way home from England. For another year Kemp retained the title of world's champion; but it then fell to McLean, whom, however, Stanbury promptly deposed. Stanbury first became famous in sculling when he met Searle on the Parramatta in the latter eighties, and was beaten only after a tremendous struggle. When Searle died, and Kemp, by seniority, reclaimed the title, Stanbury could probably have beaten him for it; but he had to wait on his elders for the honour, and it came to him when in 1891 he met McLean, who had defeated the veteran Kemp. O'Connor, of Canada, came out to try a second time for the championship, but Stanbury beat him easily. The latter also met and vanquished T. Sullivan, of New Zealand (now of England), and C. R. Harding (then champion of England). Then Jake Gaudaur reappeared while Stanbury was sculling Harding on the Thames, and defeated the champion in the English water in the same year (1896). George Towns was the next name added to the scroll, when at Rat Portage, Ontario, he won from Gaudaur in 1901. For three years after this Towns enjoyed his reputation undisturbed. Then, in 1904, Tresdler, another Australian, disputed his right to the title, and Towns beat him on the Parramatta. Since that year Towns and James Stanbury have rowed twice for the sculling championship, which Stanbury won in 1905. Towns, however, recovered his laurels in the following year. Now another Canadian, Durnan, is, after months of negotiation and practice, in Australia to decide the championship with Towns, and this race, which has set the rowing world agog and reawakened

<http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article58130754>

1907 'AUSTRALIAN SCULLING', The Register (Adelaide, SA : 1901 - 1929), 2 March, p. 5



Bright leaved shrub next to Jacaranda Schomburgk says is  
 "Lagerstroemia Requienii". There are several kinds of  
 Lagerstroemias.

2.9. Stuckey calculates as follows

The comparative values of land ~~set~~ at 20/- cash or  
 20/- thus 2/- down if a year for 18 years are ~~no~~  
 if you take money @ 3% 20/- against 15/9?  
 " " " " @ 5% 20/- " 13/8  
 and so on the difference increasing according to the  
 rate of interest

Thus 6/pt 12/10 7/pt 12/1 8/pt 11/4 9/pt 10/9 10/pt 10/2

The price paid for land & the Cash buyer  
 and the Credit on a comparison taking 20/-  
 per acre as the basis

| at 2 pch | as 20/- sub<br>for 20 years | 2/- 20/- per<br>year of 20 years | advantage the<br>credit buyer<br>has over the cash buyer |
|----------|-----------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------|
| 4 -      | 36/1                        | 27/-                             | 9/1                                                      |
| 5 -      | 43/10                       | 30/-                             | 13/10                                                    |
| 6 -      | 53/1                        | 33/5                             | 15/8                                                     |
| 7 -      | 64/2                        | 37/4                             | 20/10                                                    |
| 8 -      | 77/5                        | 41/9                             | 25/8                                                     |
| 9 -      | 93/2                        | 46/9                             | 30/5                                                     |
| 10       | 112/-                       | 52/6                             | 35/6                                                     |
|          | 134/6                       | 59/-                             | 40/6                                                     |

From the above it will be seen that at 8 pch  
 the overall value of money here the credit  
 buyer as compared with the cash buyer gets his land  
 for nothing and 26/5 per acre in addition

to a 5 pch  
 the whole price  
 except 4/-  
 which on a  
 comparison  
 with the  
 cash buyer  
 is the price  
 the credit man  
 pays for the  
 ground 20/-

Syndicates. Daulobin D  
 auldana A  
 Adelaide Mining Co M  
 Willmore Co W  
 Rosefield R  
 Renwick R  
 Wrebrace W  
 Hanson H  
 Highbury H



[illegible]



21st Jan. 1888.

|               |      |
|---------------|------|
| J. L. Lloyd   | 600  |
| W. L. Chapman | 600  |
| G. Ray        | 400  |
| Joseph Howard | 400  |
| W. M. Smith   | 400  |
| H. Hardy      | 300  |
| Webb          | 250  |
| Todd          | 200  |
| Blund         | 200  |
| Payler        | 100  |
| Wesent        | 100  |
| Simpson       | 100  |
| Harris        | 60   |
| Twille        | 40   |
| Patrick       | 26   |
| MacMann       | 25   |
| Town office   | 3801 |

|            |             |
|------------|-------------|
| H. Neill   | 600         |
| Standfield | 300         |
| Lamb       | 200         |
| Evans      | 160         |
| Bleechmore | 150         |
| Angel      | 26          |
| Simpson    | 26          |
|            | <u>1442</u> |

|        |             |
|--------|-------------|
|        | 5244        |
| Archer | 600         |
| Wesley | 400         |
| Sabine | 120         |
| Payler | 80          |
|        | <u>6444</u> |

Feb 1st 1888

|          |     |             |              |
|----------|-----|-------------|--------------|
| Raynell  | 950 | Town office | 8421         |
| Chapman  | 750 |             |              |
| Ray      | 700 | Standfield  | 400          |
| Cooper   | 700 | Lamb        | 250          |
| Lloyd    | 600 | Chomethy    | 200          |
| Howard   | 400 | Evans       | 190          |
| Bakerell | 375 | Bleechmore  | 160          |
| Crispe   | 325 | Watts       | 156          |
| Hardy    | 325 | Sulloch     | 65           |
| Webb     | 275 | Angel       | 60           |
| Gordon   | 250 | 2 Boys      | 52           |
| Todd     | 225 |             | <u>£9954</u> |

|            |             |
|------------|-------------|
| Van Nida   | 200         |
| Perash     | 200         |
| Thomas     | 180         |
| White      | 175         |
| Chapman    | 150         |
| Simpson    | 150         |
| Payler     | 150         |
| Davis      | 125         |
| Ellershaw  | 115         |
| Smith      | 110         |
| Pearson    | 100         |
| Dow        | 80          |
| Fisher     | 70          |
| Patrick    | 50          |
| Laffer     | 50          |
| Shann      | 52          |
| Hosier     | 70          |
| Young      | 70          |
| Taylor     | 50          |
| Lathlean   | 39          |
| R. & Bagot | 300         |
| McLaren    | 250         |
|            | <u>8421</u> |

occasional  
wool gins  
clips 11 weekly

Store men  
8.12/ weekly

Prop Stock Office  
20/ weekly

Telegraphs &  
other boys  
£ 4 weekly

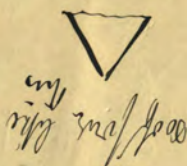
Gelson Temporary  
50/-

MacMann 55/-

of the above  
16.7/- a week may  
be considered fixed

13.10/- a week  
Temporary





Rob

Stable things from sterpethy  
2 stall collars with chains & balls

3 rubber chairs - 1 water proof apron

2 pairs 1 fork 1 knife 2 sets band ages

2 Saddles 2 <sup>saddle</sup>bridles - <sup>saddle</sup>snaffle bit - -

18 spoke wheels, 1 each axle 2 Compo 1 vessel 1 Dairy - water 1 body bush 1 call crab

2 chamber 2 sponges

Tony Barron further in come  
Trustees 1st and 2nd  
Mallard and Bonds.

Letter to help T.P.

Salary & Show

He can't do

Wallace's Mountain

Brotherly Presbiter

1889. 1890

1200

206

300

100

104

100

12004

1892

600 Bilder.

500 ииоѣ

Oct 2nd / 500 wno  
 10000 / 500 wno  
 500 wno

anemia 500 ml  
10000 Nov/92 500 ml

400 Sales

400 Salary

2580

Hollys many mothers gifts for Kent tree

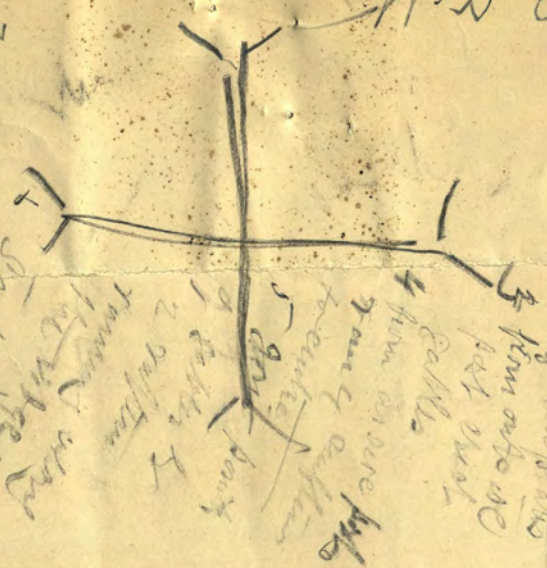
*H. M. Stanley, the African Explorer.* By Arthur Montefiore. (S. W. Partridge).—H. M. Stanley is an Englishman, or, to speak more accurately, a Welshman (his real name is John Rollant), born at Denbigh, and educated in the workhouse school of St. Asaph, from which he ran away when he was fifteen. He spent a few months as a pupil-teacher in a cousin's school; emigrated to America, and there found employment with a merchant of the name of Stanley, who adopted him, but from whom he ultimately got nothing but his name. This was at New Orleans. Hence his enlistment in the Confederate Army. He was taken prisoner at Pittsburg, escaped, returned to England, and then coming back to the States, enlisted in the Federal Navy, obtaining his commission for an act of daring in the capture of a Confederate steamer. Various adventures followed, among them a share in the Abyssinian Campaign. At last, in 1869, came the call to the work of his life,—African exploration. James Gordon Bennett sent him to find Livingstone. The life of this extraordinary man will be found in a convenient shape in Mr. Montefiore's volume.



to center  
 top of - and from  
 state  
 and in all

radius and from  
 radius

2 radius from each  
 other as in fig of ball  
 8 inches in diam



Shells in the water  
 Small shells in the water  
 8 inches in diam

1 Set up post

2 Small shells

3 Small shells

4 Small shells

5 Small shells

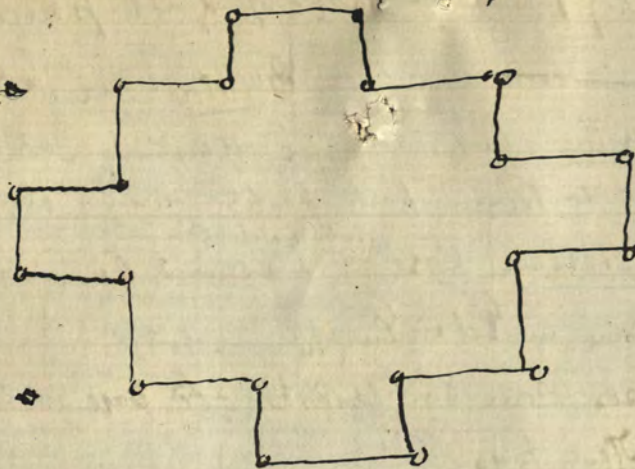
6 Small shells

7 Small shells

8 Small shells



# Summer House at Knapp Castle



Pottus list

Stable things from sheepby

2 Stall collars with chains & balls

3 rack chains - 1 water proof apron

2 pairs 1 bark 1 brush 2 sets bandages

2 Saddles 2 <sup>sable</sup>bridles - 2 <sup>spare</sup>snaffle bit - 1

18 spoke wheels 1 carriage 2 Comps 1 vessel 1 Dandy 1 water 1 body brush 1 carriage brush

2 chamions 2 sponges

Tom Bamforth in come  
Trustee 1st annuity & other  
Mallanance Bonds.

Extra to help T.P.

Salary to Sher

decent to

Wallace or Mounter

Brotherly present

1889. 1890

1250

200

300

100

104

100

12004

1892

600 Gillingham

500 Wrocks

10000 1/2 500 int

any balance

10000 Nov/92 500 int

400 Salary

2500

Mallory many motherly gifts for rent tree

H. M. Stanley, the African Explorer. By Arthur Montefiore. (S. W. Partridge.)—H. M. Stanley is an Englishman, or, to speak more accurately, a Welshman (his real name is John Rollant), born at Denbigh; and educated in the workhouse school of St. Asaph, from which he ran away when he was fifteen. He spent a few months as a pupil-teacher in a cousin's school; emigrated to America, and there found employment with a merchant of the name of Stanley, who adopted him, but from whom he ultimately got nothing but his name. This was at New Orleans. Hence his enlistment in the Confederate Army. He was taken prisoner at Pittsburg, escaped, returned to England, and then coming back to the States, enlisted in the Federal Navy, obtaining his commission for an act of daring in the capture of a Confederate steamer. Various adventures followed, among them a share in the Abyssinian Campaign. At last, in 1869, came the call to the work of his life,—African exploration. James Gordon Bennett sent him to find Livingstone. The life of this extraordinary man will be found in a convenient shape in Mr. Montefiore's volume.



January 1. 1891 Abstract of Shipments

Hohen ~~St. Louis~~ ~~St. Louis~~ Steamer the Delft Case <sup>vat</sup> arrived June 24 1890  
" 6 Cases Berlin things shipped Hamburg <sup>vat</sup> arrived 17 July 1890  
Plans & additions to Torrens park posted May 2 1890  
" Lamorna The Amsterdam Case <sup>sent to P. & Q. March 25th</sup> arrived June 27. 1890  
" Burns in Edinburgh sent to T.P.  
" 4 Cases from St. Louis <sup>sent to P. & Q. March 25th</sup> See page 50 little note book  
Beltana 1 case Hens toys.  
1 - Steel Steeple Lucerne  
Gulf of Mexico Wall paper from Morris & Co.  
Torrens 5 Cases from Tighnawath See page 54 note book  
Tekoa S.S. 1 Case Benson lamps. 5 Cases 5 bundles Morris & Co.  
1 - Jeffrey's guns. 4 Casks 1 Case Powell's glass  
14 - McKay & Christolm 1 Fergus Photos  
<sup>sent to P. & Q. March 25th</sup> 1 - Heel's Bedstead 1 Case Liberty Qu  
Lake Superior 1 case Scott's linen 1 case Benham's Kettles 3 Marshall's <sup>cooking</sup>  
ashmore Kent Horn Spars Cham cylinders

March 22nd

1891.

into F & S checked as lumps from Ballarat and  
Delivered either at at at at the park the following  
the 33 packages as per into To list 1 case Seneca hat  
case Calumet case Rogers case wool's balls. 3 gladstone bags  
1 Joanna Aligator 1 Set bag. 1 Flat bag's box 1 Tin box cups  
1 sail thin in bag 1 Tea Basket 2 Swags & bechairs  
and I have still to be care of the shipment of  
Morris two carpets ordered of Steamer  
netting for spatons  
" Wool ochre goods  
Wool Horn pictures  
Edwards Roberts old furniture

Big Horn lenses. It's conical case etc

Baker with drawings & models - in chamber

See opposite  
page



"REGISTER" SHARE-LIST.—Nov. 15.

| Company.        | No. of Shares. | Each. | Paid or Cap. | Last Sales. | Date.   |
|-----------------|----------------|-------|--------------|-------------|---------|
| <b>BANKS.</b>   |                |       |              |             |         |
| Adelaide (L.)   | 100,000        | £ 5   | £ s. 4       | £ s. 4 12   | Nov. 7  |
| Commercial (A.) | 300,000        | 10    | 4 0          | 11 14       | Nov. 14 |
| Federal         | 100,000        | 5     | 2 10         | 3 12        | Nov. 11 |
| National        | 250,000        | 5     | 4 8          | 10 8        | Oct. 22 |
| Royal of Austr. | 150,000        | 5     | 2 0          | 2 4         | Nov. 14 |

|                          |         |   |      |       |         |
|--------------------------|---------|---|------|-------|---------|
| <b>COPPER.</b>           |         |   |      |       |         |
| Burra Burra              | 12,320  | 5 | 5 0  | 1 0   | Aug. 16 |
| Hamley (L.)              | 26,000  | 1 | 1 0  | 1 3   | Nov. 7  |
| Mutooroo C.              | 20,000  | 1 | 0 10 | 0 9   | Nov. 3  |
| New P. Alfred            | 30,000  | 1 | 0 15 | 0 11  | Oct. 30 |
| North Mu-C               | 25,000  | 1 | 0 11 | 0 4   | Aug. 16 |
| toorooo P.               | 25,000  | 1 | 0 15 | 0 2   | Oct. 30 |
| S.A. Mining and Smelting | 50,000  | 1 | 1 0  | 0 5   | Aug. 5  |
| Wallaroo & Mta           | 160,000 | 2 | 2 0  | 1 12  | Nov. 13 |
| Do. do., R.              | 40,000  | 1 | 0 6  | 0 0   | Oct. 3  |
| W. M'tooroo P.           | 25,000  | 1 | 1 0  | 0 0   | Oct. 3  |
| Warra Warra              | 8,200   | 1 | 0 10 | 0 10  | Aug. 19 |
| Wheal Ellen              | 2,500   | 1 | 25 0 | 27 10 | Aug. 19 |
| Whl Turner C.            | 30,000  | 1 | 0 1  | 0 1   | Nov. 14 |

|                          |           |   |      |      |          |
|--------------------------|-----------|---|------|------|----------|
| <b>GOLD AND DIAMOND.</b> |           |   |      |      |          |
| Baker's Creek            | 100,000   | 1 | 0 17 | 1 4  | Nov. 14  |
| Do. North C.             | 30,000    | 1 | 0 11 | 0 11 | Aug. 15  |
| Do. North P.             | 30,000    | 1 | 1 0  | 0 6  | Aug. 7   |
| Do. South C.             | 20,000    | 1 | 0 8  | 0 1  | May 30   |
| Do. South P.             | 25,000    | 1 | 0 10 | 0 6  | Jan. 30  |
| Do., Extd. C.            | 30,000    | 1 | 0 5  | 0 5  | Oct. 22  |
| Do. do. S.               | 80,000    | 1 | 0 15 | 0 5  | Oct. 22  |
| Butcher's C.             | 75,000    | 1 | 0 18 | 0 0  | July 20  |
| Reef P.                  | 25,000    | 1 | 1 0  | 0 1  | July 31  |
| E. Almas P.              | 15,000    | 1 | 0 5  | 0 0  | July 31  |
| East Mexican             | 10,000    | 1 | 0 10 | 0 0  | July 31  |
| Eleanor                  | 24,000    | 1 | 0 17 | 1 14 | July 3   |
| Enmore C.                | 100,000   | 1 | 0 18 | 0 2  | Oct. 20  |
| Enmore P.                | 73,000    | 1 | 0 15 | 0 3  | Mar. 20  |
| Consol. P.               | 97,000    | 1 | 1 0  | 0 12 | June 6   |
| Enterprise Exc.          | 85,000    | 1 | 0 5  | 0 0  | Aug. 15  |
| Extended                 | 100,000   | 1 | 0 10 | 0 0  | Nov. 15  |
| Fraser                   | 50,000    | 1 | 0 10 | 0 0  | Nov. 13  |
| Fraser, S.               | 30,000    | 1 | 0 11 | 0 0  | Nov. 13  |
| Hydraulics C.            | 50,000    | 1 | 0 10 | 0 10 | Nov. 15  |
| M. P. R. P.              | 15,000    | 1 | 0 15 | 0 0  | Sept. 11 |
| My Alice                 | 10,000    | 1 | 1 0  | 0 3  | Oct. 15  |
| My Mary                  | 30,000    | 1 | 0 18 | 0 3  | Sept. 6  |
| My Mexican               | 19,000    | 1 | 0 16 | 0 13 | June 17  |
| My Car-C.                | 4,000     | 1 | 0 17 | 0 11 | Dec. 20  |
| My Car-C.                | 20,000    | 1 | 0 17 | 0 2  | Dec. 20  |
| My Moor                  | 100,000   | 1 | 0 17 | 0 0  | Nov. 23  |
| My Morgan                | 1,000,000 | 1 | 0 17 | 0 2  | Oct. 8   |
| My Alma V.               | 25,000    | 1 | 0 10 | 1 12 | Oct. 17  |
| My Crystal               | 15,000    | 1 | 0 10 | 1 12 | Oct. 17  |
| My N. L. Glanmire        | 10,000    | 1 | 0 10 | 0 4  | Nov. 14  |
| My Min-C.                | 28,000    | 1 | 0 13 | 0 1  | Nov. 15  |
| My Gary                  | 14,000    | 1 | 0 10 | 0 1  | Nov. 12  |
| My Peel River            | 90,000    | 1 | 0 15 | 0 0  | Nov. 10  |
| My Reedy Crek            | 30,000    | 1 | 0 0  | 0 4  | Jan. 1   |
| My R. Charlie            | 24,900    | 1 | 0 3  | 0 0  | May 1    |
| My S.A. Sluicing         | 36,000    | 1 | 0 3  | 0 1  | May 1    |
| My Sunlight              | 1,020     | 1 | 1 0  | 1 0  | Dec. 12  |
| My West Alma             | 10,000    | 1 | 0 6  | 0 12 | Nov. 1   |
| My Wh. Fortune           | 60,000    | 1 | 1 0  | 1 0  | Nov. 1   |
| My West Alma C.          | 20,000    | 1 | 0 5  | 0 0  | July 3   |
| My Wh. Fortune           | 600       | 5 | 5 0  | 3 5  | June 24  |
| My West Alma C.          | 20,000    | 1 | 0 5  | 0 0  | June 24  |

|                   |         |    |      |      |         |
|-------------------|---------|----|------|------|---------|
| <b>INSURANCE.</b> |         |    |      |      |         |
| Fire, Col. Mut.   | 100,000 | 1  | 0 5  | 0 4  | Aug. 2  |
| Do. S.A., new     | 50,000  | 10 | 0 5  | 0 6  | Nov. 15 |
| Do. do., old      | 50,000  | 10 | 1 0  | 1 7  | Oct. 25 |
| Life, Adelaide    | 30,000  | 5  | 0 10 | 0 14 | May 24  |

|                               |        |     |       |      |         |
|-------------------------------|--------|-----|-------|------|---------|
| <b>LAND, HOUSES, MARKETS.</b> |        |     |       |      |         |
| Land, Cy. & Inv.              | 14,000 | 10  | 10 0  | 0 2  | Aug. 6  |
| Do. Hills & Inv.              | 40,000 | 1   | 1 0   | 0 2  | Aug. 6  |
| Do. Largs Bay                 | 30,000 | 2   | 2 0   | 0 4  | Aug. 1  |
| Do. do., new                  | 15,000 | 2   | 1 12  | 0 0  | Aug. 1  |
| Do. Port                      | 420    | 100 | 100 0 | 25 0 | Nov. 15 |
| Do. Mt., East-End             | 10,000 | 5   | 3 6   | 7 16 | Nov. 15 |
| Do. S.A. Company              | 14,200 | 20  | 20 0  | 55 0 | Aug. 20 |

|                               |         |   |      |       |          |
|-------------------------------|---------|---|------|-------|----------|
| <b>RAILWAYS AND TRAMWAYS.</b> |         |   |      |       |          |
| Rail, Gng. new                | 94,000  | 1 | 0 15 | 0 6   | Nov. 4   |
| Do. old                       | 94,000  | 1 | 1 0  | 0 9   | Oct. 20  |
| Do. G. & M. rd.               | 3,000   | 4 | 3 16 | 0 0   | Nov. 2   |
| Tram, Hindmarsh               | 5,063   | 3 | 1 10 | 0 11  | May 2    |
| Do. old                       | 10,000  | 3 | 3 0  | 0 11  | May 2    |
| Do. Hyde Park                 | 30,000  | 1 | 0 9  | 0 8   | Oct. 23  |
| Do. Mchm. new                 | 12,500  | 2 | 0 2  | 0 2   | June 11  |
| Do. do., old                  | 12,500  | 2 | 0 2  | 0 2   | Aug. 19  |
| Do. Parkside, n.              | 10,000  | 2 | 1 7  | 2 1   | Sept. 13 |
| Do. do., old                  | 5,000   | 2 | 2 0  | 2 1   | Sept. 10 |
| Do. Silvertown, G.            | 187,806 | 5 | 1 0  | 3 19  | Nov. 14  |
| Do. do., P.                   | 13      | 5 | 0 0  | 20 15 | Feb. 15  |
| Do. Suburban                  | 26,000  | 5 | 5 0  | 6 12  | Oct. 25  |
| Tr. & Om., Mel.               | 960,000 | 1 | 0 10 | 5 6   | Nov. 14  |

|                          |        |    |      |      |          |
|--------------------------|--------|----|------|------|----------|
| <b>SHIPPING, &amp;c.</b> |        |    |      |      |          |
| Bathing (Gl'n'g)         | 7,000  | 1  | 1 0  | 0 7  | Aug. 19  |
| Baths (Smph're)          | 2,000  | 1  | 1 0  | 0 0  | Aug. 19  |
| Canal                    | 7,500  | 5  | 5 0  | 0 0  | Aug. 19  |
| Dock                     | 15,312 | 5  | 5 0  | 2 1  | July 4   |
| River Mur-C              | 20,700 | 1  | 0 2  | 0 0  | July 4   |
| ray Nav. P.              | 9,300  | 1  | 1 0  | 0 0  | July 4   |
| Ship, P. P. & A.         | 900    | 3  | 3 0  | 2 0  | April 18 |
| Steamships, Ad.          | 450    | 10 | 1 10 | 5 7  | July 31  |
| Do. do., n.              | 1,943  | 10 | 5 10 | 2 2  | Nov. 12  |
| Do. do., n.              | 17,855 | 10 | 10 0 | 5 8  | July 8   |
| Tug                      | 16,000 | 3  | 3 10 | 0 0  | July 8   |
| Wharf, Com.              | 6,000  | 10 | 10 0 | 4 0  | July 23  |
| Wharf, Port              | 500    | 10 | 8 0  | 0 17 | May 19   |
| Wharf, Pt. Pirie         | 500    | 10 | 10 0 | 4 0  | Dec. 2   |

|                     |         |    |      |      |          |
|---------------------|---------|----|------|------|----------|
| Angus               | 48,000  | 1  | 0 6  | 0 0  | Nov. 1   |
| Aus. Br. H. Consol. | 500,000 | 1  | 1 0  | 1 5  | Nov. 1   |
| Black Prince        | 80,000  | 1  | 0 15 | 0 0  | Mar. 4   |
| Block 10            | 100,000 | 10 | 9 12 | 14 8 | Nov. 15  |
| Block 14            | 100,000 | 5  | 5 0  | 7 10 | Nov. 15  |
| Bonanza             | 80,000  | 1  | 0 10 | 0 5  | Nov. 15  |
| Bonanza Extd.       | 70,000  | 1  | 0 15 | 0 0  | Nov. 15  |
| Brisbane Blocks     | 250,000 | 1  | 0 15 | 0 0  | Nov. 11  |
| British Broken      | 240,000 | 1  | 0 15 | 0 0  | Nov. 11  |
| Do. n.i.            | 120,000 | 5  | 5 0  | 3 5  | Nov. 15  |
| Bkn. Hill, Melb.    | 800,000 | 0  | 8    | 14 1 | Nov. 15  |
| Do., London         | 160,000 | 0  | 8    | 14 0 | Nov. 15  |
| Do., td.            | 100,000 | 0  | 12   | 1 2  | Nov. 1   |
| B.H. Blocks P.      | 20,000  | 1  | 4 0  | 0 2  | Nov. 15  |
| B.H. Underlay       | 100,000 | 1  | 4 15 | 0 3  | Nov. 15  |
| Castle King P.      | 15,000  | 1  | 0 4  | 0 0  | Nov. 15  |
| Castle              | 20,000  | 1  | 1 0  | 0 3  | Feb. 26  |
| Queen U.            | 5,000   | 1  | 1 0  | 0 11 | July 13  |
| Castlerag           | 25,000  | 1  | 1 0  | 0 11 | July 13  |
| Castlerag C.        | 14,000  | 1  | 0 2  | 0 0  | July 13  |
| Extended P.         | 10,000  | 1  | 0 10 | 0 0  | July 13  |
| Catalpa             | 300     | 10 | 10 0 | 1 15 | Nov. 13  |
| Central Block       | 75,000  | 1  | 0 16 | 0 7  | Nov. 14  |
| Central             | 133,335 | 1  | 0 16 | 0 7  | Nov. 15  |
| Ditto n.i.          | 16,665  | 1  | 0 16 | 1 15 | Oct. 25  |
| City of Bro. Hill   | 600     | 3  | 3 0  | 10   | May 28   |
| Do. North           | 500     | 3  | 3 0  | 2 17 | Dec. 1   |
| Cons. Vanderbilt    | 200,000 | 1  | 0 16 | 0 2  | Nov. 15  |
| Corona (Blk C)      | 35,000  | 1  | 0 10 | 0 5  | Oct. 1   |
| 10 & 11 P.          | 25,000  | 1  | 1 5  | 0 14 | Aug. 29  |
| Day Dream (L)       | 72,000  | 1  | 1 1  | 0 0  | Oct. 13  |
| Eagle               | 30,000  | 1  | 0 16 | 0 1  | Oct. 13  |
| Eagle               | 10,000  | 1  | 0 1  | 0 1  | Sept. 19 |
| Eaglehawk C.        | 30,000  | 1  | 0 3  | 0 1  | Oct. 1   |
| Enmore C.           | 73,000  | 1  | 15 0 | 0 12 | Sept. 14 |
| Consolid P.         | 97,000  | 1  | 1 0  | 0 0  | Oct. 22  |
| Eukaby H' P.        | 130,000 | 1  | 1 0  | 0 5  | Oct. 22  |
| Fifth Ck. Cent.     | 20,000  | 1  | 0 6  | 0 4  | July 10  |
| Flora Bell (N.T.)   | 200,000 | 1  | 0 15 | 0 1  | May 28   |
| Gem                 | 100,000 | 1  | 0 15 | 0 1  | Jan. 15  |
| Gilles Glen C.      | 55,000  | 1  | 0 12 | 0 1  | Jan. 15  |
| Osmond P.           | 10,000  | 1  | 1 0  | 0 1  | Oct. 20  |
| Gipsy Girl          | 32,000  | 1  | 0 16 | 0 1  | Oct. 20  |
| Gipsy Queen         | 75,000  | 1  | 0 15 | 2 0  | Sept. 14 |
| Globe               | 50,000  | 1  | 0 18 | 0 2  | Nov. 14  |
| Juncton             | 100,000 | 1  | 0 16 | 3 16 | Nov. 15  |
| Juncton North       | 180,000 | 1  | 0 16 | 0 8  | Nov. 15  |
| Kangarilla          | 75,000  | 1  | 1 0  | 0 14 | Oct. 4   |
| Lady Brassey        | 80,000  | 1  | 0 13 | 0 0  | Jan. 7   |
| Lily                | 600     | 5  | 5 0  | 8 15 | June 26  |
| Lubra               | 100,000 | 1  | 0 10 | 0 0  | Oct. 3   |
| Maybell             | 40,000  | 1  | 0 15 | 0 2  | Nov. 15  |
| Maybell North       | 40,000  | 1  | 0 16 | 0 0  | Nov. 13  |
| Maybell South       | 40,000  | 1  | 0 15 | 0 0  | Nov. 13  |
| Mt. Lofly C.        | 820     | 5  | 3 0  | 0 7  | Oct. 4   |
| Park P.             | 500     | 5  | 5 0  | 0 0  | Oct. 4   |
| Mount Malvern       | 440     | 10 | 9 0  | 6 15 | Oct. 14  |
| New B. H.           | 80,000  | 1  | 0 17 | 1 3  | Nov. 14  |
| Extended U.         | 20,000  | 1  | 0 17 | 1 3  | Nov. 14  |
| New Ediacara        | 16,000  | 5  | 4 8  | 2 5  | Nov. 15  |
| New Eveleen         | 70,000  | 1  | 0 5  | 0 0  | Nov. 15  |
| North               | 120,000 | 1  | 0 16 | 1 9  | Nov. 15  |
| Pinnacle Amgt.      | 150,000 | 1  | 0 3  | 0 10 | Nov. 15  |
| Pinnacle Group      | 10,000  | 1  | 0 19 | 0 0  | Nov. 15  |
| Do. Central         | 200     | 10 | 10 0 | 31 0 | April 11 |
| Do. Consols         | 100,000 | 1  | 0 1  | 0 4  | Mar. 11  |
| Do. Junction        | 48,000  | 1  | 0 15 | 0 13 | July 2   |
| Do. Tribute         | 80,000  | 1  | 1 0  | 0 10 | Oct. 22  |
| Do. do., New        | 20,000  | 1  | 0 19 | 0 14 | Sept. 22 |
| Pioneer             | 100,000 | 1  | 0 15 | 0 4  | Nov. 10  |
| Potosi              | 60,000  | 1  | 0 16 | 0 1  | Nov. 15  |
| Rising Sun          | 100,000 | 1  | 0 14 | 0 2  | Nov. 7   |
| Do. Extended        | 100,000 | 1  | 0 16 | 0 2  | Feb. 12  |
| Do. North           | 80,000  | 1  | 0 16 | 0 1  | Nov. 15  |
| Round Hill          | 16,000  | 20 | 19 9 | 5 16 | Nov. 15  |
| Round Hill N. 1     | 1,200   | 1  | 0 11 | 0 0  | Nov. 15  |
| Samson              | 800     | 10 | 0 0  | 0 13 | Dec. 14  |
| Silver Hill         | 100,000 | 1  | 0 15 | 0 0  | Nov. 12  |
| Silver King         | 90,000  | 1  | 0 10 | 0 0  | July 23  |
| Soudan              | 100,000 | 1  | 0 11 | 0 1  | Nov. 14  |
| South               | 100,000 | 1  | 1 0  | 6 2  | Nov. 15  |
| Do. n.i.            | 100,000 | 1  | 0 2  | 5 3  | Nov. 15  |
| Do. (Block 5)       | 100,000 | 1  | 0 8  | 1 0  | Nov. 14  |
| Sou. Cross          | 34,000  | 1  | 0 7  | 0 0  | Oct. 18  |
| South Extended      | 100,000 | 1  | 0 16 | 0 6  | Nov. 14  |
| Do. No. 1           | 100,000 | 1  | 0 15 | 0 3  | Oct. 20  |
| Treasure            | 80,000  | 1  | 0 15 | 0 0  | July 10  |
| Umberum C.          | 16,000  | 1  | 0 12 | 0 6  | Aug. 18  |
| berka P.            | 4,000   | 1  | 1 0  | 0 11 | Oct. 1   |
| Do. West            | 16,000  | 1  | 0 4  | 0 0  | Oct. 1   |
| Victoria Cross      | 4,000   | 1  | 1 0  | 0 0  | Oct. 1   |
| New do. Xtd         | 10,000  | 1  | 0 17 | 0 4  | Nov. 13  |
| White Lead          | 50,000  | 1  | 0 15 | 0 0  | Nov. 13  |
| White Rock          | 100,000 | 1  | 0 16 | 0 3  | Nov. 14  |
| White Rock          | 70,000  | 2  | 2 15 | 0 4  | Oct. 15  |

|                 |       |   |      |      |       |
|-----------------|-------|---|------|------|-------|
| <b>VARIOUS.</b> |       |   |      |      |       |
| A. el. Brewery  | 8,000 | 1 | 0 10 | 0 10 | Sept. |



R. D.

2500 St Bays Stock Bot from Borthol Due 18 Jan 1905 Bot for Doan  
 5000 " " " " " " " " Bot for my self  
 5000 Fleas and Bills 9/3 interest Treasurer

|        |             |
|--------|-------------|
| 8008 a | 44503       |
| 5000 s | 2720 London |
| 771 a  | 1200        |
| 221 a  | 7000 Bl     |
|        | <u>5475</u> |

Shells

|                 |                |      |
|-----------------|----------------|------|
| 200 Imbricatus  | 575            |      |
| 200 B. P. P. S. | 1395           |      |
| 400 Centrals    | 2649           | 10.0 |
| 200 -           | 845            | 12.6 |
| 200 -           | 349            | 3.4  |
| 100 Blo. 10     | 1368           | 14.6 |
| 200 N. Centrals | 20             |      |
|                 | <u>7196.25</u> | .4   |
| von Donau       | 5000           |      |
| 300 No. 10      |                |      |
| 300 B. P. P. S. |                |      |
|                 | <u>12196.3</u> | .4   |

Oct 5<sup>th</sup> 1893

|                    |               |
|--------------------|---------------|
| 8007 a. and 507. f | 20.021        |
| Stame Day          | 2.500         |
| Stock              | 2.500         |
| Wool of the wool   | 1.000         |
| Prother            | 1.000         |
|                    | <u>27.021</u> |

Hampden ?  
 2100 London  
 8000 Bank  
 2500 Hampden  
 12000 Newgrapes  
24000

W. R. S. v. State

20/5/92. £25110.17.9 Debtors  
 Milorahie q share 31/3/91. 128999  
 W. Murchison (22447)

Fowler Bay

W. Murchison  
 22447  
 1898  
 The Trustees  
 had paid 22500  
 from Murchison  
 deposit of 28850  
 But there was Peggy so all the income of the  
 estate goes to her subject to cut an annuity

W. R. S. v. well

Wm Swanwick with a  
 issue of 5000 to the Swan of  
 Newcastle - one half of proceeds  
 to the family of the Swan  
 of Newcastle the other half to  
 the Swanwick family  
 Have had an annuity  
 of 5000 from the family  
 of the Swanwick family  
 of Newcastle



Spraying  
 which is cheaper to be sprayed and fine July or  
 August twice or three times with a solution of bluestone  
 (saltpetre & copper) 6 lbs Bluestone to 22 gallons of water  
 and 1 lb of lime if you choose  
 The above is a winter mixture use it to all your  
 trees to prevent them neglecting communicating the disease  
 for a summer mixture add to the above 4 lbs of lime  
 instead - wait till lime settles pour off  
 spray once in 14 days  
 afterwards W. Smith wrote he was spraying  
 with double strength

### Salaries 1893

| 1892 |           | 1893  |
|------|-----------|-------|
| 175  | Chabone   | 200   |
| 250  | Wilson    | 265   |
| 175  | Woods     | 175   |
| 25   | Charlie K | 40    |
|      | Heale     | 200 - |

### Shares Dec 1893

|                 |            |      |            |
|-----------------|------------|------|------------|
| Broken Hill mBS | 500        | Cash | 4025       |
| "               | WBS        | 200  | 1395       |
| "               | van Dorsse | 300  |            |
| Block 10 -      | Block 10   | 500  | 5000       |
|                 | WBS        | 100  | 1361.17.6  |
| Junction        | "          | 200  | 575. —     |
| Centrals        | "          | 800  | 4004.18.10 |
| North           |            | 200  | 25.0.6     |

Broken hills up to June 1892 paid 2/- monthly

Block 10 paid 5/- share to July 1892 to Dec 1892 2/6? July 1892 to  
 Aug 1893 1/6. Since then 1/- a share monthly

From the 'Centrals' share had in all in dividends £55 —



# Some Institutions & Clubs

|          |                          |     |     |
|----------|--------------------------|-----|-----|
| 1893     |                          |     |     |
| Dec. 21. | Blind & Deaf & Dumb      | 10  | —   |
| 1893     |                          |     |     |
| Feb 15   | St Patrick's Holy Spouts | 2   | 2   |
| 21       | Marshall Home            | 10  | —   |
| Mar 1    | Cyclist Union            | 2   | —   |
| 11       | Mr Barker Show           | 11  | 1/- |
| 17       | Willowville Church       | 15  | —   |
| "        | " Choir                  | 5   | —   |
| 18       | Synagogue Debt           | 5   | —   |
|          | Edmund Latham            | 5   | —   |
| 24       | Deaf & Dumb              | 5   | 5   |
|          | Chrysanthemum Show       | 5   | —   |
| 28       | Pokke Picnic             | 2   | —   |
| April 1  | Philharmonic             | 1   | —   |
| 5        | Hahnendorf               | 100 | —   |
| 7        | Benevolent Strangers     | 5   | 5/- |
| May 8    | Benson Charity           | 5   | —   |
| 5        | Benson                   | 5   | —   |
| 17       | Bob Baffer               | 10  | —   |
| June 7   | Wholesale men Boys       | 10  | —   |
| July 11  | Swanton Show             | 5   | —   |
| 26       | Boys Brigade             | 2   | 2/- |
| "        | Orphans                  | 1   | 1/- |
| Aug 2    | Mrs. Wick in Charity     | 5   | —   |
| 11       | Industrial Bhd           | 5   | —   |
| 14       | Quakers Society          | 1   | 1/- |
| 17       | Royal Ant Cham C.C.      | 1   | 1/- |
| "        | Do 7 Ant Cham            | 1   | 1/- |
| Sep 4    | S.A. Agricultural        | 1   | 1/- |
| 5        | Hunt Club                | 5   | 5/- |
| "        | Greenstone Flange        | 1   | 1/- |
| "        | Union Club               | 3   | 3/- |
| "        | Mr Barker Boy C.C.       | 1   | —   |
| "        | Mace Barker              | 1   | —   |
| "        | Mr Barker Football       | 1   | —   |
| "        | Mr Barker C.C.           | 1   | 1   |
| "        | W. A. Howison            | 1   | 1   |
| 16       | Pt Victor C.C.           | 1   | 1   |
| 21       | Mrs. History             | 5   | —   |
| 26       | City Mission Picnic      | 2   | —   |
| 27       | Hahnendorf cricket       | 1   | 1   |
| Oct 5    | Children Hospital        | 10  | 10  |
| 18       | Beddick Club             | 2   | 2   |

9 Feb 1895

The Spectator is  
reading with me  
we asked 4.5

Got from Inspector Regent St  
London

Jan 1896

List of R Swans interests

in various Stations

|         | Total   | Total | Total    |
|---------|---------|-------|----------|
| London  | 686     | 7680  | 1850     |
| Windsor | 116 1/2 | 45360 | 14658    |
| Windsor | 360     | 2400  | 6722 1/2 |



South Australian Land Co  
My Spent the money for Inventory

Country Lands  
Port Lands & Buildings  
Wharfs on Port Adelaide  
Barges &c.

Town Lands & Buildings

Colonial Debt, 1894  
Cash in hand

142008 stones & 75

189  
573.675  
82.912  
227.329  
628

88454  
311.62  
1196169

It is interesting to read the account of the proceedings of that absentee octopus, the South Australian Company. Its shareholders or many of them have never seen South Australia, and know no more about the colony than they do of Timbuctoo, except as a means of providing them with absolutely unearned wealth. Their interest in the place is identical with the interest they receive from it, and their concern for the welfare of the farmer only extends to his ability to pay rent. Drought is a subject of interest to them, not because of the labor and suffering and loss to the land-user; not because of the weary heartbreaking disappointment as season after season passes with no return to the slave who toils, but solely because it interferes with his ability to pay toll to this cursed slave-owning combination. Their last report, or the brief outline of it that has been supplied through the daily papers, makes very interesting if not very pleasant reading.

For real cold-blooded, callous, money-grubbing commercialism, it would be hard to beat. "Although the season of 1897 had been so bad it was a matter for congratulation that the rents had been punctually paid." The report says—"Mining was not yet within their province, but perhaps the royalties with regard to that industry might figure to a considerable extent in their balance-sheet." You see they do not use the land—that would be printing and bookbinding establishment. and one child was employed 66 hours in a binding, and 2 for 36 hours at tailoring; aged 1, 130 hours in printing and book-factories; of boys, under 16, 27 were employed 353 hours overtime in tailoring for factory workers:—"Of girls under 16, though that they have done all possible members of parliament feel happy in the from Mr. Bannigan's report should make women and young persons. The following provisions relating to overtime worked by players can evade them, particularly the in the Act are so loosely drawn that em- we are led to infer that certain provisions

**SALVATION AND MATRIMONY.**  
General Booth has found a great deal of unwelcome publicity cast upon his undertakings, and now he is called upon to defend that rule in the Salvation Army which says that the consent of head-quarters must be obtained before any engagement can be entered into by young couples who are officers of the organization. The General states that head-quarters is possessed of an intimate knowledge of every officer in the ranks, their past history, present standing, and future prospects, and is moreover tolerably familiar with their weaknesses, faults, and infirmities. Hence he asks "Is not head-quarters in a position to advise caution, or possibly prohibit unions which are likely to turn out badly for the parties?" He adds—"But these remarks apply only to officers. I would that we had some such arrangement for every soldier in our ranks. Indeed, I shall not be surprised to find myself looking down from heaven in future years, and seeing the whole business of the selection of partners for marriage entrusted to a council of the wisest, most experienced, and spiritual of our officers."

"Unley Park."—For red scale on lemon-trees and aphid blight on orange-trees resin wash is the best mixture to apply. It is made as follows:—Resin, 10 lb.; washing soda, 5 lb.; fish oil, 14 pints (if procurable, if not use soft soap, 2 lb.). Place the soda in a boiler with sufficient water to allow it to boil freely; when dissolved slowly add the oil or soft soap, and very gradually pour in the finely powdered resin, and then boil together rapidly for one hour, adding a little boiling water occasionally so that it does not boil over; then add fifty gallons of water.

Spraying

1897

Sheep Shipped alive 50 18 mos. Sheep—Morris wetters, sold to Messrs Geo. Wells & Co. 28/6. These Sheep gave a 5/- more this year, and a lamb each of 2/- last, making a gross return of 15/6 at 18 mos. They are valued at 6/- per head more than the current 3 1/4 yrs. Cows sold at the last Adelaide market.

| Weight of the 5 best | The weight of the 5 worst | Weight of the 5 worst. |
|----------------------|---------------------------|------------------------|
| 170                  | 132                       | 132                    |
| 169                  | 132                       | 133                    |
| 169                  | 133                       | 140                    |
| 167                  | 141                       | 141                    |
| 165                  | 136                       | 136                    |

840 average 168 lbs. 678 average 136 lbs.

G. S. Keenble, M.P.



W R S Wans Estate 27 April 1898

on mortgage £26850 Sugar & bch

with 25th

12000 2 1/2 pch

Bal 1887 1/3 mtdo

91819.25

1/2 Bonlar Bay

6548.13.6

S

weight  
15000000 YN-Y



MAP OF SYDNEY HARBOUR.

South Australian Company.

Adelaide 5<sup>th</sup> Dec 99

Memo

for Mr Barr Smith from the manager -

all rents

Country

Town &

Port are paid, that were

due on 25<sup>th</sup> Sept last and there are no arrears -

Remittances this year (including today's £20,000) amount to £60,000.

Remittances for last 5 years ending this year £220,000

Australasian Statistics 1898

Australasian statistics for 1898, compiled by Mr. Fenton, Assistant Government Statist of Victoria, have been published. The population of the colonies on December 31 last was estimated at 4,476,958, made up as follows:—New South Wales, 1,346,240; Victoria, 1,175,463; New Zealand, 743,463; Queensland, 498,523; South Australia, 387,800; Tasmania, 177,340; and Western Australia, 168,129. The revenue of the colonies was:—New South Wales, £9,304,253; Victoria, £6,898,240; New Zealand, £5,079,230; Queensland, £3,768,152; South Australia, £2,633,727; Western Australia, £2,754,747; and Tasmania, £908,223. The public debt was:—New South Wales, £60,777,186; Victoria, £47,058,088; New Zealand, £44,963,424; Queensland, £33,598,414; South Australia, £24,064,635; Western Australia, £9,203,738; and Tasmania, £7,776,320. The miles of Government railways in the several colonies were:—New South Wales, 2,691; Victoria, 3,061; Queensland, 2,635; New Zealand, 2,000; South Australia, 1,370; Western Australia, 992; and Tasmania, 438. The value of the imports for the year were:—New South Wales, £24,453,560; Victoria, £16,768,904; New Zealand, £8,200,000; Queensland, £6,007,266; South Australia, £4,298,765; Western Australia, £5,900,000; and Tasmania, £1,650,018. There were under cultivation in New South Wales 3,329,000 acres; Victoria, 3,877,922; South Australia, 2,967,370; New Zealand, 2,015,186 (including grass-sown lands); Tasmania, 2,267,000; and Western Australia, 216,000. The quantity of gold raised was:—Western Australia, 1,050,183 oz.; Victoria, 83,257 oz.; Queensland, 920,048 oz.; New South Wales, 340,493 oz.; New Zealand, 280,175 oz.; South Australia, 49,372 oz.; and Tasmania, 74,233 oz. The death rate per 1,000 of the population was:—Western Australia, 16.05; Victoria, 15.03; Tasmania, 13.52; South Australia, 12.98; New South Wales, 12.48; and New Zealand, 12.48.



veil Smith position with me 4 Aug 1900  
original advance 1097.2.10

Further advance to purchase land - 830.3.2  
Interest to 31 Oct 1899 191.10.3

Recently paid for office

2118.16.4  
448.14.2  
1670.2.2

Payment received from

His own account

rent Smith 93.3.2

Robinson 22.0.0

McCarthy 30.0.0

145.3.3

Balance due with interest to 1524.18.11

13 Oct 1899-

For above see Melville Letter Book

with this letter 4 Aug 1900 -

So Australian  
Smiths

# SOME SOUTH AUSTRALIAN SMITHS.

WHAT'S IN A NAME?  
There's James Smith, and Tom Smith, and T. H. Smith, Esq.,  
And Owen Smith, and Richard Smith, and R. Barr Smith, J.P.,  
And Howard Smith, and Viner Smith, all names of good renown;  
There's Lawyer Smith, and Elder Smith, and Smith of Border Town;  
Sir E. T. Smith, our former Mayor, and Ramsay Smith, M.B.,  
The former famed in many ways—the last for bacilli.  
There's Smith & Sons, and Giles & Smith, both names of good repute,  
And Doctor Smith, of Angaston, and Blacksmith Smith, of Bute,  
And Thomas Smith, the tinsmith, and G. Smith of that ilk,  
And Smith who gathers rags and bones, and he who deals in silk;  
Londrini Smith, and Caleb Smith, and Surgeon Smith, of Clare;  
There's Gustav Smith, of Gawler, and Smiths et cetera.  
There's Quinton Smith, and Smithson Dunn, and Smith who doesn't care,  
And youthful Smiths, and aged Smiths, and Smiths in manhood's prime;  
There's Smith who serves out bacon, and one who serves out rhyme.

JOHN THOMAS SMITH.

Sylla - Charydis

Qui vitat Syllam, caveat ne forte Charydis  
Incidat  
Incidit in Syllam ~~quae~~ vitare Charydis

Sugar (consumption)

Total consumption in

Australia estimated

consumption in S.A.

16,000 Tons

Production in Australia  
has been

Proposed Tax (3 years) 15. ad per 1/8

## THE LATE DR. STUBBS.

A WITTY BISHOP.

(From our Special Correspondent.)  
London, April 26, 1901.

Of Dr. Stubbs, Bishop of Oxford (and compiler of that standard work, the Constitutional History of England), who died last Monday after a very brief illness, many good stories are told. A generation ago he moved the world of letters to laughter at the expense of two of the most eminent men of the day, Froude and Kingsley.

Froude, in one of his rectorial addresses across the Tweed, and Kingsley, from the professorial chair at Cambridge, had given utterance almost simultaneously to certain characteristic criticisms, and their outpourings moved Dr. Stubbs to this stinging stanza. It is a really wicked piece of wit:—

Froude informs the Scottish youth  
That parsons have no care for truth,  
While Canon Kingsley loudly cries  
That history is a pack of lies.

What cause for judgment so malign?  
A brief reflection solves the mystery—  
For Froude thinks Kingsley a divine,  
And Kingsley goes to Froude for history.



*The South Australian Companies Decs  
Provides payment for the Directors in London as follows*

That the yearly sum of Six hundred pounds shall be paid  
 "out of the funds of the Company to the Directors for the  
 "time being as a remuneration for their services so long as  
 "the Dividend paid to the proprietors shall not exceed four  
 "pounds per cent. per annum on their shares of Capital paid  
 "up, and after the Dividends paid to proprietors shall exceed  
 "that rate of interest whether the same shall be called ---  
 "dividend or bonus then a further remuneration of three hun-  
 "dred pounds shall be paid to the Board of Directors for  
 "every one per cent. per annum which shall be realized by  
 "the proprietors beyond the said interest of four per cent.  
 "per annum provided that the said remuneration present or  
 "future shall be divided as a majority of the Board of Direc-  
 "tors shall decide among themselves according to the number  
 "of Boards at which they shall respectively have been present  
 "during each year.-"

|       |       |                       |                                   |
|-------|-------|-----------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Divd. | of 4% | £600                  | p. annum for Directors to divide. |
| "     | " 11% | £2700                 | " " " " " "                       |
|       |       | .....                 |                                   |
|       |       |                       | 5                                 |
|       |       | 7 Directors would get | £385 $\frac{5}{7}$ each.          |
|       |       | .....                 |                                   |

SIR FREDK. SARGOOD'S WILL.

VICTORIAN PROPERTY VALUED AT  
 £268,335.

The Trustees, Executors and Agency Company Limited and Mr. F. G. Sargood are applying for probate of the will of the late Senator Sir Frederick T. Sargood, K.C.M.G., who died on 2nd January last while on a visit to New Zealand. The Victorian estate is sworn at £268,335. Under his will, which bears date 3rd August, 1896, and codicil of 23rd October, 1899, after bequests of the Insignia of the Order of St. Michael and St. George, the sword presented to him by the St. Kilda Battery of Artillery, his volunteer order, signet ring, diamond ring, diamond stud and watch to his various sons, and certain small bequests to his other partners, a sum of £15,000 is directed to be set aside, and the income thereof paid to Lady Sargood during her lifetime. The residuary estate is then to be divided equally between Lady Sargood and testator's children, the sons obtaining their shares absolutely. The shares of Lady Sargood and the daughters are to be invested, and the income thereof paid to them during life, the daughters' children being entitled to their shares in remainder and Lady Sargood's share on her death falling into residue for the benefit of testator's children equally.

*Students*

*Will*

*Sir F. G. Sargood*



Colonial Statistics 1902  
See also 1 page back

Another set of figures deserving of consideration are those showing public revenue and expenditure. The public revenue is £5 15s. 11d. per head of the population in Victoria, and the expenditure £6 2s. 7d. New South Wales

ages to balance the ledger, and the revenue and expenditure are both £8 2s. per head. Western Australia even manages to effect a saving between £17 4s. 2d. revenue and £16 3s. 5d. expenditure. These figures are supplied by Mr. P. A. Coghlan, the Statistician, and his pamphlet—"Statistics: Six States of Australia and New Zealand"—compiled from official sources, should be studied by Labour leaders. Victoria cuts a very poor figure in every respect compared with New South Wales. Nearly each set of figures shows that something is wrong in Victoria. The increase of population in New South Wales last year was 15,110, and in Victoria only 11,320. The number of marriages in New South Wales last year was 10,538, and in Victoria 8406. Although the death rate was higher in New South Wales—13.03, whilst in Victoria it was only 9.75—the Victorian male adult population is dwindling. Victoria has 131,948 children under 5 years of age; 276,538 under 15; 140,636 under 21 years; 70,363 adults over 65; and only 581,585 adults between the ages of 21 and 65 years. Of this number 292,759 are females, leaving 288,826 males between 21 and 65 years of age. Take off, at the lowest computation, 40,000 males between 60 and 65 years; take also off criminals, inmates in hospitals and other persons incapacitated through ill-health, inmates in benevolent institutions, Civil and military servants, and calculate how many able-bodied persons are left in Victoria to bear the burden of taxation and feed, clothe and house a population of 1,201,341? Incomes from manufacture are now impossible with the minimum wage. Even the Victorian coal industry is being destroyed by the minimum wage; and the Railway Department is compelled to accept lower tenders from New South Wales. Farmers and pastoralists are drought-stricken, and have nothing to export. The only industry to fall back upon is mineral production, which was worth £3,312,162 in 1901. Will that suffice even to cover the interest on Public loans? The present is not the time for strife between the hand workers and the brain workers. The salvation of Victoria lies in Freedom of Contract. Melbourne would become the Emporium of Australasia if the leaders of the Labour Party had common sense and were genuinely patriotic.

We earnestly invite the leaders of Labour in Melbourne to consider the position. Victoria stands lowest in the table of exports from the Australian States. Western Australia tops the figures with £45 8s. 3d. of exports per head; South Australia comes next with £22 18s. 3d.; New South Wales is third with—£19 18s. 8d.; Queensland, £18 6s. 8d.; little Tasmania, £13 19s. 4d.; and Victoria stands at the very lowest with a miserable £15 10s. of exports per head. What do these figures prove? Simply that Victorians do not work enough, and Labour leaders are preventing industrial enterprise. Nevertheless, the wage-earners have increased their deposits in the Savings Banks from £5,715,687 in 1891 to £10,131,604 in 1902. Whence comes this increase, except from the rise in wages? As a matter of fact, the wage-earners are the capitalists of Australia, as the total amount of deposits in Australian Savings Banks are £32,857,958, whereas the coin held by all the banks in the Commonwealth only amounts to £19,744,913, and the bullion represents £1,330,303. Does Mr. Solly and the other firebrands of the Trades Hall know how much the workers risk by an attempt to shed blood? They risk their own savings!

## Directions for the use of the Snake Poison Lancet.

This instrument consists of a sheathed lancet with a space at its base containing crystals of permanganate of potash. It has been designed by Sir Lauder Brunton as an easily portable and immediately available instrument for the treatment of snake bites; and has been used by Dr. Leonard Rogers in a series of experiments which demonstrated, in the first place, that permanganate of potash when mixed with venoms of any class of poisonous snakes immediately destroys their action, and renders them inert and harmless, when injected into susceptible animals in quantities usually equivalent to many times a fatal dose; and secondly, that animals treated by the method described below at from half a minute to half an hour after receiving from two to ten fatal doses of venom could be saved from an otherwise inevitable death.

In a case of snake bite, if the wound is on a limb, first apply a ligature between the bite and the body sufficiently tightly to stop the circulation, in order to prevent any further absorption of the poison into the circulation. This may be done by tying a handkerchief or piece of cotton clothing loosely round the limb, passing a piece of stick through it, and twisting it round until the pulse cannot be felt beyond the ligature. Then, with the lancet make a cut through the mark of each fang, in the long axis of the limb, about two inches in length and from one third to half an inch in depth, and raise the edges of each wound slightly so as to form small pockets. A red watery effusion will mark the site of the venom. Check any slight bleeding by gentle pressure on the wounds and then empty the crystals of permanganate into the wounds (the amount of crystals the lancet holds would be at least enough for the treatment of two cases of snake bite) moisten with a few drops of water or saliva to partially dissolve the crystals, and thoroughly rub them in for several minutes until the whole surface of the wound is blackened: apply a bandage (and if available a dressing) tightly over the wounds and then remove the ligature from the limb.

By this method of treatment any venom, which has not already entered the general circulation, is destroyed locally; and if this is done before a fatal dose has been absorbed, the life of the patient will be saved. After the treatment the patient should be kept quite quiet in the recumbent posture, and medical advice obtained; or be carried to the nearest hospital.

Dr. Rogers will be glad to receive reports of any cases of snake bites treated by this method, whether with favourable results or otherwise; the name of the snake and the time between the infliction of the bite and the commencement of the treatment being specially noted. They may be addressed to him at the Medical College Hospital, or to us.

Price 8 Annas each. Rs 4/8 dozen.

**SMITH, STANISTREET & CO.,**

Wholesale and Manufacturing Chemists,  
**CALCUTTA.**



# The Smiths

my grandfather Mr Robert Smith was born 4 June 1760

married Margaret Smith born 1760 - she died 14 April 1824 and my grandfather died 14 Nov 1844

I don't know how many children they had but I know John - Hugh & Margaret and I think an aunt Janet who died unmarried when she was a child

and John had two daughters who both died. Hugh had one son and several daughters - my aunt Margaret married a man Symington and had one son. They were all, so far as I know, respectable thin nice people, but I have heard nothing about them for 40 years or more

my father the Rev J Smith of <sup>Campania</sup> was born 12 March 1787

1807 and married Mary Barr 25 March 1820 she was born 8<sup>th</sup> May 1801 and died 8<sup>th</sup> May 1881 - therefore my father was 33 when he was married and my mother not quite 19.

my father died January 1864

Their children were all my father born 8<sup>th</sup> Feb 1821 Margaret born 6 October 1822 Robert (me) born 4 May 1824 William born 10 Oct 1825 all born in 1827 Margaret born 17 Feb 1829 - Janet 27 Aug 1831 William Caldwell born 10 April 1833 John Caldwell born 5 Feb 1835 James D. Caldwell 14 Aug 1839 James Hugh 6<sup>th</sup> October 1840

all these are dead in March 1907 except William Caldwell my grandfather James who became an Abbot in 1840 and a

daughter and a son (Caldwell) of those family. 2 daughters survive now 1907

Robert Barr Smith born 1824 and Joanna King Elder born 14<sup>th</sup> Oct 1835 were married 15 April 1856

So R.B. was then 32 and J.K. was under 21.

Their children were

Robert Barr born 2 June 1857 George born 10 October 1858 Neil Montgomerie born 14 April 1860 Robert Fairfax 13 Dec 1861

Tom Elder 8 Dec 1863 Jean Barr 20 Dec 1864

Joanna Fitzgibbon 3 Feb 1866 Margaret Caldwell 11 Aug 1868

Hugh Barr 1868 27 Nov 1872 James Barr 1871

Robert Barr (Barrie) 27 Nov 1872 William Caldwell 8 April 1873

Dorothy 20 Nov 1874 James Barr 1875 and Barrie 31 Dec 1874 and 31 Dec 1874







Temperature at Mt. Barney upstairs

Dec. 1882. Jan'y & Feb'y 1883.

Summer of 1883. our bedroom highest 84  
 Preceding winter lowest 43

Large Southern bedroom highest 79  
 Preceding winter lowest 56

In the Drawing Room the Temperature hardly exceeded 72

Theatre analysis of Burnett's accounts up to  
 March 2<sup>nd</sup>

|                               |                   |
|-------------------------------|-------------------|
| King Ho White Stone           | 157.8.11          |
| Anderson & Russell Blue Stone | 64.12.-           |
| Harrington Lime               | 96.-8             |
| Shewing Bricks                | 91.8.-            |
| Harrio Scarf & Co             | 37.17.1           |
| Claussen & Co Fumers          | 246.13.10         |
| Traver Slate Steps            | 3.10.-            |
| Townsend & Black with         | 7.14.5            |
| Guests                        | 2.2.-             |
| Cartage                       | 100.16.4          |
| Labour                        | 981.17.4          |
|                               | <u>1790.14.11</u> |

For anal see  
 over page

For full payments see "B." Burnett

Theatre cash 2<sup>nd</sup> Burnett 4066.7.5  
 W. Reeve 100. . . .  
 Huntley 140. . . .  
 Balance of Huntley bill  
 including Fall & W. Reeve 254. . . .  
 Balance of Reeve painting  
 & W. Reeve 129.2. . . .  
 50. . . .  
 Burnett 50. . . .  
5189.9.5

Burnett's estimate cash 3187  
 1883  
 for it statement 4173.9.5 per  
 Sundries not theatre 291.14.1  
3881.15.4  
 To pay for  
 Plaster 180. . . .  
 Sundries 250. . . .  
 50. . . .  
 Burnett 4261.15.4  
 Huntley 384. . . .  
 Perryman 229.2. . . .  
 50. . . .  
 Burnett bonus 150. . . .  
5144.17.4  
 ashbee  
 Propriety  
 Seats  
 see B. Burnett's balance



## Theatre. Ashbee

Says originally Dec 1871 all above the Dado is in plaster must be finished in paint. The pilasters cornice arches & spandrels be painted cream white - the wall face a warm cream color and the spandrels above the arches orange. The enrichment of cornice arches & picked out in 'gold'. The ceiling propose to treat in blues - the panels a very light blue - the moldings a dark shade.

Jan 12<sup>th</sup> The main wall face from top of Dado to top of frieze propose to finish in cement spandrel. The frieze enrichment I can send out in Caston Pierre & fibrous plaster. It is quite light & beautifully modelled and can be applied by the mull by any workman. This same material can be used for the enrichment round doors & windows (place & overmantel). It should be left ivory white. The Dado I intend to be of "Linastera Walton" another patent is stamped plaster very artistic and any colors you like. The doors should be made of dark wood capable of taking a high polish finer other woods mahogany.

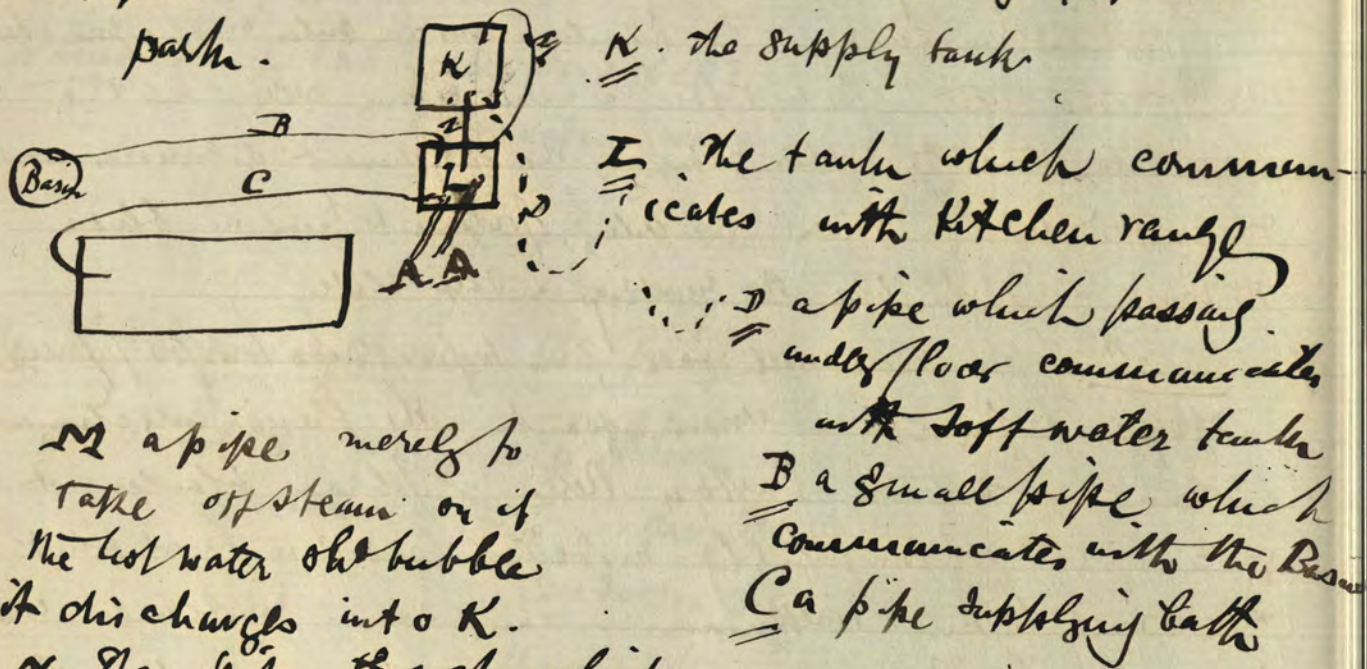
Jan 26<sup>th</sup> The small enrichments are about 4 1/2 running foot the enrichment to frieze in fibrous plaster ready to be fixed would be 4 1/2 foot not more. This would be cast on a ground 1/2 inch thick and provision should be made for this in the manner I have shown in the drawing (This letter referred to No 2. plans but probably applies to No 1 also).

March 22<sup>nd</sup> The drop curtain and also a second drop I will likewise send you but until I have settled these I don't - not like to fix myself for any colouring for the walls - I will send you also the curtains for the private boxes.

Swift in allegory & Tolstoy see Tolstoy books.



Tank. Particulars of the Tank which  
 supplies the childrens bath new end of Dorvins  
 park.



M a pipe merely to  
 take off steam or if  
 the hot water should bubble  
 it discharges into K.

N the pipe through which  
 water passes from K to L

It will be seen from the above that T is supplied  
 from the rain water tank

The kitchen range is supplied from T through  
 the pipes A-A and T is heated because the  
 water circulates through A-A

21st May 1888 says 24 apples 19 peach or other

Tobacco Introduced into Europe by John Nicot (nicotine)  
 ambassador to France at the court of Portugal

Nicot obtained the seeds from a Dutchman  
 who brought them from Florida. He presented  
 the first plant to Catherine de medici  
 Tobacco was introduced into England 1586 by  
 Ralph Lane. Sir Walter Raleigh was the first man  
 who smoked in England. R. Dixon Hist.

another account says it was introduced into  
 Europe by a Spaniard Hernandez de Toledo  
 from St. Domingo in 1559 & Nicot into France in 1586  
 The American Indians smoked it



# Theatre

|                                         |                 |
|-----------------------------------------|-----------------|
| For final settlement with Burnett see B | 5064.0.4        |
| which I estimate 326.14.1 net           | 326.14.1        |
| in af- of Theatre                       | <u>4737.6.3</u> |
| Huntley final                           | 354.0.0         |
| Pelzman "                               | 229.2.0         |
| W. Reeve "                              | 50.0.0          |
| Gas (Thomas) "                          |                 |
| Ashbee                                  |                 |

J. F. Cudmore. Simsbury  
 The mto wool comes 100' water Rind to Brisbane  
 Cudmore from the debt was £ 155.311. 8. 10 at 30 Sep 1883  
 £ 70.000 here interest at 7 per till May 1883  
 The balance 9 per till May 1884.

Training. Horses to be on every day 2 hours  
 morning 1 hour evening. 1st week long steady work  
 slow by 3 miles  
 2nd week couple of miles steady 1 mile 3/4 fast then  
 of horse improving sand him mile & half  
 fast time. but never extended  
 Last fortnight quicken his work, last week  
 go mile sharp gallops as if racing  
 Feeding. If light give one or two meshes  
 in a week. Night before a trial give  
 only 1/2 bucket water - in the morning  
 1/2 bucket water and corn whay



Tasmania - 7 April 1886.

Statement Bank of S. 61.500.

Bank has nominal debt of 28,000

Bills under his count 10962. 38962

Deficiency 22.538

Credited & guaranteed Post Office 15,000

add 10% in the Security bill 19481

not valuing Stores security deficiency 42.019

in secured creditors 8.007

50.016

Assets impleaded

Cash 2695

Land 4000

Goods in store 15000

Book debt 8242

26.337

deduct

deficiency on

estimated

goods debt 10.000

16.337

6/6 in the

Store at 14 August a note given to Hawker of 10.000

unsecured creditors are -

Burles 490. Colton 75. Harper 46 57. Ambler 129. Piles Smith 200

Wiley 80. 67. Sinclair 41. Stilling 168. Sams 167. Wylton 414

Seppelt 56. Tolly 58. Minton 88. Rubell 258. Helen Sharp 108

Harris 277. Brown 735. Old 118. Ford Durrant 53. Bickel 80

Monro 207. Reid 495. Cooke 417. F. Hett 930

Wills 146. Murray 94. S. Sand 188.

under 50. 1936. 11. 2.

Town & Country Bank

Blackwell 54,000

Wright 40,000

Wright 10,000

W. D. Wright 12,000

McLennan 9,000

W. Spencer 15,000

W. Sams 34,000

174,000

above the overdrafts I was stated

Wright 55,000

*Propeolum speciosum* (speciosum?)

Tree at Tighemult. "Pygus Arica"

native of central Europe & Asia

has "rosacea" skin to the face



Our Vienna Correspondent tells of an energetic and noble Galician patriot, Vitoszynski, has for some time done a great deal in his power to make his flock virtuous and happy. His exhortations in church and home have been especially directed against drinking, and his efforts have been so far crowned with success that very few of the villagers now visit the public-house. The man who had farmed the inn and the right of selling intoxicating drinks having complained of this to the proprietor of the licence, Count Ceslaus Lassoek, the latter has communicated with the district authorities. The result is that the Governor has now addressed a severe letter to the priest and the mayor of the village, warning them of the consequences which were sure to follow if they continued interfering with the consumption of spirits, as they could be made responsible for any loss which might result to the proprietor through the change of habits in the villagers. The priest publishes this letter without a word of comment.

Due water 1642.10/-

Hughes Trust 1000  
2642.10/-

Waterhouse not page 1000

**MELBOURNE TRAMWAY AND OMNIBUS COMPANY.**

The traffic returns of the Melbourne Tramway and Omnibus Company Limited for the month of March have been issued. They show that the number of passengers carried was 1,076,854, being 224,646 less than in March, 1894. The receipts were £32,017, the expenses being 15,730.

Total Rainfall

mean rainfall from 1885 to 1889.

33.57.

1885. 27.08 1886 31.91 1887 43.50 1888. 24.28  
1889 24.17 1890 33.15 1891 28.58.

Flat on Tumborumba Creek. opposite the Toomea Store  
850ft above Sea level

Rainfall at this region  
1886. March 30 inch 46 points  
1887. 43.33. 1888 24.33 1889. 40.94 1890 34.90  
1891 29.09  
Information given by Edward Moorhome Toomea

Rain water Tanks Torrens park 24 April 1892

In Large Rain water Tank found the water 10 inches from top of Tank. Depth of water 2 ft 4. Depth of Tank 3 ft 2. Small rain water tank differed from the above measurement 1 to 2 inches. Small Rain water tank is 3 ft 1 inch from top of cross bottom and the water 11 inches from the same level i.e. if 10 inch correct 2 inches less water. Found the water in the Tank tank 5 inches from the top



Tassey - 7 April 1886.

Statement Bank of S.C. 61.50.

Bank has nominal balance 28,000

Bills under his count 10,962

Deficiency

Covered & guaranteed by stocks 15

and 10% in the Security of bills

not valuing stocks security def

in secured credit

Treasury Bills

Victorian

original 50,000.

90. 42 99 to 4328

£1000 each

not payable 1st July - 1st Aug

22.107- each time r. each bond

Toby

By Claverston Son of  
King of Clubs out of

a Darkey male

Totling pack valued for taxation £7500 previously 10,424

Trees

A woolly butt at Bulli - which I stepped  
round 21 gny steps, but this took in the projecting  
roots I guess the actual circumference of the tree  
at 45 feet = 15 diameters

I also stepped an Iron bark lying near it 95 gny steps  
ie to the place where the owner of the ground said the  
top reached (the top was off) should calculate  
this made the tree about 250ft high accepting the  
man's statement knocking 20ft off for my steps of 4ft each.

Trojan

Comic Monk

Pantabloom

Comic. Necklace

Man

Sam Gummy  
who was Sam G.  
convent shows  
Sam Gummy

Trojan off glass won at a bank  
woodstock trophy (goldwater)

1 m to 10. with 3/4 mile  
belt or handicaps 18 1/2 3/4 mile 8-2  
Same day meeting with handicaps  
Same 5 furlongs carrying 11.7



South ...  
 Suburbs ...  
 Jan. 1895

Shan ... 3000

Due water 1642.10/-

Hughes Trust 1000  
 2642.10/-

House value ?

Waterhouse ...

Saturday, Jan. 12th William  
 1895  
 Thomson, in his 81st year. Clarendon

Trotting

On Boxing Day at Los Angeles, California, Alix, the queen of the track, was sent a fast mile. In regard to her performance a San Francisco paper has the following:—"The mare seemed a little nervous despite the warming up which she had been given. On getting the word she bounded forward and the first furlong post was reached almost before the spectators knew the race was begun. The eighth was made in 0.15 $\frac{1}{2}$ , the fastest made on the track, and the quarter in 0.31 $\frac{1}{2}$ . This is the hardest quarter of the whole course, and on the next eighth she took it easier, making the three furlongs in 0.47. McDowell now let her out, and she flew over the track in a way that brought shouts of delight from the spectators. The half mile was made in 1.03. She was now passing over the heaviest part of the track, and the men who held stop watches eyed her anxiously. The five furlongs was made in 1.19 $\frac{1}{2}$ , and then she began the race for home. The three-quarters was made in 1.33, and the timers shook their heads. 'It will be 2.07,' said one. 'She can't last.' Even as he spoke McDowell was seen to urge the little mare forward, and the pacemaker was also urged to the utmost. The queen of the turf shot down the home stretch, McDowell yelling to her like mad. The spectators in the grand stand were on their feet cheering. 'She's broken the Coast record anyway,' shouted somebody, and a great cheer went up. There was a hush as the timers compared watches. As soon as possible the news was flashed to the judges' stand. Judge Newton called for silence, and said:—"Time wins, but Alix has broken the Coast record, and the board with the figures 2.05 $\frac{1}{2}$  was hung out, while everybody went wild. A crowd surged upon the track and surrounded the little mare and McDowell. A garland of chrysanthemums and smilax was brought forward, and she was again christened 'Queen of the Turf,' while Mr. Salisbury's face beamed with pleasure." In regard to past and present champions the New York Spirit of the Times says:—"Maud S. was 11 years old when she made her record of 2.08 $\frac{1}{2}$ , though it is fair to say that when she was 6 years old she was also champion, with a record of 2.10 $\frac{1}{2}$ . Sunol, 2.08 $\frac{1}{2}$ , made her champion record when she was 5 years old, while Nancy Hanks, 2.04, and Alix, 2.03 $\frac{1}{2}$ , won their queenly honors at 6 years old each. But at 5 years old Nancy Hanks had trotted in 2.09, defeating Maud S.'s six-year-old champion record. At 4 years old Alix had also defeated it with her record of 2.10, and at five years old she had passed it in a race with a record of 2.07 $\frac{1}{2}$ . It is also worthy of note that Jay Eye See, 2.10, the champion of a day, made his record when he was six years old, so that age must be credited with the champions of a decade. The extreme speed of the five-year-olds is also remarkable. Under this head we have Ralph Wilkes, 2.06 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Kremlin, 2.07 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Sunol, 2.08 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Trevillian, 2.08 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Hulda, 2.08 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Belle Vara, 2.08 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Allerton, 2.09 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; and Harrietta, 2.09 $\frac{1}{2}$ . These performers are all faster than the championship record of 1885, and whatever we may allow for the advantage of the new sulky we must still give credit for the year's difference in age. The king of the pacers, Robert J., 2.01 $\frac{1}{2}$ , is the same age as the trotting queen — 6. His predecessor, Mascot, 2.04, was 7 years old when he made his record, and Flying Jib, 2.04, was 8. Johnston, the greatest veteran of the pacing brigade, made his record to a high-wheel sulky when 7 years old. The famous Jay Eye See, after years of retirement from the trotting

# MELBOURNE TRAMWAY AND OMNIBUS COMPANY.

The traffic returns of the Melbourne Tramway and Omnibus Company Limited for the month of March have been issued. They show that the number of passengers carried was 3,076,854, being 224,646 less than in March, 1894. The receipts were £32,017, being £2,204 less than in March, 1894. The mileage run was 682,341 miles, being 15,730 less than in March, 1894.

The following table shows the returns and receipts for March and the previous 13 months:—

|              | Passengers. | Receipts. | Tram Mileage Run. |
|--------------|-------------|-----------|-------------------|
| 1894.        |             | £         |                   |
| February ..  | 2,746,269   | 28,782    | 637,462           |
| March ..     | 3,301,500   | 34,221    | 698,071           |
| April ..     | 2,846,033   | 29,375    | 647,833           |
| May ..       | 2,796,333   | 28,812    | 685,277           |
| June ..      | 2,530,878   | 25,975    | 657,299           |
| July ..      | 2,444,859   | 25,070    | 667,197           |
| August ..    | 2,630,960   | 26,972    | 678,373           |
| September .. | 2,599,000   | 26,680    | 647,184           |
| October ..   | 2,840,725   | 29,019    | 676,247           |
| November ..  | 3,152,523   | 32,523    | 685,171           |
| December ..  | 3,251,956   | 33,356    | 700,399           |
| 1895.        |             |           |                   |
| January ..   | 3,329,336   | 32,316    | 698,500           |
| February ..  | 2,765,727   | 28,667    | 622,135           |
| March ..     | 3,076,854   | 32,017    | 682,341           |

Note.—The March returns for 1894 included the Easter traffic, which is always very heavy.

David Thomson  
 Melbourne ...

...

29000 Union Bank ... 9000 acres ... 6000 P.H. ... 24750

3000 N.W. ... 3610 ... 9.025

1000 S. & P. ... 1920

1300 ac Colton 1000

8000 sheep 4500

Plank 1000

43000 ... 195

...

...

...

...

...

...



Of a man who turns cries  
Cryer when his father dies  
'Tis a proof that he had rather  
Have a turnip than his father  
Dr Johnson is in the original

A Prayer.  
By Lord Tennyson.

The Bishop of Adelaide, (Dr. J. R. Farmer) has forwarded to us for publication the following letter received by him in His Excellency the Governor relating to the forthcoming inauguration of the Commonwealth:—"Government House, Adelaide, November 16, 1900.—"My dear Bishop—An earnest hope has been expressed by many that the occasion of the inauguration of the Australian Commonwealth should not pass without a general utterance of thankfulness to God, in prayer that His blessing may rest on the nation in the future. I enclose a form which I think all could unite. — I am, dear Lord Bishop, very faithfully  
Yrs., Tennison."

COMMONWEALTH PRAYER.  
 At this time of the Inauguration of the  
 Commonwealth of Australia.)  
 Lord Almighty, high above all height,  
 whose life-time is Eternity, we Thine un-  
 thy servants give Thee most humble  
 hearty thanks for all Thy goodness and  
 Thy kindness. We glorify Thee for that  
 Thou hast been pleased in Thy Providence  
 to unite Australia in bonds of brotherly  
 love and concord, and in one Common-  
 wealth, under our most Gracious Sovereign  
 Lady, Queen Victoria. And, we beseech  
 Thee, grant unto this union Thy grace and  
 heavenly benediction; that a strong people  
 may arise to hallow Thy Name, to do just-  
 ly, and to love mercy, and to walk humbly  
 before Thee in reverence and righteousness  
 of life. Furthermore, we pray Thee to  
 make our Empire always a faithful and  
 fearless leader among the nations in all that  
 is good; and to bless our beloved Queen,  
 and those who are put in authority under  
 her, more especially in this land. Let Thy  
 Wisdom be their guide, strengthen them in  
 uprightness, direct and rule their hearts  
 that they may govern according to Thy  
 Holy Will; and vouchsafe that all things  
 may be so ordered and settled upon the  
 best and surest foundations that peace and  
 happiness, truth and justice, religion and  
 piety may be deepened and increased  
 among us; and that we, Thy people, may  
 perpetually praise and magnify Thee from  
 generation to generation. Blessed be Thy  
 Name for ever and ever through Jesus  
 Christ our Lord.—Amen.

HOME READING UNION

[illegible]

DR. MORGAN THOMAS'S ESTATE.  
ADELAIDE, Friday.

Probate has been granted of the will of the late Dr. Morgan Thomas. The value of the estate is £90,400, on which probate duty, £8812, has been paid. An exceptional circumstance in an estate of such magnitude is that not a single debt was outstanding at the time of death. The legacies consist of one of £10,000 to a relative in England, three of £1000 each to friends in Adelaide, and one of £1000 to his housekeeper and £2000 to his executors, all free of legacy duty, making a total of £16,000. The whole of the residue is bequeathed to the board of governors of the public library, museum and art gallery of South Australia.

well

Annual Rental for under 1/2 a mile 6.10/- 3 years premium  
Depositor at first everything sleeps in order  
possibly the amount might be reduced to £5







# South Australia Suburban Tramways

| Share Paid up<br>Cap.         | marked<br>value        |
|-------------------------------|------------------------|
| Hyde Park 10000 - 15.500      | 107. 15.000            |
| Adelaide Sub. 26000 - 150.000 | 4/19. 125.500          |
| A.M.R. 12500 Paid up          | 56/ 44.595             |
| Mitcham 12500 Con             | 19. 7095. s. 6         |
| Hindmarsh 29866               | 4/9 22.000             |
| Paraside 10000 Paid up        | 56/ 22.000             |
| 10000 Con                     | 26/                    |
| 228.866                       |                        |
|                               | <u>£ 211.968. s. 6</u> |

## TRANSFER OF THE TERRITORY.

1907  
OPINIONS FROM THE SPOT.

PORT DARWIN, March 1.

The Northern Territory Times of to-day publishes a leading article on the transfer of the Territory to the Commonwealth, from which the following are extracts:—"It is because South Australia has neglected us, emphasized our exile and isolation, sickened us with hope deferred, and made her incapacity to govern so manifest that we consider South Australia has forfeited all right to consideration with regard to the route of the railway or in any other respect. Again, it is to our interests, therefore, to ignore South Australia altogether in considering the present prospects and the future possibilities. Again, the agreement, therefore, has every prospect of being ratified, and we can afford to put aside all other considerations and concentrate our attention on the matter which means life or death to us—the railway. Regarding the route, we fancy that the slight increase in length between Port Darwin and Adelaide will be more than compensated for by the immense superiority of the land traversed and by the alternative routes which will be made feasible and which will follow in due course, but the dark doubt arises—Will the absence of any stipulation to the contrary cause the construction of the line to be indefinitely postponed?"

Mr. F. R. Finnis, one of the oldest residents of the Territory, in a letter to The Times, considers the agreement satisfactory to the Territory if a date is fixed for the government and completion of the railway, and asks what is to be done for the MacDonnell Ranges if the line runs via the Queensland border.

## THE TRANSFER OF THE TERRITORY.

1907  
LOCAL APPROVAL.

Port Darwin, March 14.

The "Northern Territory Times" to-day publishes the text of the transfer agreement between South Australia and the Commonwealth, and, commenting thereon, strongly supports the transfer in the interests of the Territory. The newspaper remarks that South Australians who oppose the transfer are entitled to respect for their patriotism, but it is parochial patriotism. Continued State ownership would mean continued State expenditure, with a certain knowledge that it would be too small to be effective. The large initial expenditure required could only be borne by the Commonwealth. The paper expects that the majority of South Australians will show a national preference to a State spirit. Otherwise, it is feared the Territory will remain unoccupied.

D'S



VOTING QUALIFICATIONS IN ENGLAND.

Whitaker 1910 gives these in much detail :

Property

- A. England - freehold of 40/- clear yearly value  
lands held for life- of £5 do.  
leasehold, original term of 60 years or over  
of £5 clear yearly value  
leasehold, original term 20 years to 60 years  
of £50 clear yearly value
- B. Scotland - freehold of £5 clear yearly value  
leasehold, original term 57 years or life -  
£10 per annum.  
do. do. term not less than 19 years  
£50 per annum.
- C. Ireland - freehold, of £5 net yearly value  
rent charges or leases for life of £10 net yearly  
value.  
leasehold, original term not less than 60 years  
£10 net yearly value.  
do. do. term not less than 14 years  
£20 net yearly value.

VOTING QUALIFICATIONS IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

Sections 67 show that :

1. Be a person of legal age.
2. Be the registered owner of a freehold estate in fee simple of the premises.
3. Be the registered owner of a leasehold estate in fee simple of the premises.
4. Be the owner of a freehold of the premises of the value of £20 or more.
5. Be the owner of a leasehold of the premises of the value of £20 or more.
6. Be the owner of a leasehold of the premises of the value of £20 or more.
7. Be the owner of a leasehold of the premises of the value of £20 or more.
8. Be the owner of a leasehold of the premises of the value of £20 or more.
9. Be the owner of a leasehold of the premises of the value of £20 or more.
10. Be the owner of a leasehold of the premises of the value of £20 or more.

Qualifications :



## VOTING QUALIFICATIONS IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

The forms of claim to vote prescribed by the Electoral Code 1908, Sections 67 & 68 show that :

- A. in respect of the House of Assembly, the claimant must be a natural born (or naturalised) subject of the King, not under 21 years, an inhabitant of South Australia who has lived therein for six months and is resident in the District in which he claims to vote.

The claimant may be a male or female.

- B. In respect of the Legislative Council, the claimant must possess the same qualifications as for the House of Assembly and in addition must have one or other of the following qualifications :

1. Be in occupation of a dwelling house for which he pays a rent of not less than £17 per annum.
2. Be the owner of a freehold of the clear value of £50, above all charges and encumbrances.
3. Be the registered owner of a Crown lease on which there are improvements of value of £50, which are the property of the claimant.
4. Be the registered owner of a leasehold having 3 years to run of the clear annual value of £20.
5. Be a head teacher of a college or school
6. Be a postmaster or postmistress
7. Be a railway station master
8. Be a member of the Police force in charge of a Police Station.

} and resident in premises connected with such office.



The great explanation of volcanoes is before us. The earth grows hotter from the surface towards the centre. The rate varies, so far as reliable indications, from 50 to over 100 ft. for a degree Fahrenheit. The former, which is nearer the average than the latter, would mean about 100 deg. in the latter radius of the earth is nearly 4,000 miles. Less than 1 per cent. of this would rise at temperatures of from 2,000 to 2,500 deg. F., and one might easily think it was probably molten below that.

25 of actions to this conception, however, as it was carefully considered, even is a huge, rapidly rotating, sphere, subject to the attractions of roiling heavenly bodies. Yet the ancients have shown that it resists mass as if it were as rigid as the earth. A great mobile, fluid interior is admitted. Again, we readily appreciate reflection that the outer portions rest upon the inner portions supported by them. If so flat an is any conceivable section of the submitted to mathematical analysis, once appears that even were its powers many more times of the best steel, and many more those of the best rock, the arch collapse. These outer shells down upon the inner portions with inconceivable pressure. At six miles minute cavities are welded together, the pressure is 18 tons to the square inch. Now pressure makes it more difficult for things to melt; in other words, it raises the fusing point. A lava which would melt at 2,200 deg. on the surface rises a much higher temperature at the pressures prevailing at 25 miles. We do not know the exact increment, because these conditions are beyond experiment; but we believe that pressure increases so rapidly that fusion on a grand scale becomes impossibility, and the earth is virtually solid body.

Let solids under overmastering pressure develop in themselves a viscous flow. Professor Frank D. Adams, of Montreal, has expressed tightly-confined cylinders of rare marble to disintegrate without destroying cohesion in the least. Therefore the rock in the interior might stand at a temperature far above its normal fusing-point; might, though solid, yet be able to develop a viscous flow through a point of diminished pressure; it might, if at this point it could turn upward and proceed to the surface, pass into the molten state the pressure diminished.

One other preliminary conception, and the explanation of volcanoes is before us. The earth is a shrinking body. The ridges of the mountains, with their bent and led strata, prove this; but whether the strata shrink because it loses heat and contracts, or whether, from the drag of the dragging ties and trade winds, its speed of rotation is diminishing, and the consequent loss of energy leads it to change toward a sphere from its present shape of a somewhat flattened spheroid, or whether from some cause yet unknown, we cannot say. The fact of contraction is nevertheless inconsistent.

Now let us assume that because of contraction a crack forms, and the sides, while still clinging to the underlying rock, draw apart. Suppose the crack suddenly extends to depths, and with viscous flow the rocks, urged on by the crushing pressure the sides, ooze into it, move upward, with diminishing pressure, and yield fluently-moving lava.

One other consideration now becomes of great importance. All experience with lavas and volcanoes convinces us that the molten rocks surcharged with gases and vapors of water, its dissociated hydrogen and oxygen are effluvia. It is necessary to speak of the temperature, the temperature at which the lava separates into oxygen and hydrogen. In depths of the earth the gases are kept by the pressure; but as the lava they burn into the gaseous condition, they are not only explosive, but combustible, and they yield actual flames. By the much the lower the specific gravity of the rising column and ease the task of lower-lying rock, the onward march of the lava to the surface. As the column reaches the upper world the lava bursts with explosive violence and the shattered rock, it may be, as at Katatun, to the four quarters of the globe. That the vapors also drive the lava forward, or even that they are a more powerful force than gravity itself, is proved by many, and the thesis has much in its favor. Some have thought, especially in earlier days, that sea-water percolated downward and became involved in the lava rock so as to furnish the gases, but the preponderance of opinion is against it because of the difficulty of understanding how water could advance toward the heated rock instead of being heated the other way.

# Volcanoes & Earthquakes

## See also E

While lavas may and probably do reach the surface in the way outlined, yet it seems true that great bodies of them must stand in the fluid condition near the surface for the long periods of time. We find, for example, that the same vent in a long course of eruptions yields different kinds of lava; first a medium grade of moderate specific gravity, next successively lighter kinds, until in its expiring gasps a dense, heavy variety closes the series. It is exactly as if a vast, complex, molten mass that stood fluid in an internal reservoir broke up into a lighter portion which floated on the top and was first tapped off, and a heavier portion which at the end came forth as the dregs and settlings.

### The Hawaiian Volcanoes.

The Hawaiian Islands are entirely formed of volcanic rock, except for a few raised sea beaches, into which the hard parts of shellfish and other organisms enter. They number 12 in all, but of these four are small, barren, and uninhabited. Of the remaining eight, one, Hawaii itself, with 3,950 square miles, contains about two thirds the total area of 6,040 square miles in the group. The highest peak is Mauna Kea, 13,805 ft., with Mauna Loa, an active volcano, a close second at 13,675. Both these great mountains are on Hawaii at the south-eastern end of the chain of islands. If the general slope of the mountains is prolonged beneath the sea level, it leads gradually downward, without essential variation from the land slopes, until the normal bottom of the Pacific is reached at from 14,000 to 19,000 ft. in depth. There is thus every reason to think that the islands have been built up by volcanic action from the abysses of the ocean, and that they constitute a state pile of lava some 30,000 ft. in height. If the slopes are plotted in a true scale, they are found to range from 1 vertical in 10 horizontal to 1 vertical in 14.3 horizontal. These ratios correspond to angles of from 4 deg. to 5.1 deg., and it is evident that the rise is extremely gradual.

Few portions of the world have entirely escaped the effects of volcanic action or its closely related manifestations. In some the cones, though now cold and dead, yet look as sharp and clear as if their eruptions were a thing of yesterday. In some the work of air and water has so dissected and laid bare their innermost structure that it is from the dead we learn most of the living. Of still others only the stumps, the once deep-seated portions, are now visible. Craters, lava sheets, and dikes have long since been washed as sand and clay into the sea.

### The Connection of Earthquakes with Volcanoes.

While earthquakes accompany volcanic outbreaks, they likewise frequently appear in regions remote from any known crater. In 1886 Charleston, South Carolina, was severely shaken, and yet there is no active or even recently extinct cone within hundreds of miles of it. During the years from 1810 to 1813 the valley of the Mississippi, near New Madrid, in south-eastern Missouri, was repeatedly and violently agitated. A huge bulge from the banks and bed of the river was elevated 25 ft. above its level and immediately in its path. For several hours the current of the Father of Waters at this point was turned back to the north, but in the end the river broke through and established its present course. To the east the land sank, and in Reelfoot Lake, from 12 to 20 miles from the river in this direction, the trees killed by the subsidence of their roots beneath the waters still project above its surface.

We are therefore justified in concluding that causes may produce shocks which are not immediately connected with eruptions. In the study of the structural relations of the rocky formations of the globe one of the commonest experiences is to find strata which must have formed the sea bottom, crumpled into folds, broken by great cracks with displacement of the sides, and disturbed from their original horizontal position in all manner of ways. These changes need not be accompanied by outbreaks of lava or any volcanic phenomena, and yet it is evident that their development must have sent vibrations and oscillations of great violence in every direction, and must have produced earthquakes at all periods of the earth's history. If in our mountains we now find the old sea-bottom, with its shells and corals, ten or fifteen thousand feet above the present level of the ocean, it is obvious that the elevation, even though very gradual, was a fruitful source of

1908 Sydney, January 19.

A remarkable letter was read yesterday at the inquest on Captain Joseph Vos, who committed suicide at his residence, Milson's Point, on January 9, by taking laudanum. The deceased addressed the following letter to the coroner:—

January 8, 1908. Mr. Coroner.—Dear Sir—Seated comfortably and quite easy in mind, time 4.15 p.m., my only object in penning these few lines is to save you young men and yourself valuable time, and also the risk of bringing in a verdict as to the cause of death, which might be an erroneous one, as so often is the case. The verdict should be—"We find that the deceased, Captain Joseph Vos, came by his death by means of an overdose of laudanum, self-administered. The laudanum was taken on account of domestic and financial troubles, of which he has had more than a fair share during the past few months. There is no evidence to show that the deceased was insane, nor was any evidence adduced which tended to show where or when the laudanum was obtained."—Yours faithfully, Joseph Vos. P.S.—I would feel obliged if you will allow a medical man to make certain of actual death, as I have always dreaded premature burial.

### Final Meditations.

The deceased also left the following final meditations, written on note-paper:—

What makes many people fear death?—Religion and the fear of the unknown.

Why do I not fear death?—Because I know that everyone has to die sooner or later, and if they can stand it so can I.

Have I ever been face to face with death?—Yes, several times.

Had I any fear of it?—No.

Do I believe in a hereafter?—Honestly speaking, no. I believe death is the end of all men.

Now, suppose there is a hereafter. Well, no matter what it's like I'll have to get accustomed to it, whatever it is, as many others have had to do, and surely I can do likewise. No, I have absolutely no fear of it.

Do I regret leaving this world?—Not very much. I have had too many ups and downs in it, too many worries and struggles to suit my temperament. I have suffered a great deal of hardship and physical pain through my operation, and the balance is too much in favor of the downs.

How do I expect relief in death?—Eternal sleep; or, in other words, unconscious oblivion.

What do my last thoughts dwell upon most?—My four children lying asleep upstairs. Well, they will have an easier time than I have had. I hope and trust so.

Do I believe in a Supreme Being?—No; but I don't deny the existence of one. My reason forbids me to believe in such a Being as depicted to us, because I see so much misery and pain around me which such a Being could so easily obviate.

Do I believe in spirits?—Yes, in bottles, and then only in the medicinal properties in them.

I have chosen midnight as the hour to put myself to rest. Why?—Because I want to feel that I am already sleepy, to assist the opiate in its rapid effect. When I awoke I shall compose myself exactly the same as on ordinary occasions when very tired out. I look at my watch. It is only 11.20 p.m.—another 40 minutes to wait. How long the time seems in passing. I feel anxious to go to sleep. Why did I choose this method?—Because it seems to me the easiest and most natural.

Is there anything insane about me?—No, I don't think so. Only that I am thoroughly sick of it all.

Does it worry me what becomes of my body?—No. Not in the least. Bury it—put it overboard at sea—it's all one now to me. The only thing that troubles me in the least is that I may not be really dead, but this I have provided for as far as possible by requesting the coroner to let a medical man make certain of my death. I have taken many risks during my lifetime, and one more or less won't make much difference.

11.30 p.m.—Soon it will be time, thank goodness, to make a start for bed, sleep, and rest, and as someone has said before—"I cannot recall his name."—"Now for the grand secret." I am going to have a look at my children again, so good night to all whom I leave behind. Blessings—if such things exist—on some, curses on others whom I need not mention.—Joseph Vos, January 8, 1908.



# Vine

April 1883. Dike of Breckinridge only one  
 plant left. is in 7th row from Pittsboro  
 hedge. Vine from creek.  
 Almond seedling is in 10th row from  
 Pittsboro hedge. Two plants left.  
 Jas Colman & Lady Doreen Evans  
 has in pots —

## New Vineyard Tidorens park 400 begin off Gas

|                               | Tree     | To graft | grapeyard |
|-------------------------------|----------|----------|-----------|
| 401 Sweet water               | 13 vines |          |           |
| 402 Black Prince              | 13       |          |           |
| 403 white crystal             | 13       |          |           |
| 404 Grand Turk                | 14       |          |           |
| 405 Rowan unsaid              | 12       | 3        |           |
| 406 white Portugal            | 15       |          |           |
| 407 Red Prince                | 15       |          |           |
| 408 Late Blue unsaid          | 15       |          |           |
| 409 Abraham Crystal           | 15       |          |           |
| 4010 Black Basham             | 15       |          |           |
| 4011 Buckland Sweet water     | 13       | 2        |           |
| 4012 Crinkly leaf large black | 9        | 6        |           |
| 4013 Baylis Blanco            | 15       |          |           |
| 4014 Tex Red                  | 15       |          |           |
| 4015 Spanish purple           | 15       |          |           |
| 4016 Goldie Chas elms         | 15       |          |           |
| 4017 Black Hamburg            | 15       |          |           |
| 4018 Glendy white (unfluous)  | 13       | 2        |           |
| 4019 Grand Turk (same)        | 15       | 15       |           |
| 4020 " " to graft             | 15       | 15       |           |

x x x x  
 x x x x  
 x x x x  
 x x x x  
 x x x x  
 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10  
 Fishhouse



Vulcan. Lucifer. Freshfay. Born Nov 1872  
 Prior to 1878 won the hack race twice at the Starke  
 1878 won handicap hurdles 2 miles 8.12  
 1879 " St. northern " 2 - 9.11 4  
 1879 " Onkaparinga " 2 - 9.8 7  
 1879 " La Jockey Club " 2 - 9.0 5  
 1879 " " " spring 2 - 10.9 6  
 1879 " " " autumn 2 - 10.9 6  
 1879 Ran 3rd St northern handicap flat 7  
 1879 not placed in Ince's Birthday Cup 15  
 1879 " " " Victorian handicap  
 1879 Ran 3rd in the Royal handicap  
 1879 " " 2 City handicap won of Don Carlos  
 Graham - lost by bad riding

Started 12 times  
 won 7 times defeated 5 times

These are all the races he ran in my  
 name & colonies but Pi I don't sent him to  
 Melbourne where he ran once and was  
 beaten I was told

Hpton. I gave him in starting £25 cash  
 £25 on 1st Nov 1876 start paid £26 1877 £74 1878 £85  
 1879 £104 1880 £73 and in 1880 I gave him  
 cheque on the Oriental £80 for school & dog  
 &c in 1881 I sent him £10 Total for  
 his own use £502 " 2 " 6 " Hpton also  
 paid him on my acc £220 but that was  
 for pictures

Warrbrae Syndicate

114 acres £19,950 - [5000 p and more  
 none sold white rents land at £50

supposed syndicates are  
 F J. Botting myers. W. Symon &  
 W. B. B. B. B.



Results of Protection  
Sweating

# VICTORIAN FACTORIES.

## AN INCREASE ON LAST YEAR.

(By Telegraph.)

Melbourne, March 20.

The report of the chief inspector of factories, which was presented to day to the Chief Secretary, furnishes valuable information as to the effects of the late strike upon the industrial enterprise of the colony. Mr. Levey's figures show that whilst great distress of trade was experienced after the failure of the land boom, attended by an almost complete paralysis of trade for some weeks during the strike, the returns from the factories are not nearly so unsatisfactory as might have been expected. During the year 140 factories were closed—33 through insolvency, 46 by amalgamation, or because the number of employes were reduced below the statutory number of 6, while 61 stopped from other causes. The closed factories employed 1,074 males and 313 females. During the same period 228 new factories were registered, employing 1,131 males and 651 females, so that 395 additional persons had found work. The Inspector of factories states that sweating still continues as bad as ever, and no steps have yet been taken in reference to the special report prepared by him last year to put down the evil.

Victoria  
made of a coin  
Cups

Victoria & N.S. Wales

Victoria

Revenue, 1889 .. .. £3,519,150  
Revenue, 1890 .. .. 8,294,495  
Revenue, 1891 .. .. 7,992,519

While we have been climbing down at the rate of half a million in two years, the revenues of the mother colony have gone up just twice as fast:—

New South Wales revenue, 1889 .. .. £9,063,367  
do. do. 1890 .. .. 8,458,619  
do. do. 1891 .. .. 10,047,152

the figures  
New South Wales land revenue .. .. £2,556,512  
Victorian land revenue .. .. 571,835

Excess in New South Wales .. .. £1,664,777

The great difference between the Sydney revenue and our own last year lies in this single item, which is irremovable. Let us give the figures—

New South Wales revenue last year.. £10,047,124  
Victorian do. do. .. .. 7,992,519

Excess in New South Wales .. .. £2,054,605

Excess of land revenue in New South Wales over that of Victoria .. .. 1,694,777

Differences from all other sources .. .. £359,828

In Sydney there is a system of trams belonging to the State, and from these there is a gross revenue of £295,000. This sum, added to the amount obtained from the sale of land, nearly accounts for the whole of the two millions of revenue which Sydney raises in excess of ours. It is some-

Volunteers

Reviewed by the Queen

London July 1899

Medical Staff of Force

315

For our able Artillery Coy

566

Volunteer Artillery

2052

Volunteers Engineers

1485

Cash London Brigade

5250

Solonian Brigade

5911

Surrey Brigade

4207

West London Brigade

3197

North London Brigade

3857

26,840

Regiment

Results of Liberal & Conservative

unpopular compared with all

votes in England & Scotland & Wales

In 1895 a minority of 1310000

1900 .. .. 323000

1910 .. .. 266000

Explain sum given

Maximum Defiance 5000000

| Heads of Revenue.     | Victorian Per-centage. | N. S. Wales Percentage. |
|-----------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|
| Taxation—             |                        |                         |
| Customs, &c.          | 31.20                  | 21.03                   |
| Other taxes..         | 11.42                  | 8.51                    |
| Total taxation ..     | 42.62                  | 29.54                   |
| Crown lands ..        | 6.81                   | 23.58                   |
| Railways ..           | 36.79                  | 28.65                   |
| Post and telegraphs.. | 6.18                   | 6.60                    |
| Other sources..       | 7.60                   | 11.63                   |
| Total ..              | 100.00                 | 100.00                  |

The lesson taught by those figures is that nearly one-half of our smaller revenue is raised in Victoria by taxation, while in New South Wales only 29½ per cent. of theirs is so raised. This is one of the

the weight of our burdens with our neighbors. The taxation per head in these colonies was as follows in the year 1889:—

| State.             | Average Taxation Per head. | Percentage of revenue. |
|--------------------|----------------------------|------------------------|
| Victoria ..        | 23 5 10                    | 42.62                  |
| New South Wales .. | 2 8 6                      | 23.64                  |
| Queensland ..      | 3 19 4                     | 45.77                  |
| South Australia .. | 2 4 3                      | 31.33                  |
| West Australia ..  | 4 10 3                     | 50.82                  |
| Tasmania ..        | 2 16 10                    | 62.25                  |
| New Zealand ..     | 3 8 0                      | 52.26                  |

These tabulated results show us that we are very fairly weighted, and that any Treasurer contemplating an extra turn of the screw has a very serious responsibility before him, though he may not be able to escape it. We are not so high in the table as Queensland, West Australia and New Zealand, but we are very much higher than Tasmania, New South Wales and South Australia. It is scarcely necessary to say that of the total taxation the Customs supply the largest proportion, namely, about 72 per cent.

It remains for us finally to mention a few of the items in which New South Wales has improved her revenue while we have diminished ours. In Customs we have fallen off during the last three years by £240,000, while our neighbors have increased that item by £260,000. But this



# THE GLASGOW UNIVERSITY.

NINTH JUBILEE CELEBRATED.

CONGRATULATIONS OF THE KING.

London, June 13.

His Majesty King Edward VII. has congratulated the Glasgow University upon the celebration of its ninth jubilee.

The University of Glasgow was founded by a Bull of Pope Nicholas V. (1450-51), with the power of creating doctors and masters, and enrolling readers and students, the whole of them of whom were to enjoy the same rights and privileges as the University of Bologna. In 1460 James, Lord Hamilton, bequeathed to the then Regent and his successors a tenement in the High-street, with four acres of land adjoining, for the "use of the College of Arts." Between 1577, when a new charter was issued, and the Restoration, the University flourished in every way, but the re-establishment of episcopacy detached from it a large portion of its revenues, and many of its professorships were abandoned. After the Revolution prosperity set in, and in the present century there has been great expansion. The University of Glasgow includes five faculties, viz., arts, theology, law, medicine, and science. It was reconstituted, and received further endowments under the Acts of 1853 and 1889, the latter providing for the admission of women to graduation. Conjointly with the University of Aberdeen it sends one member to the House of Lords.

## THE WORLD.

on the position of valuable summary of the constitutions of the Upper Chambers of other States:—

### INDEPENDENT NATIONS.

*The United States.*—Senate: 2 senators for each State, elected by the State Legislatures for six years.

*France.*—Senate: 300 members, elected for nine years, from citizens of at least forty years of age, one-third of them retiring every three years. The electoral body is composed of (1) delegates chosen by the Municipal Council of each commune; and (2) the Deputies, etc., of each Department. Life senators were gradually abolished by an Act passed in 1884.

*Germany.*—Bundesrath: 58 members appointed by the governments of the individual States for each session.

*Belgium.*—Senate: the constitution is being revised at the present time. The Senate, in the past, has been elected by the same voters as the House of Representatives, the number of senators (69) being one-half of that of the members of the Lower House. The members of the Senate have been elected for eight years, one-half of them retiring every four years.

*Italy.*—Senate, consisting of princes of royal blood, and an unlimited number of members appointed by the king for life, a condition of nomination being the holding of high State offices, eminence in science, etc., or the payment of 3000 lire (\$600) in taxes. In 1890 there were 335 senators.

*Spain.*—Senate: three classes of senators: (1) king's sons over twenty-one years of age; "grandees" having an income of 60,000 pesetas (\$12,000); captains, generals, admirals, etc.; (2) about 100 senators nominated by the Crown, not to exceed 180, when included with the first class; (3) 180 senators, elected by the States, the Church, the Universities, and learned bodies for five years.

*Portugal.*—House of Peers: an Act of 1885 abolished the hereditary House by a gradual process, and substituted 100 life peers, appointed by the king, not including princes of royal blood, and 12 bishops. There are also 50 elective peers, 45 of whom are chosen indirectly by the administrative districts and five by various scientific bodies.

*Netherlands.*—First Chamber: 50 members elected by the Provincial States from among the most highly assessed inhabitants, or from high functionaries. They are elected for nine years, one-third of them retiring every three years.

*Greece.*—No Upper Chamber. The only Chamber is the Boulé of 150 members, elected for four years.

*Austro-Hungary.*—The connecting link between the two portions of this empire is constituted by a body known as "the Delegations." This consists of a Parliament of 120 members, one-half chosen by the legislature of Germanic-Austria, two-thirds of the members being elected by the Lower House, and one-third by the Upper House, the other half, similarly elected, representing Hungary. The Acts of "the Delegations" require confirmation by the representative assemblies of their respective countries. The delegates are chosen for one year.

*Denmark.*—Landsting: 66 members, 12 nominated by the Crown for life, and 54 elected by indirect universal suffrage for eight years.

## IN THE REVIEWS.

35

*Sweden.*—First House: 147 members elected by the provinces and municipalities for nine years.

*Switzerland.*—Ständerath: 44 members nominated by the Cantons, 2 for each Canton, for three years. The terms of nomination rest with each Canton.

### BRITISH SELF-GOVERNING COLONIES.

*Canada.*—Senate: the senators are appointed by the Governor-General, in the name of the Crown, for life, but they may resign, and seek election to the Lower House. At present there are about 80 senators.

*New South Wales.*—Legislative Council: not less than 21 members appointed for life by the Governor, as representative of the Crown. There are now over 70 members of the Council.

*Victoria.*—Legislative Council: 48 members elected by the 14 provinces for six years, one-third of them retiring every two years. There is a small property qualification for electors.

*New Zealand.*—Legislative Council: 47 members nominated by the Crown for life. (There are two Maories in the Upper House.)

*Queensland.*—Legislative Council: 39 members nominated by the Crown for life.

*South Australia.*—Legislative Council: 24 members. Every three years the 8 members whose names are first on the roll retire, and their places are taken by 2 new members elected from each of the four districts into which the colony is divided. There is a small property qualification for electors.

*Tasmania.*—Legislative Council: 18 members elected for six years. A small property qualification is necessary to become an elector.

*Western Australia.*—Legislative Council: this colony was granted a responsible government by an Act of the Imperial Parliament passed in 1890 (53 & 54 Vict. c. 26). Although the Council is at present named by the Governor, for the Crown, provision is made in the constitution for the members of it to be eventually elected.

*Cape Colony.*—Legislative Council: 22 members elected for seven years. The election is by such voters as receive £25 a year wages with board and lodging, or possess a real property qualification, or a salary of £50 per annum.

From the above abstract it is seen (1) That two Chambers are the rule. (2) That no nation, except Great Britain, any longer possesses a purely hereditary House.

For my own 3 years of Glasgow University see book 1838/24 1838/40 & 1890/91



Jan 1883

Water supply - about Barker is from a well and a Tank of rain water

Above the Childrens bath room are 4 iron tanks <sup>South</sup> These are united by pipes and <sup>three</sup> are at present (I think) on well on rain water.

They are pulled by force pumps near Kitchen door - Both Bath & all closets are on the well water. The Billiard washhand basins one on the Rain & the other from the well & down from the rain water tank

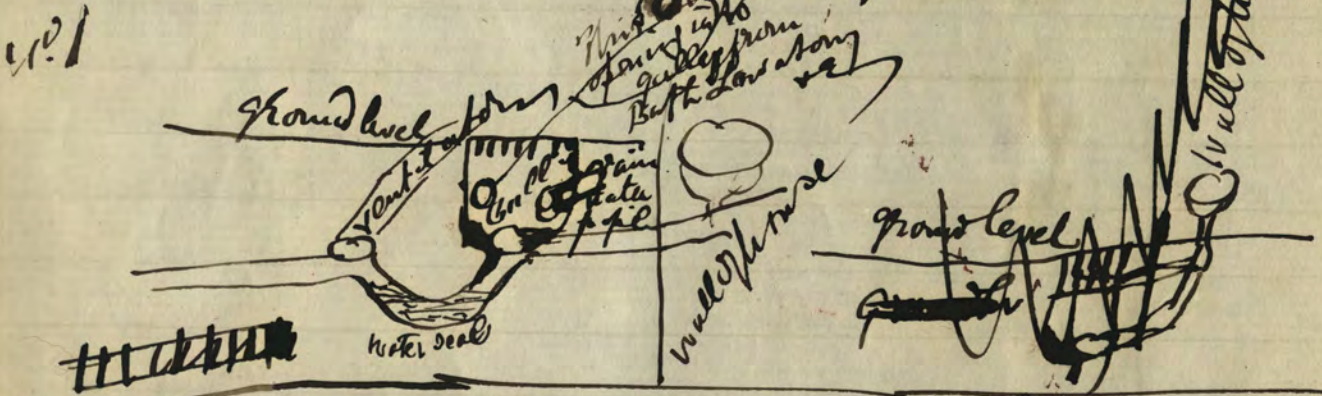
Claret

Wine Leoville 1875 7L

Lafite 1875 7L

Water closets Torrrens Park

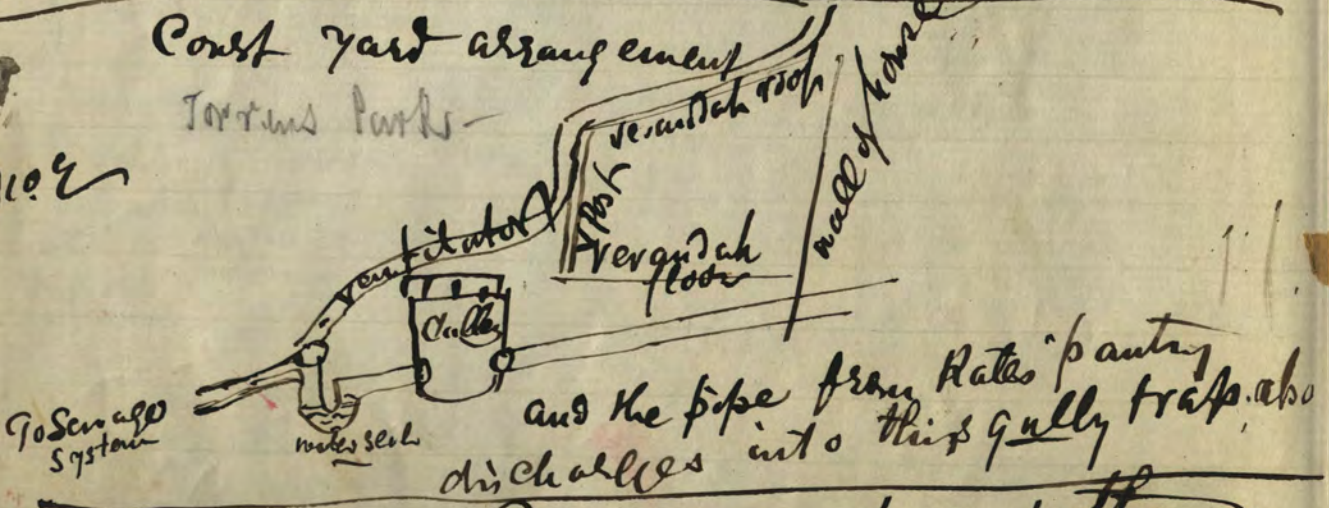
Billiard room outside gully trap thus



Const Yard arrangement

Torrrens Park

9102



no 3 Sewer closet. Runs without a trap to the first air pipe on main sewer line and there discharges into a gully trap



1863  
 Waterworks meter 2<sup>nd</sup> Feb read 302-000 gallons  
 24 " " 458-000 —  
 use during month & inflow to Dam 156-000 gallons

April 1883. The waterworks people told me  
 3 inch pipe & mile laid costs 382  
 4 - " " " " 488  
 Difference in cost is "almost wholly" weight of  
 iron. It takes about 17 cwt of lead  
 pipe for the joints  
 The waterworks laying of course is rather  
 more in the pipeline for connections

## Water Service



July 1900  
 See also vol 1  
 The Connection between  
 the Government water service  
 and the Dam service was  
 broken out July 1900 - by removing  
 the piece of pipe A to B  
 The T piece in the Dam pipe  
 and the stop cocks on the  
 Government service were left  
 the respective pipes being plugged  
 The connection can be restored  
 & restoring the pipe A to B

So take Government  
 home to turn the  
 pipe. but before  
 Dam stop cocks  
 water running





Jan 1883

Water supply - Aunt Barker is from a well and a Tank of rain water

Above the Childrens bath room are 4 iron tanks <sup>South</sup> These are united by pipes and <sup>three</sup> are at present (I think) on well 2 on rain water.

They are pulled by force pumps near Kitchen door - Both Bath & all closets are on the well water. The Billiard washhand basins

one on the Rain & the other from the well & down C from the rain water tank

Claret

Wine Leeds 1875 7L

Lafite 1875 7L

Water closets Torrers Park

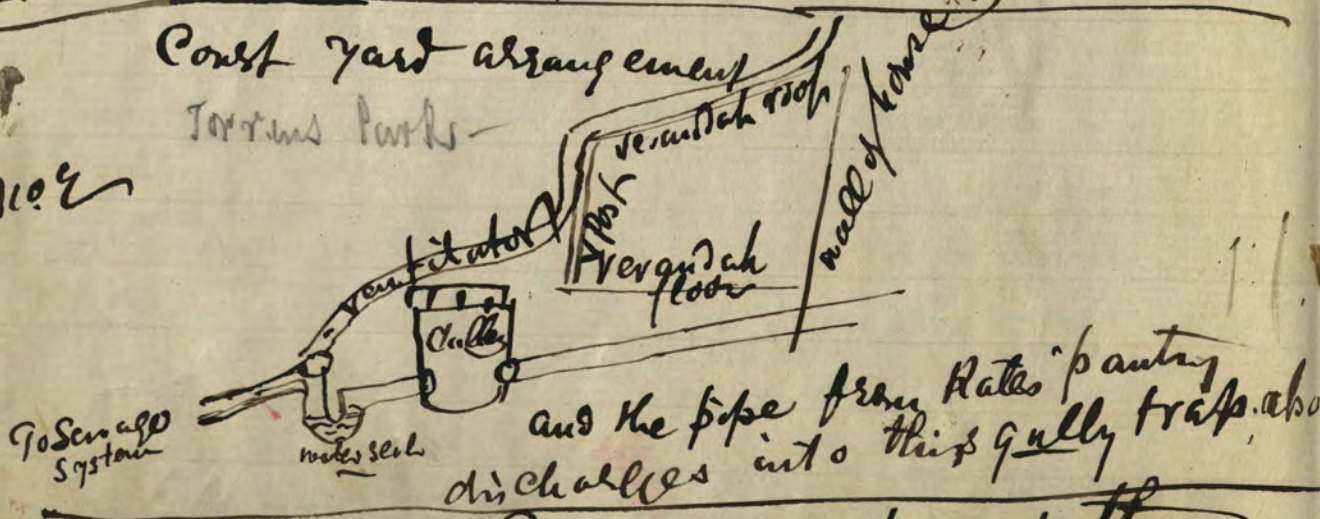
Billiard room outside gully trap thus



Cost Yard arrangement

Torrers Park

9102



and the pipe from Hates' pantry discharges into this gully trap, also

no 3 Goner close. Runs without a trap to the first air pipe on main sewerage drain and there discharges into a gully trap



Water or the  
use during month & up

April 1883. The  
3 inch pipe  
4 -  
Difference in cost  
on. It takes  
mile for the  
the water works  
more in they prep

# Water Service

of the two teepice each the  
one which turns the lost water  
on the Dam service is the  
The junction between the lost service and  
Dam Service is effected thus  
The Government pipe is under the Dam pipe  
two teepices put into  
Government pipe  
X Stop each to shut  
off supply from theatre  
A: a short pipe  
which springing out  
the 2nd teepice  
The Stop each to shut off Dam  
So turn Government water on Dam Service you  
home to turn the stop each X on short  
pipe. but before going to prevent Government  
X Dam stop each X to prevent Government  
water running back into Dam





1507. 208. 50 6 2 WC 9 2 p a 9 0 9 2 4 1 1/2 p a 7 1 2 2.4 2 4 2 10

# System of Water in House

Above Kates' pantry there are two tanks which hold the rain water <sup>pumped</sup> from the Rain water tanks <sup>in yard</sup> - all the water comes into the smaller of the two - the larger being connected with the smaller by means of a pipe running under the floor in the rear of Kates' Pantry

Large Tank

Small Tank

stop cock in WC

B

stop cock in Kates' pantry

upstairs lobby

Level of floor of passage & Kates' pantry

This pipe runs along to the R tank. (See illustration of the water tanks above Kitchen & Bath room) under the floor in the rear of Kates' Pantry

all communications thro the house are taken from under stop cocks A & B. to close these is to shut off all soft water throughout the house

If you stop these cocks and draw off from pipes you empty supply tank of the Kitchen boiler

You can close R Tank (ie Tank supplying Kitchen boiler) by shutting A & B Cocks. and drawing off at Kates' Pantry

You can close Kitchen boiler by opening tap under iron plate against Kitchen wall outside Billiard Room

sealing Kitchen Tap  
Billiard Room



System of water in House contained  
 The Tank near Tower is supplied from the  
 Government Main - The cock for shutting it  
 off is as you enter the door from the  
 Tower stairs

Willamie Pastoral Company

1 Morgan  
 1 Maplin  
 2 Riding Gs  
 1 Duffield  
 1 A.L. Ballou  
 1 Cornish  
 1 S. Troost  
 1 Fide Smith  
 1 F.W. Stokes

10 Shares

Price \$20.000

41.500 acres freehold

9000 Sfr miles

Stock said to be

70.000 Sheep 11500 cattle

1000 horses

Melroseata see B. Bauman

Wine Bronte see B.

Samuel Watts - Murray Bridge

wife & children (6)

Refers to Craigie - Cutmore - Dean - & Dempsey  
 of Dempsey & Johnson & Co

| Weight         | Sep 20<br>1866 | Oct 27<br>1866 | Dec 14th<br>1866 | Jan 31st<br>1867 |
|----------------|----------------|----------------|------------------|------------------|
| Si H. Cuyler   | 14.11          |                |                  |                  |
| Dr. Whittell   | 12.12          |                |                  |                  |
| Bear with      | 11.10          | 11.12 1/2      | 11.12 1/2        | 12.0             |
| R. Cameron     | 11.0           |                |                  |                  |
| W. Day         | 10.13          | 11.0 1/2       | 10.11 1/2        | 10.12 1/2        |
| Edw. W. Wilson |                | 15.0           |                  |                  |

| 1865     | Joanna   | 1866      |
|----------|----------|-----------|
| 15.10.20 | 15.10.20 | 11.10 1/4 |
| 5.10.20  | 15.10.20 | 11.13.    |



Champagne

Clare

Signature: *[Handwritten Signature]*

Huch

13  $\frac{3}{4}$  doz. Clodes  
21  $\frac{1}{2}$  Clignot  
30  $\frac{7}{8}$  Pommes  
10  $\frac{6}{8}$  Paris Souch

343 bottles halfpenny  
45 1869 "  
386 = 32  $\frac{2}{12}$  doz

49  $\frac{11}{12}$  gals  
Pork  
50  $\frac{2}{12}$

7 bottles Red Seal  
45 - Blue  
32 - valvins  
19 - Cigars  

---

164 = 13 8/12 dozens

976 1/2 dozens  
a/cw magnus (5)  
3466 11 and side

Burgundy  
5 1/2 doz

Madeira

94 pts again closed

Nov 1888.

neb. l. 2. 1. 1.

848 Balu

Hummocks

510-

Итак, монаха

6130

Forlen Bag

1815—

Delta

Milo

Гусев

Bellucci

729

35244

Lynchburg

749

35000

Cordillo

100 2

1900

Antiocho

325

17269

*36700 sheep  
worth £280 the 188*

## A METHOD OF PRESERVING WHEELS.

A gentleman engaged in agriculture writes to an English paper :—"I went to my tinner and had him make a pan of heavy galvanized iron, 3 inches wide, 4 feet deep in the middle, and 2½ feet long. The bottom was curved so that the oil would be deepest in the centre, and less oil be required to cover the fellows than if it was straight. The pan costs 50 cents., and a gallon of oil at 65 cents. was ample for three carriages and a road cart, 14 wheels in all. In using it, I dug a trench 18 inches long, 6 inches wide, and deep enough so that when the pan was set over it there was 4 inches space under it for fire. The pan was placed close to one side of the trench, so that no blaze could come up on the side where I stood to hold the wheel. I put half a gallon of oil in the pan, started a fire with some fine chips and rotten wood, and when the oil began to boil I set a wheel in and let it stand 10 seconds ; then turned 1 foot or more, so as to bring the next section under the oil, and thus kept slowly turning, until I had turned the wheel twice around. It took about five minutes to a wheel. On examining these wheels next day I found that the tires which I could see under before the application were perfectly tight, and I am told by farmers who have practised this that one need not have tires set at all if the fellows are kept saturated with boiling oil. My blacksmith charges 50 cents. per wheel for cutting and setting tires, and wheels are often ruined by being run with them loose before being taken to the shop, and if this oiling process will keep them always tight, it will make the wheels last many years longer than if they are loose."

July 1890 Watt came to see Thursday <sup>31<sup>st</sup></sup> ~~7<sup>th</sup>~~ sang at a line on Tuesday 29<sup>th</sup> July & present  
I paid him 9<sup>th</sup> <sup>Sat</sup> Aug 40/- 17<sup>th</sup> <sup>Sat</sup> Aug 20/- 29<sup>th</sup> <sup>Sat</sup> Sept 1/- Sep 7<sup>th</sup> 40/- 16<sup>th</sup> <sup>Tue</sup> Sep 20/- 25<sup>th</sup> <sup>Thurs</sup> Sep 20/-

London water values

The following statement shows the nominal capital of each company and its approximate price on the Stock Exchange at the beginning of 1888 (see Parliamentary return, Session of 1889) :—

|                               | Share capital. | Market value. |
|-------------------------------|----------------|---------------|
| Chelsea .. .. .               | £1,036,350     | £2,087,686    |
| East London .. .. .           | 1,720,560      | 3,269,064     |
| Grand Junction .. .. .        | 1,130,800      | 2,546,840     |
| Kent .. .. .                  | 763,649        | 1,957,876     |
| Lambeth .. .. .               | 1,450,000      | 3,218,026     |
| New River .. .. .             | 2,019,958      | 7,617,000     |
| Southwark and Vauxhall.. .. . | 1,518,000      | 2,279,899     |
| West Middlesex .. .. .        | 1,155,066      | 2,951,194     |
|                               | £10,805,383    | £26,131,570   |

The aggregate market value of the shares since the 1st of January, 1888, has increased by about 12 per cent., and may be roughly estimated to amount at the present time to about £29,300,000.



|                   | Champagne | Sherry. | Port  | Shallis | Brandy | Claret                    | Curacao |
|-------------------|-----------|---------|-------|---------|--------|---------------------------|---------|
| Wine              | 32        | 5       | 9     | 1       | 5      | 66 whole<br>36 half       | 1       |
|                   | 5         | 3       | 9     |         |        | 52 whole used<br>13 half  |         |
| actual<br>nos. 24 | 27        | 2       | 12 CB | 1       | 5      | 23 half whole<br>36 whole | 1       |
|                   | 22        |         |       |         |        | 30 1/2<br>23 50           |         |

12 quarts  
19 parts

Waters at Mr Barker. House arrangements.

Waters - Est. of Tanners Park -  
 1/2 year ending 30th June 1890 Total paid 12-9-6 of which  
 assessment T.P. 7-8-1/2 Blythwood 13/6 Belair 2/- Total not acceptable  
 1890. addl. 4-2/- cemetery 4/- = 12-9-6 not supra  
 1/2 year ending 21st Dec 1890. Total paid 8-17-6 of which  
 8-5-6 assessment addl. 8/9? cemetery 5/3 = 8-17-6

The assessment permits 197,333 gallons T.P.  
 18000 a Blythwood road  
 2666 a Belair road  
 These quantities are the equivalent of the assessment  
 @ 1/6 p 1000 gallons. The cemetery always pays by use

FACTORS OF WOOL (1000 BALES AND UPWARDS)

Y











Wales 1857

| Wales    | Butanical | Railway Service |
|----------|-----------|-----------------|
| 22 years | 5/        | 5/              |
| 20 to 22 | 3/6       | 5/              |
| 19 to 20 | 2/6       | 4/              |
| 17 to 19 | 2/6       | 3/-             |
| 15 to 17 | 1/6       | 2/-             |

Water Service of Torran Park

Oct 1857

See also back in this book


Quinn writes Sep 1857

The Government water pipe (high

level) runs off opposite diamond cottage and crosses the  
Creek at the corner of the Vineyard

It passes through the paddock under the culvert of the  
avenue where there is a stop cock to turn it off  
It then passes through the Pines in front of the stable  
passing the corner of the coal hole

There is a pipe from it to the gasometer  
" " " " " to the stable  
For its connection with the Dam water see back in  
this book

The Dam main runs down to the corner of the paddock  
near the big Pines and a small branch pipe runs  
thence to the trough. 

Then continues down the  
paddock in the direction of the trough  
below the railway and the trough in the  
Pine paddock both of which it supplies

There is a point on the brow of the hill where 2 branches  
off in the direction of the fruit garden - the pipes in the fruit  
garden are connected with this branch above

(In the event of our applying the lower trough from Ruffs as  
this is the point where we should cut off the Dam main  
with the lower troughs) - The Dam main also runs  
to the brow of the hill over the orangery - where the stone trough is



Wells at Humberston

Nov 18 1897

Bamburgh 40263 Camrose 30ft Deep. Stiff clay & gravel  
Adams well 133 43ft & 30ft stiff clay & loam  
water struck in sand

Race Course 2 wells 154 & 158 Barunga 70ft

Sinking mostly through dark loam

Township well 114 Barunga 100ft very large supply

Sinking mostly through dark loam

Boundary creek well 189 Barunga 140ft through

good sinking poor supply

Black point well 28 feet loam & stiff blue clay

Good supply

Spring wells 152 Barunga 16 feet through

Blue clay & slate about 2000 fathoms

Gleasons well 241 Barunga 16 ft through

Gravel 3000 gallons

Oats' well 122 Boncath 26 feet deep

Splendid Sinking Good Supply

Water Rates 30 Dec 1897 (Adams)

The assessment on Torrens Park is as heretofore 14.16/-

The rate (High level) is 1/3 per 1000 gallons up to

assessment. This gives me 237.000 gallons

Beyond that 1/- per 1000 gallons is charged

Happy Valley is 1/3 per 1000 up to 6000

60 per 1000 excess

Government does not permit one years supply  
to merge in another year, i.e. you are  
not allowed to deduct what you short used in  
one year from what you over use in another  
The year is from 1st Jan to 31st Dec and you  
pay 1/2 yearly rates in advance



W alkun g

7. Elder walked to and from Bridgton  
52 miles - hour for lunch con in

16 1/2 hours

Cost of war.

ing. Of the £2,653,000,000 which has been spent on war during the latter half of the century - excluding the recent combat in Turkey and Greece - not less than £1,400,000,000 was absorbed in the American Civil War; the Franco-Prussian cost £500,000,000, the Crimean £340,000,000, the Russo-Turkish of 1877 £210,000,000, and the little Zulu and Afghan campaigns of 1879 involved an outlay of £30,000,000. Relatively the cost of battle is greater now than it was in earlier years. One shot from some kinds of cannon of modern construction means more in money than a whole broadside in some naval encounters which Captain Marryat describes so vividly. The comparative results in bloodshed are far more difficult to calculate, and this for a variety of reasons which will be sufficiently obvious to all who have studied the world's progress in the art and science of making and using man-killing machines. In the quarter of a century which began with the Crimean War and ended with the Zulu and Afghan campaigns nearly two and a quarter million men were slain in battle or died of wounds or disease directly connected with battle. The loss in the Crimea was estimated at 750,000, that in the American Civil War at 800,000, and in 1870 the French had 155,000 slain, while 60,000 Germans fell.

Reported 25 April 1898

Had really 220 July 1901  
Antaly Revenue by 1901

1837.

From 1837 to 1897

1901

143 millions  
not all from taxation

In 1891 75 millions came from

taxation 1891 122 millions The Revenue in

10 years later is 144 millions of which 33 millions

are derived from increased taxation

The ordinary expenses of the country is now  
129 millions as when the Boer War broke

will be 135 millions But with the demands

now made the expenditure will surely be

soon rise to 144 millions of which 33 millions

of 15m of taxation on which 17 millions to increase tax

in 12 years we have added 17 millions to increase tax  
5 millions to Debt 2800000 to Debt 2800000

1 1/2 millions in 1891 2 millions in 1901 5 millions

we have got very near what we need

Wallerroo + Mounta Cony Can bear

## Realisable Assets at 31<sup>st</sup> December 1897.

|                                 |                |
|---------------------------------|----------------|
| Refined Copper                  | £ 23536. 18. 0 |
| Gold and Silver Bullion         | 2458. 16. 4    |
| Ore & Furnace Products at       |                |
| Prices & Smelting Works         | 121349. 2. 3   |
| Copper Proceeds not settled for | 2283. 7. 2     |
| Cash in hand                    | 108. 1. 6      |
| Stores Fuel & Frage             | 27558. 0. 11   |
| Copper in Furnace bottoms       |                |
| estimated at 595 tons @ £40     | 23800. 0. 0    |
|                                 | £ 201094. 6. 2 |

## Liabilities

|                   |                |
|-------------------|----------------|
| Bank overdraft    | £ 5140. 11. 7  |
| Deposits          | 68535. 0. 0    |
| sundry Creditors  | 3512. 5. 5     |
| Outstanding wages |                |
| and accounts      | 12066. 1. 0    |
| Estimated Surplus | £ 111840. 8. 0 |



Nov 1902

Wallaroo Mounted Debitures

RB 10000  
unfdr 8600  
TBS 3500  
unfdr 5000  
27100  
Loan on 20000  
15000  
42100

March 1902

80000 Bonded  
15000 Given in Sel  
95000

Baker's friends 3050  
2000  
45003  
Higher Commission 59050  
Public 48250  
95000

53113

THE LATE MR. GEORGE WILLS.  
PARTICULARS OF HIS ESTATE.  
REQUESTS TO ADELAIDE INSTITUTIONS.

We have received the following from our London correspondent:—The late Mr. George Wills, of 3 Hyde Park Gate, S.W., and of Pepperdon, Moretonhampstead, Devon, of the firms of Messrs. G. & R. Wills & Co. and George Wills & Co., well known in Devonshire as a Liberal and Congregationalist (father of Mr. Arthur Walter Wills, M.A., LL.D., M.P. for North Dorset), left estate of the gross value of £718,325 9/8, of which the net personalty has been sworn at £663,811 16/8.

The will was dated April 7, 1903, with a codicil of June 27, 1905. Probate has been granted to his sons, Mr. George Tarleton Wills, Mr. John Henry Wills, Mr. Charles Percy Wills, Australian merchants, all of 3 Chapel street, E.C., and Mr. Arthur Walter Wills, M.P., barrister-at-law, of 3 Hyde Park Gate, W., power being reserved to grant probate also to the colonial executors, his partners, Mr. George Arthur Jury and Mr. William Edward John Brooksopp, both of Adelaide.

The testator left £500 each to Messrs. Jury and Brooksopp.

£10,000 to his son, Mr. Arthur Walter Wills, M.P.; £200 to each of the children of his brother Thomas, £250 to his niece Ada Heywood, £100 each to John, Richard, George, and William Heywood.

£1,000 to the Adelaide Blind, Deaf, and Dumb Institution.

£1,000 to the Adelaide Hospital.

£1,000 to the Adelaide Home for Incurables.

£500 to the Adelaide Children's Hospital.

£500 to Prince Alfred College, Adelaide.

£500 to the Seamen's Home, Port Adelaide.

£250 to the Adelaide branch of the Young Women's Christian Association.

£250 to the Adelaide branch of the Young Men's Christian Association, and £500 for distribution among the employees of his firm.

He left the goodwill of his business to his three sons, George Tarleton, John Henry, and Charles Percy, and his capital and share of the profits of the business of which he was entitled to 46 of 144 parts, as to 14 of such parts to his son Charles Percy, as to 10 parts to each of his sons George Tarleton and John Henry, and as to six parts to each of his partners William Edward John Brooksopp and George Arthur Jury.

The residue of his property goes to all his children in equal shares. The London residence is to be kept up for two years for the benefit of his unmarried children, any of them having the option of the purchase thereof. His sons, in order of seniority, have the option of the purchase of his Devonshire estate.

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN WATERWORKS.

The annual report of the Public Works Department, which was laid on the table of the Assembly on Thursday night, contains the following interesting information concerning the waterworks systems of the State:—The total cost of all the town and country waterworks aggregates £3,004,469. The net revenue for the year amounted to £75,394 10/-, or 2.509 per cent. on the capital expended. This does not include the expenditure on Bundaleer and Barossa. Last year the net revenue was £66,683, equal to 2.239 per cent., so that notwithstanding the bad season there was a substantial increase. The Adelaide water district returned 3.180 per cent.; Beetaloo, 1.617 per cent.; and other 22 country water districts 1.952 per cent. When the immense benefits of a good water supply are considered the financial aspect of the waterworks is not unsatisfactory. The rate on country lands in the Beetaloo, Bundaleer, and Barossa districts has been increased from 2d. to 4d. per acre on the lands abutting on the main within the first mile. The extremely dry season has shown its effect even upon the Adelaide water supply reservoirs—Hope Valley, Thorndon Park, and Happy Valley. The reserve was reduced on June 30, 1902, to 1,476 million gallons, and with a consumption increased, as it has, to 3,650 million gallons for the year it would be madness to comply with the requests for a reduction in the price of Adelaide water to encourage a greater consumption. The quantity stored on June 30 was 3,000 million gallons. In the Beetaloo district there has been an ample supply of water. In many country water districts, however, there is an insufficient supply, and in some cases the reservoirs have been dry for nearly the whole year. It is impossible to avoid this in years of extreme drought with comparatively small reservoirs depending entirely on the rainfall. The principal waterworks undertakings in progress are Bundaleer and Barossa, authorised at official estimates of £463,600 and £225,000 respectively. The Bundaleer reservoir and its intake works from the Bundaleer and Baderloo creeks are practically completed. The reservoir has been partly filled, and the water is now turned on to the Beetaloo district through the steel trunk main to Keilli. This is very opportune, as the Beetaloo reservoir is again becoming much reduced. The quantity of water now stored in Beetaloo head works and service reservoirs is

171 million gallons, and in Bundaleer reservoir 69 million gallons. The Bundaleer and Barossa reservoirs are examples of two entirely different methods of construction. The former is an earthen dam, with puddled clay core, similar to the Happy Valley embankment. The height is only 75 ft., and very excellent clay and other materials were found on the spot. The result is a perfectly watertight and satisfactory reservoir. The Freshwater Creek intake channel is capable of discharging seven million gallons per hour. The Barossa dam is a curved concrete wall, the strength and stability depending upon its arched up-stream form; the height above ground level is 94 ft. This character of structure was adopted in preference to an earthen dam after the most careful consideration. It is of the utmost importance that such reservoirs should be perfectly watertight, and this will be secured. At Bundaleer £359,481 was spent to June 30, and the work remaining to be done is the completion of the intake channel with the necessary weirs to bring in the Broughton River and Freshwater Creek waters. Rapid progress is being made with this work. At Barossa £99,008 was expended to June 30, and the work remaining is the completion of the dam and intake works, which will all be completed before the end of 1902. There are 682 million gallons of water stored in the Barossa dam, and



Cause of Deficiency  
from highest clip

141499

# Wool Clips.

| Stations       | 1898 clip  | 1899 clip     | Highest clip            |
|----------------|------------|---------------|-------------------------|
| Bundaler       | Bales 1295 | Bales 1290    | Bales year 1682 in 1895 |
| Mummocks       | 577        | 553           | 797 " 1895              |
| Marrakumbi     | 182        | 271           | 564 " 1888              |
| Nedi Corner    | 668        | 998           | 1357 " 1895             |
| Fowles Bay     | 511        | 287           | 2011 " 1886             |
| Momba P.O. Co. | 5691       | 2803          | 6655 " 1888             |
| Nella & Evora  | 702        | not kept here | 702 " to 1898           |
| Milo W.P. Co.  | 4952       | 3492          | 6500 " 1891             |
| Beltana P.O.   | 5756       | 3494          | 6561 " 1895             |
| Matooroo       | 2446       | 2324          | 2952 " 1895             |
| Wilpena        | 118        | 78            | 1272 " 1895             |
|                | 18560      |               |                         |

700 Delta removed

of the above Duns which remain intact as to acreage

the reduction through drought is causing maximum clip in any one year

|           |            |           |
|-----------|------------|-----------|
| Woolcomer | 1357 Bales | 998 Bales |
| Momba     | 6655       | 2803      |
| Milo      | 6230       | 3492      |
| Beltana   | 6561       | 3494      |
| Matooroo  | 2952       | 2324      |
|           | 23755      | 13111     |
|           | 13111      |           |
|           | 10644      |           |

Bales deficient through drought

Deficient clip - mainly through resumption of land by Government

|            |                                      |               |
|------------|--------------------------------------|---------------|
| Marrakumbi | 564                                  | 1898 clip 271 |
| Fowles Bay | 2011                                 | 346           |
|            | 2575                                 | 582 Bales     |
|            | 582                                  |               |
|            | 1993 Bales less of clip & resumption |               |



## WHAT WAR COSTS.

A cynic once asserted that the way in which a wife could touch her husband's heart was through his sensitive apparatus; and, on a similar principle, pacifists are endeavouring to appeal to the imagination of the average man through his pocket. To hope, by a plain statement of the appalling expenditure on armaments, to convince the public that the gory game of war is not worth anything like what it costs. The task is formidable, but the peacemakers' financial arguments are powerful also. "During 50 years," writes Mr. Carl Heath (Secretary of National Peace Council) in a striking pamphlet illustrating the cost of the war system to Britain, "£947,747,311 has been voted for the navy and £1,189,805,698 for the army and land wars—a colossal total of £2,137,553,209 or an average of £42,751,065 per annum throughout." The figures are staggering, like those given by a military journal to the effect that a year's actual warfare under modern conditions would cost France £440,000,000 and Germany £1,100,000,000. Mr. Heath contends that at least twelve pence every twenty shillings contributed to the British taxpayer are consumed by the war system! And this applies to only one of the half-score of nations which in the present condition of armed "peace" are madly piling up munitions of war. Another pacifist authority estimates that Great Britain, Germany, France, Russia, Austria, Hungary, Italy, Japan, Spain, Turkey and the United States annually expend £380,000,000 on their armies and navies. The latest figures show that between the years 1901-2 and 1911-12 the annual naval expenditure of six Powers increased thus:—Great Britain, 13½ up to 44 millions; France, 3 up to 16; Germany, 12½ up to 22; U.S.A., 10½ up to 26; Russia, 4 up to 13; Japan, 4 up to 8. Russia expects to spend £129,000,000 on her navy during the next five years. It would be laughable, were it not so terribly tragic, that the statesmen of

each country urge in extenuation of this costly folly the same plea—that the engines of destruction are "purely for defensive purposes!"

The burdens incurred through the international "defence" policy are rapidly becoming intolerable, and it is only right that the nations involved should realize the immensity of the sums which they are squandering under a barbaric system. Insistence on the economic aspect alone will not, however, educate civilized communities sufficiently to permit of their emergence from the cloud of suspicions and fears and misconceptions which now obscures their vision of each other's aims. It would be a sad reflection on human intelligence if commercial arguments against scientific murder on a gigantic scale could succeed where moral persuasion had failed. The task of pacifists is to convince the world of the inherent immorality of war—to demonstrate that civilization has passed the stage when wholesale slaughter of man beings could settle the rights and wrongs of a cause. If, however, the process is aided by the contention that costly preparation for war is a bare investment from a purely business point of view, the end may justify the means. No sane observer of the times can doubt that the dreams of the peacemakers will ultimately be fulfilled, and that the nations will eventually follow the path of obligatory arbitration and international federation "which leads from the military justice with its methods of barbarism and huge economic waste." That goal, however, is not yet; and while weak nations such as Australia have no alternative but to follow stronger neighbours in expending billions upon defence. Reform must be initiated by the mighty, not by the weak. Those Australians who denounce militarism of any and every kind are really injuring the cause of peace; for, in the present state of international morality an undefended Commonwealth would inevitably invite foreign aggression.

## DIVORCE COURT.

Before Sir J. Gorell Barnes.

### TRIPS WITH A WIFE'S SISTER.

#### A HUSBAND WHO "MEANT TO ENJOY HIMSELF."

An undefended petition for a divorce brought by Mrs. Agnes Waterhouse, of Hove, alleging misconduct on the part of her husband, Mr. Walter Waterhouse, a gentleman of means, with her sister, Miss Dorothy Fotheringham, was heard.

Mr. Barnard said the parties were married in Australia in 1885, and came to this country, where they had lived since, having four children. They resided at Scarborough Castle, Edenbridge, Kent, happily till early in 1895, when the wife's sister, Miss Dorothy Clare Fotheringham, came to England. The wife got suspicious as to her husband's relations with Dorothy. She complained over and over again about them, and in 1899 told her husband he must not see Dorothy. But the respondent wrote his wife, saying he "must see 'Doll' every now and again," at the same time declaring there was nothing wrong between him and Dorothy. The wife, thinking she might have been too suspicious, consented to her sister Dorothy again visiting the house.

Mr. and Mrs. Waterhouse then went to live at Raglan House, Hove, the sister Dorothy and another sister, Minnie, residing at Hove Park-villas, Hove, and the respondent visited the sister's place very frequently. In June, 1907, Mr. Waterhouse, who was greatly interested in horses, intimated that he was going to London to the horse show at Olympia. The wife said she would like to go, but her husband refused to take her, and finally took the sister Dorothy, and one of his children. They stayed in London several days. Later the respondent told his wife he was not going to lead this kind of life any longer, and meant to enjoy himself. He added that on the following Friday he was going to town with her sister "Doll," and the next week to Tunbridge Wells, when Dorothy was to be one of the party. The wife protested, and practically forbade her sister by letter going, but they went. Mr. Waterhouse asked his wife why she did not get a divorce, and wrote her:—

Whatever made you write that absurd letter to Doll? I think I never laughed so much in my life.

There was no doubt that at Tunbridge Wells Mr. Waterhouse and Miss Dorothy Fotheringham occupied adjoining rooms, with a communicating door. A separation between husband and wife followed, and it appeared that Mr. Waterhouse used to visit Dorothy where she lived at Hove three or four times a week. When they met they would kiss each other. Since this petition was filed, went on counsel, the respondent had been residing at a Reigate hotel with his eldest daughter and Miss Dorothy Fotheringham. It appeared that the respondent had agreed to settle £800 a year for life on the petitioner, at whose death a half was to revert to him and the other half to the children.

The petitioner and other witnesses having been called, a decree nisi was granted with costs.

See also 2nd 1911  
Book -



# Notes purchases 1885-

Paige 1885 Springfield-Lihou cor? April 26 1889 Mary Hampton  
 Fairbairn 1884 Seesam Fairbairn & Grosvenor antd Rosamund  
 420 correct & date 26 April 1889  
 Armstrong 1885 Retreat - Bonstrang & Thorpe & Fineswell  
 136-107  
 Shales 1884 Pellegino Ishtar & Saccharanota  
 200  
 sup mason 1885 Micas L& Mason & Lord Chapman amott  
 481. Summingsdale 1885 Hampton-Sally park & Theobald & Fother  
 756  
 Antiquus 1880 Hermit Brachettin & Pelion  
 756

Total cost with expenses £3033-1-5 on this side

## Yanga

Yanga Feb 1890 P. writes estimate of what might be

from 160,000 sheep c 6 pds 48,000  
 surplus sheep c 6/- 5,400  
 2000 Rams c 50/- 5,000  
 58,400

129,000 Resmad East Kent 653. 17. 2.  
 132,000 Lenchob " 931. 11. 11  
 management wages 5000. - - -  
 shearing staff 5000 - - -  
 Rabbit distraction 1500 - - -

Surplus 13085. 9. 1  
 45,314. 10. 11

P. writes supposed present position

wool 100,000 sheep c 6/- 30,000  
 surplus 12,000 c 6/- 3,600  
 £ 33,600

management & sundries 5000

shearing transport 3000

Surplus 25,600

against interest say

13,750

Money they do they want interest in this part  
 statement

£ 11,850



Young men's Christian association loan.

Guaranteed by

R. G. Whitman - Sir John Colton  
David Murray - R. S. L. - M. Anderson - C. H. Good  
J. Phillips - R. S. L. - M. Anderson - C. H. Good  
W. Gilbert - F. Chapple - C. Wiley - W. Rhodes  
W. Fleming





M. ZOLA.

(From a photograph by A. Labert, Paris.)