A very interesting rolume has just been published at Paris (Bureaux du Progrès Médical), in which Dr Paul Loye, under the title of "La Mort par la Décapitation," studies the question as to whether, after decapitation, consciousness survives for a short time in the severed head, and physical suffering is felt in both parts of the executed head. M. Loye deals simply and solely with the scientific aspect of the matter. The present volume is the result of years of scientific experiments, made under the shadow of the guillotine as well as in the laboratory.

Rvery time a head falls under the sword time a need that under the sworth of the counter the executioner's axe, eays Dr Loye, the imagination of the spectators has, in the physiognomy of the victim, looked for proofs of the survival of will and consciousness. The eyes turned, which was a sign of pain; the lips moved, which showed that they wanted lips moved, which showed that they wanted to speak; the mouth opened, in order to bite in a kind of fury. There is not a movement of the face which has not been interpreted as a mark of the continuation of feeling. And ever since the guillotine mowed down the heads of multitudes during the Reign of Terror, scientists have stood around the scaffold, bidding all their humane faculties vanish, and concentrating their whole intellect on the one question, "Does consciousness remain after the victim's head is severed from the body?"

In order to be able to speak with authority

remain after the victim's head is severed from the body?"

In order to be able to speak with authority on this grassome, but important, subject, Dr Loye has devoted much time to the study of decapitation and its immediate consequences. Before, however, proceeding to the study of the human victim of the arm of the law, he experimented on a number of dogs. He says:—

The instrument which I used for separating the head from the trunk is constructed after a model of the guillotine. It is a riangular steel knife surmounted by a lump of lead weighing about 201b: it falls from a height of about three yards on the animal's neck. . . . The animal's head is put into a circular opening formed of two semicircular boards, between which it is firmly fixed. The knife touches the part just in front of the opening and cuts the head entirely off. . . . The instrument did its task in less than half a second. In order to make the knife fall, it was only necessary to let go the cord by which it was fastened. Notwithstanding the f-ct that a dog's neck is covered with a good deal of hair, and that its skin is very thick, the cut was absolutely smooth.

At the moment when the head falls the mouth is nearly always partly open, as if the

absolutely smooth.

At the moment when the head falls the mouth is nearly always partly open, as if the animal were breathing deeply. The tongue is pressed against the roof of the mouth or trembles slightly; the eyelids are closed and show slight contractions; then the eyes open and roll in their sockets, upward, downward, and to either side; the pupil is contracted. At the same time the jaws open, then close quickly, and all the facial muscles move in rapid convalsions. The labial commove in rapid convalsions. The labial com-missures are violently displaced, the nostrils quiver, the lips tremble, and the ears stand up. All these movements together make a fearful grimace, by which the most intense pain and agony seem to be expressed. This first phase lasts about ten seconds, after which a period of repose, lasting about five seconds, commences. Two minutes after descriptions are not of the head becomes decapitation every part of the head becomes

rigid and cadaverous.

Besides these observa ions, which were the

Resides these observa ions, which were the same on nearly every dog which Dr Loye decapitated for scientific purposes, he subjected the heads to other tes s. "But no decapitated dog has ever responded by any special movement to the restoratives applied to its nervous senses, whether I whistled or shouted into its ears, passed a striking object before its eyes, irritated its tongue, or tried anything else. All perception of external impressions had ceased"
Thus it appears that consciousness disappears immediately after decapitation. The question now arises whether consciousness is only suspended, as in a state of

ness is only suspended, as in a state of syncope, and can be revived if the head be eplaced in the same physiological conditions n which it was before it was separated from in which it was before it was separated from the body. But this is proved to be impos-sible, and thus the conclusion is arrived at that a dog's bead, at all events, does not undergo any more suffering after once the fatal blow has fallen, and that any move-

ments are merely muscular.

After the heads, the trunks of decapitated dogs were subjected to a number of experiments, discussing which Dr Loye points to the example of the Roman Emperor Com-mod's, who amused himself by cutting off with sharpeend spear-heads the heads of the ostriches running a race round the circus. o everybody's tinued to run to the end of the course, while their heads lay at the Emperor's feet. But although no dog has been known to perform such a feat, the trunk is by no means motion-

less immediately after death. "In nearly every case the moment after the knife has fallen, the body of the animal executes several energetic movements with the hind legs and tail. Fometimes the movements are so violent that they throw the animal out of the hollow in which it was laid. During one experiment, in which I was assisted by Mesers Dastre and Laborde, the dog's body jumped right out of the hollow, and, to our great stupification, fell

Half a minute after the head has been cut off the four legs and the tail begin to move : often these movements are stronger in the hind legs, and result in stretching the limbs out to their full extent. Then the muscles of the trunk are greatly contracted, and this powerful contraction accounts, no doubt, for powerful contraction accounts, no uouse, act the fact of the animal's body jumping out of the hollow. Sometimes, indeed, the back of the hollow. Sometimes, indeed, the back of the animal is quite arched after the contraction. After two or three minutes the sponaneous movements cease, and the corpse becomes stiff in death.

The net result, at which Dr Loye arrives

after a long and detailed study, is that decapitation puts the animal into a state of rapid asphyxia, and into that of more or less complete inhibition; but that after once the head is severed from the trunk, there is no

ncing the second part of his ing volume, which treats of the do on of human beings, Dr Loye says:-The following explanation and analysis, if kept simple, will in many places appear dry and brutal. I sak my readers' pardon in a dansibing the terrible advance . . . in describing the terrible task of the guillotine, I shall not be able to express my grief and my emotion without forgetting that in this place I am dealing with the scientific, and not with the moral or

The simple question, then, which has to e dealt with is this: What passes in the head of a decapitated human being? Is there any fact in the oft-repeated story that the head of a decapitated human ! head lives for some moments after it has been separated from the body; and in con-nection with this belief Dr Loye quotes a terrible story told by M. Petitgand about an

1875 at Saigon.
" | be place of excution was the Plain of the Tombs, a vast sand tract, serving as cemetery to the Anamites and the Chinese. Four Anamite pirates, taken with arms in their hands, were to be beheaded. The chief their hands, were to be beheaded. Incomer
of the band, a man in the prime of life,
energetic, muscul r, brave without beasting
and firm to the very last, had attracted my
special attention, and I had decided to make my observations on him only.

His head fell down at the distance of

about a yard and a quarter from where I stood; it did not roll in the usual way, but stood with the surface of the wound resting on the sand—a position by which the hamorrhage was accidentally reduced to a minimum. At this moment I was terror-struck at seeing the eyes of the doomed man fixed frankly on my eyes. Not daring to believe in a conscious manifestation, I went quickly to one side of the head lying at my feet, and I found that the eyes followed me. Then I returned to my first position: still the eyes went with me for a short distance the eyes went with me for a short distance, and then quitted me quite suddenly. The face expressed at that moment a consci agony, the agony of a person in a state of acute asphyxia. The mouth opened violently as if to take in a breath of air, and the head, thrown off its equilibrium by the motion, rolled over. This contraction of the maxillary

es was the last sign of life. Since the

As to his own experiences of the guillotine, Dr Loye gives a detailed and very interest-ing account of an execution which took place three years ago at Troyes, and at which the author, together with another French medical

Both of us believed that our wide experience of bloody viviscction would have hardened us sufficiently to go through the spectacle without very great emotion. The condemned man had nothing by which he could attract any great interest or pity. He was a professional malefactor who, in his last exploit, had murdered my companion's aunt and cousin. We had, therefore, no reason to regard such a criminal with compassion. However, when the fellow arrived in front of the guillotine, we could not help a feeling of paintul emotion creeping over us, and by which no doubt we partly lost that mental neutrality which is necessary for all scientific investigations. As a proof of this fact I may say that the perception of time, of duration, was immediately disturbed with both of us.

The carriage stopped near the guillotine. A policeman stepped out, a warder, the

A policeman stepped out, a warder, the executioner's assistant, and another policemun; they all seemed to move very, very slowly. At last the condemned man got out, accompanied by the chaplain, an executioner's assistant, and a third policeman He stood beside the vehicle with a pale face,

eyes and mouth open, his flurried look fixed obstinately on the enormous knife which glittered at the distance of a few steps.

They arrived in front of the guillotine, the assistants three the convict down and his

assistants t'rew the convict down and his head was fastened; it appeared to us as if he were already beheaded. Alas! I shall not soon forget the man's face! It was turned downwards to the box into which his head would fall; he looked at this box with an expression of fear and terror such as I have never seen on any other face. His mouth was wide open, his forehead contracted, and the eyes seemed to be starting out of their sockets. It was a horrible sight.

At last the knife came down. We could follow it as it descended; we saw it slacken its speed as it neared the neck of the criminal; we saw the head cut inch by inch from before

we saw the head cut inch by inch from before we saw the head cut inch by linch from before the board, the face being drawn into a terrible grimace, and making in its fall a kind of bow. All this seemed to last an eternity. A dozen times I was on the point of calling out to the executioneer to make haste and shorten our own and the patient's assue and snorten our own and the patient's agony. . . I looked at my watch—and it appeared that only fifteen seconds had passed since the condemned man arrived under the guillotine. During these fifteen seconds I had seen every detail of the execution; I had seen the slow descent of the triffs which full is the third of a second

volume, which must not, however, be judged by our extracts, from which we have pur-posely excluded all the valuable scientific matter with which it abounds, we give here matter with which it abounds, we give here a curious old story quoted by our author:—
"This partisan (Schavenburg) was caught, together with four of his associates, and they were all condemned to death. They were already on their knees, ready to submit to their fate, when Schavenburg addressed the judge, asking that his four companions might be ranged in single file in front of bim, at a distance of eight feet from each other. "If." he said, "after I am beheaded. other. "If," be said. "after I am beheaded, I get up and walk up to the first of my comrades, will you pardon him?" The judge thought be was pretty safe in complying with the request. "But if I walk up to the second, the third, and the fourth, will you pardon these slee." The index second that pardon those also?" The judge replied that he would obtain their pardon from the Emperor. The partisan was satisfied, bent his head, received the mortal blow, and his nead rolled down; but to the great surprise head rolled down; but to the great surprise of the judge and the spectators, the body got up, walked along, passed the first, second, third, and fourth of the condemned men, and fell down. The occurrence was told to the Emperor, who pardoned the four

#### The Mania for Divorce.

A reporter asked Mr Goodrich, Chicago divorce lawyer, "What becomes of divorced people?"

Why, they marry again."

"And get divorced again ?" "I have been long in the business," said

When men or women have caught it, they carry the infection forever. I have procured four divorces in five years for old catarrh doctor-that is to say, either for him or against him."

" Is it a matter of indifference?" " Quite. So long as they are divorced they care little whether the decree is in their favor or not I have lent my services four time to an insurance man three times in procuring decrees against wives, once in letting his wife get the decree berself."

"Do the parties often remarry one another ?" "I have had many cases of the kind In one instance the parties were thrice

married to one another and thrice "Are they married now or divorced "John," cried Mr Goodrich to his

colored man, "were the A's married of livorced last time

"Married," said John with a grin.
"Ab," said Mr Goodrich, "then I may expect a call from them in a month of

"In how many cases is narriage the motive of divorce? "In probably half," said Mr Goodrich Here is a letter I received this morning from a minister—and, by the way, I have been the means of divorcing twenty-two ministers. Observe that he talks of 'love's melody,' of the 'wonders of a sole supreme affection,' of being 'poor in earthly treasure, but able to raise a little For what? Why, to procure a divorce for a married woman with whom he has fallen in love. You can be sure that the day I procure the divorce, the lady and he will visit the County Clerk's office together."

"Do the men who support these decree stay in the back ground?" "Sometimes. The Tribune not long ago discussed the case of a lady who went to Eigin to get a divorce. Gossips said at the time that she came up hat somebody who was in love with he Well, we procured the divorce the other

" And did she marry again ?" "Immediately, The man who was in ove with her was a well-known dry goods man. Their marriage was arranged six months before the proceedings were

began in Elgin "And supposing the witnesses asked on the witness stand if they had a

second marriage in view?" "They would lie. Since the divorces were taken from the Mast-rs in Chancery the only record of the evidence is the record of the court stenographer. As this s not signed by the parties they canno be convicted of perjury. Hence you will never get the truth from a witness in a livorce case." - Chicago Tribune.

"A STITCH IN TIME saves nine," and box of Egyptian Lye Salve will often save

WOLFE'S SCHNAPPS is imitated. May this WOLFE'S SCHNAPPS the only genuin brand of Schnapps in the world. Beware of Melbourne Town Talk.

(PROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.) There is some talk of having a thoroug and searching investigation into the manage-ment and adminstration of the Postal Dement and adminstration of the Postal be-partment, and I many be permitted earnestly to express the wish that it will not simply end in talk. No branch of the service re-quires it more urgently on the grounds of public convenience, and I may add, protec-tion to the public revenue. The recent dis-closures with respect to the manipulation of stamps in the Titles' Office have of course suggested the expediency of ascertaining stamps in the Titles' Office have of course suggested the expediency of ascertaining whether everything is going on right in a Department, where of everything else, stamps are the most trafficked in. At one time provision was made in the Post and Telegraph Offices for a systematic check upon the stamp revenue of these branches of the service, but lately the Public Service Commissioners have made changes of an economic character, which must have opened the door to laxity of supervision. I do not say for a moment that any advantage has been taken of this circumstance, but a little prying into affairs will do no harm. As to the receipt affairs will do no harm. As to the receipt and clearance of letters, this provides for the investigators a wide field of labor. Upon investigators a wide field of labor. Upon what principal or system boxes are cleared, mails made up, and letters delivered, it is impossible for the average citizen to hazard the remotest guess. The painted notices over the pillars and elsewhere are simply delusions and suares, and if you regulate your correspondence by these, you rely upon very broken reeds indeed. In the country, I understand there is not much to complain of, but the delivery of letters in the metropolis and suburbs is absolutely shocking. Correspondence which you should receive by the early morning post comes to hand at mid-day, or more frequently still, late in the afternoon, and that which should arrive in the afternoon you obtain the follow-

plete his copy, sits up at night working, and posting it before one a.m. in the fond belief that his M.S. will be in the hands of the orinter at nine, sees it delivered at 4 o'clock As this is generally what is termed the silly season, when there is a dearth of news, and country editors no less than metropolitan ones, are often at their wits' end for something with which to fill up their paper, I am naturally careful in accepting as gospel truth everything that appears in print. Snak stories and instances of freaks of nature in the shape of five-legged calves, two-headed roosters and so forth, I discard without a moment's hesita ion as wilful, though perhaps, under the circumstances, excusable fabrications. When it comes however to the relation of adventures in the deep, my interest is at once arrested; and ever since Jules Verne introduced the octopus into sensational literature, I must confess to a feeling of awful curiosity concerning that monster of the ocean. A Wellington (N.Z.) paper records a remarkable encounter an octopus. A diver engaged in the h improvement works, whilst working at th bottom of some piles, suddenly felt him-self seized by an immense octopus. The creature at the same time fastened on to the creature at the same time insured on to the piles with a grip that gradually became tighter. The diver fought hard to release himself, but found it no use, as he was simply wasting his strength. He therefore desisted, and soon after observed the monster loosen his grip o the piles. The man at once gave the signal to those above, and he was hauled up with the octopus on his back. The account does not any whether the creature was captured and killed, but, as its legs are stated to have measured nine feet long, it is to be presumed it was.

long, it is to be presumed it was

arrive in the afternoon, you obtain the follow-ing day. Imagine the feelings of the un-fortunate journalist who, in order to com-

It was for some such reason as that ex-plained in the first part of the foregoing paragraph, I presume, that the editor of a South Australian newspaper was led into giving a sensational description of the stoppage of a train on the Parrier line of railway page of a train on the 'arrier line of railway
just in time to avert a most serious calamity.

Of course, there is some truth in the affair.

A railway train, we are told, was proceeding slong a high embankment, the night being
pitch dark and the elements raging furiously.

Suddenly a flash of lightning illuminated for
instant, the whole neighburhood and an instant the whole neighbourhood and revealed to the horrified gaze of the engine driver a portion of the embankment washed away, with the rails and sleepers, "hanging suspended as a sort of devil's bridge over the abyss." Immediately the breaks were put down, and the train pulled up before the point of danger was reached, so that the sup-posed adventure is not very dissimilar to that which Jules Verne describes in "Around the World in Eighty Days" In the latter instance, however, the difficulty was sur-Mr Goodrich, reflectively, "and I may say without vanity that I understand it pretty well. But what I cannot understand is, why those people come again for nounted by the astute boldness and daring structure fell with a crash into the surging below. Our South Australia. however, stops short of this effect Now that we hear so much about women rights, and the fair sex are so rapidly en-croaching upon what has hitherto been re-garded as man's domain, there is one excuse which I can honestly recommend to their attention. Undoubtedly the best athletic sport for women afforded in winter time is encing, and it is one within the li nits of the ge girl's purse; a course of instruction sk, a few foils, a fair sized room, and a dversary, being all that is required for cours of merriment, that bring roses to the cheeks, straightness to the shoulders, a grace-

ul pose to the head, and strength and lissomeness to all the muscles. Fencing pro-perly done trains the mind and instinct in quickness of thought and perception, the eye and body in quickness of sight and movement. There are a great many women who fence systematically, notably actresses and others who value perfect health as a means of making a livelibood; and there are now in various cities a number of fencer's clubs as various cities a number of fencer's clubs, a well as schools, where the graceful secom plishment is taught to perfection by French experts, whose reputations are international Two graceful girls in pretry costumes—light tunics, short skirt, loose knee breeches, long stockings and rubber-soled shoes, exhausting every art of carte, tierce, thrust, and parry at each other, with eyes flashing, breasts heaving, and every limb in graceful and rapid play, and with foils clashing and

winkling with lightning-like rapidity are ndeed a charming sight and an inspiring

Fortune in Printer's Ink. Don't expect an advertisement to bear fruit in one night. Bread is the staff of human life, and adertising is the staff of business.

You can't eat enough in a week to last a

rear, and you can't advertise on that plan A thing worth doing is worth doing well. A thing worth advertiring is worth adver

The enterprising advertiser proves that he understands how to buy, because in adver-tising he knows how to sell. If you can arouse curiosity by an adver-tisement it is a point gained. The fair sex don't hold all the curiosity in the world.

People who advertise once only in three
months, forget that most folks cannot re-

member anything longer than three day

Quitting advertising in dull times

aring out a dam because the water is low kither plan will prevent good times from A constant dropping will wear a rock. Keep dropping your advertisements on the public and they will soon meit under ther ike rock salt.

Seven Zalinski guns (propulsive power compressed air) have been ordered by the U.S. Government for the New York and

Patrick Mollov, one of the witnesses in th Times Inquiry, declared on oath that he had not been a member of the Invincibles or a more ocen a memoer of the invincious or a participator in outrages—it was another Molloy who was in the murderous swim—not him. He is now being tried for perjury, as Daniel Delaney, another "Invincible" witness, swears that this Molloy was partici-pator in plots to murder the late Right Hon. W. F. Foster, Justice Lawson, the 'rown Solicitor and the Just which convicted Solicitor, and the Jury which convicted Hynes, who was hanged for certain outrages.

SANDER & SONS' EUCALYFTI FX-TRACT.—Under the distinguished patronage of His Majesty the King of Italy, as per communication made by the Minister for Foreign Affairs, through the Consul-General for Italy at Melbourne, March 14, 1887. Awarded Diploma at the Amsterdam Exhibition, 1883. Acknowledged by Medical Clinics and Universities all over the Globe. There are imitations of Encalypti Extrati in the market, products of simple distillation forming crude resinous oils. In order that these crude oils may not be taken for our Fure Volatile Eucalypti Extracts, which is recognised by the medical division of the Precognised by the medical division of the Prussian Government to be of perfectly pure origin, as per information forwarded to us through the Consul at Melbourne, March 2, 1878, we state:

It is proved by tests made by the Medical Clinics of the Universities at Rope, and

Clinics of the Universities at Bonn and Clinics of the Universities at Bonh and Greifswald (Frus-ia), and reported by Dr Schulz, Professor of Pharmacology at Bonn, and Professor Dr Mosler, Director of the Medical Clinic at Greifswald, that only pro-ducts that are saturated with oxygen and freed of acids, resinous and other su adherent to primary distillation, will develop the sanative qualities proper to the plant.
All crude oils, or so-called Eucalypti Extracts, are to be classed, according to the named authorities, among the turpentines which are of insignificant medicinal value, and abandoned long since as an interna

and abandoned long since as an internal medicament. These crude oils, or so called kucalyp: i kxtracts, are discernible—

1. By their deficiency in pungent odor (which our product, the only genuine Eucalypti Extract, develops most freely through its surplus of oxygen).

2. By their alcoholic, thin, and mobile appearance, being reduced in specific dusity through the presence of acids.

3. By their taste, the result of the contracting tendency of resins and tanats. ing tendency of resins and tanata

ing tendency of resins and tanats.

If these crude oils, or so-called Eucalypti
Extracts, are applied by mistake in cases of
croup, bronchitis, diphtheria, internal inflammations, dysentery, &c., the consequences
are most appalling, For safety's sake ask
always for Sander & Sons' Eucalypti Extract.—Sandhurst,
SANDER & SONS.

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#### District of Kanyaka.

Meeting held in Quorn on Monday, February 11, Present : All but Cr French,

CORRESPONDENCY. From the Crown Lands Office, stating in reply, that the Government could not grant seed wheat to farmers, nor grant any money for the destruction of Bathurst Burr. It was resolved that this Council is in favor of the Government supplying seed wheat to distressed farmers living outside

Goyder's rain line.

It was resolved that the Council send: deputation to the Premier to urge the neces-sity of a special grant to the district, the Chairman and Cr Salmon being elected as a deputation. That resolution, fixing fees for slaughtering

held at Gordon on Monday, January 7, 1889, That the motel by-laws, as published in

the Government Gazette be adopted as the by laws of this Council.

Mr Venning and A. Brewster attended the Council and requested the destruction of the burrs on Crown Lands near to their land.

also requesting road repairs. Inspector to inspect, and call for tenders if necessary Application from Mr Otto Meinck to rent grass on sections 127, 128, Hundred of Palmer

TENDERS ACCEPTED. James Grigg, £3 10s., for destroying rab-P. Carr, £7 10s., destroying rabbits in

Moockra,
A. C. Williams, repairs to road, west of H. Cresswick, £4, for repairs on main road to Wilmington.

TENDERS INVITED. For fencing Willochra Cometery; repairing crossing at creek in Willochra; repair ng road, Boolcunda, near A. Brewster's iring road in Kanyaka; repairing roa n Boolcunda near Dnnn's; repairing road n Paimer near section 104; the destruction of rabbits in Cudlamudla; bur destruction in Palmer, Boolcunda, Kanyaka, Cudlamudla, and Moockra, separate tenders for for each Hundred. Tenders to be in on or before Saturday, March 9. The next meeting of the Council will be held at Gordon on Monday, March 11.

Davenport Corporation

The Davenport Town Council held its usual fortnightly meeting on Thursday, February 14

Present : The Mayor (Mr D. J. Brown) Crs I ecky, Hill, Rowe, Carrigg, and Bryant.
The MAYOR stated that a Water Committee meeting had been held the previous night to consider the resolutions to be posed at the public meeting to be held or Friday, 15th inst., re the water question and that he strongly urged every attend, as it was a very important matter.

A letter from the Secretary to the Fire Brigade Board was read, stating that the Council's letter asking for particulars of forming Fire Brigade Board in Davenport, would be considered at the Board's meet ing to be held on February 15. A letter from the Port Augusta Council, stating that it had decided not to divide

carriers licences fees with the Davenpor A list of names of all persons who have not paid last year's rates was laid before the Council, and the Town Clerk was instructed

It was resolved that this Council, having failed in their endeavours to divide the carriers' licences with the Port Augusta Council, and the carriers refusing to pay the licence to this Council, we at once take legal proceedings under By-law 20.

Cr HILL proposed, and Cr Rowe seconded, that prices be obtained for making one single closet for the Council premises.—

Major I.e Caron, under cross-examination, declared that he had been a spy in the pay of the Home Office for the last 21 years, and had joined the "Fenian Brotherhood" for the express purpose of betraying it. Risky sort of way of earning a livelihood; but there have always been such traitors in the Irish camp since the days of Lord Edward Fitzgerald. When the private memoirs of Privy Councillors are published next century—a la Greville—there will be some

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BREAKFAST. "By a thorough knowledge of the natural law which govern the operations of diges-tion and nutrition, and by a careful applica-tion of the fine properties of well-selected tion of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr Kpps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavored beverage which may save us many heavy dectors bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak ready to attack wherever there is a weak

point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame." See article in the Civil Service Gazette. MADE SIMPLY WITH BOILIND WATER OR

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WORTH A GUINEA A BOX. orll ages these Pills are invalu-doses of them carry off all the incubous all that is required, should be without them. There is no be tound count to Beecham's Pills be returned on count count to beccam a Fills. For return one any obstruction or irregularity of the system. If taken according to the directions given with each box, they will soon restore females of all axes to sound and robust health. This has been proved by thousands who have tried them, and found the benefits which are ensured by their me.

tried them, and found the benefits which are ensured by their use.

For a Weak Stomach, Impaired Digestion, and all Pisorders of the Laver, they act like major, and a few doses will be found to work wonders on the most important organs in the human machine. They strengthen the whole misodar as stem, restore the long lost compexion, bring back the keen edge of appetite, and arouse into action with the rosebud of health the whole physical energy of the human frame. These are Fight settled continually by members of all classes of society and one of the best guarantees to the Nervous and Published

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THE

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Published every Friday afternoon. SUBSCRIPTION (In advance):

Two Shillings and Sixpence per quarter posted to any part of the colony or colonies. Two shillings per quarter, delivered in town or suburbs.

> NEW QUARTER BEGAN JANUARY 1, 1889.

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AT THE PORT AUGUSTA POST OFFICE. Adeaide—Arrives—9.45 p.m. daily. Closes

-5.30 a.m. daily. Departs—6 a.m. daily.
Railway—Arrives—9.45 p.m. daily. Closes

-5.30 a.m daily. Departs—6 a.m.daily.
Saltia—Arrives—9.45 p.m. daily. Closes

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Quorn—Arrives—10.50 a.m. and 9.45 p.m. daily. Closes—5.30 a.m. and 5.15 p.m. daily. Departs—6 a.m. and 5.30 p.m. daily. Willochra—Arrives—9.45 p.m. Monday, Wcdnesday, and Friday. Closes—5.30 a.m. Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday. Departs 6 a.m. Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday. Departs 6 a.m. Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday. Gordon—Arrives—9.45 p.m. Monday, Wednesdy, and Friday. Closes 5.30 a.m. Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday. Departs a.m. Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday. Wilson—Arrives—9.45 p.m. Monday, Wednesday, and Friday. Closes 5.30 a.m. Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday. Departs 6 a.m., Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday. Hawker—Arrives—9.45 p.m. Monday, Wednesday, and Friday. Closes—5.30 a.m. Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday. Departs—6 a.m. Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday. Parachilna—Arrives—9.45 p.m. Monday, Wednesday, and Friday. Closes 5.30 a.m. Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday. Parachilna—Arrives—9.45 p.m. Monday, Wednesday, and Friday. Closes 5.30 a.m. Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday. Departs 6 a.m. Tuesday. Thursday, and Saturday.

Tucsday, Thursday, and Saturday. Departs 6 a.m. Tucsday, Thursday, and Saturday. Farina—Arrives — 9.45 p.m. Monday, Wednesay, and Friday. Closes—5.30 a.m. Tucsday, Thursday, and Saturday. Departs 6 a.m. Tucsday, Thursday, and Saturday. Belt.na—Arrives — 9.45 p.m. Monday Wednesday, and Friday. Closes—5.30 a.m. Tucsday, Thursday, and Saturday. Departs 6 a.m. Tucsday, Thursday, and Saturday. Hergott Springs — Arrives — 9.45 p.m. Monday, Wednesday, and Friday. Closes 5.30 a.m. Tucsday, Thursday, and Saturday. Departs—6 a.m. Tucsday, Thursday, and Saturday.

wirrabara, metroec, whimington, nor-rocks' Creek, Stirling—Arrives—10.10 a.m. Wednesday, Friday, Sunday. Closes—4.45 p.m. Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, Departs—5 p.m. Monday, Wednesday, and

Departs—5 p.m. Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.
Port Germein, Baroota, Mambray Creek, Winninowie, and Stirling—Arrives 2.30 p m. Wednesday and Saturday. Closes—11.30 p m. Monday and Thursday. Departs—a.m. Tuesday and Friday.
Port Augusta West—Arrives—5.35 a.m and 3.45 p.m. daily. Closes—5.5 a.m. and 4 p.m. daily.
Port Augusta Extension—Arrives—7 p.m. daily.
Closes—6.45 a.m. daily. Departs—7 a.m. daily. Closes—6.45. Departs—7 a.m. daily. Closes—6.45. Departs—7 a.m.

Coordambo, Kingoonya, Parakylia, and Mount Vivian. Arrives—7 p.m. Tuesday. Closes-7.30 a.m Saturday, weekly. Depart —5 a.m. Mount Eyre.—Arrives 7 p.m. Monday Closes—7.30 a.m. Saturday, Departs—8 a.m

Note.—All letters intended for registration must be registered before 8 p.m. daily except on 8a arday, when the office closes at 6 p.m.

Railway Notices.

TRAINS LEAVE PORT AUGUSTA For Adelaide and intermediate station faily at 6 a.m. Arrive at Adelaide 8.38 p.m. For Quorn and intermediate stations

For Quorn and intermediate stations daily at 5.30 p.m. Arrive at Quorn, 7.30 p.m. For Hergott Springs (Marree) and intermediate stations, at 6 a.m., on Tuesday Thursday, and Saturday. Arrive at Hergott Springs at 9.4 p.m. TRAINS TO PORT AUGUSTA, DEPART

Port Augusta, 9.45 r.m. at Fort Augusta, 9.45 p.m.

From Hergott Springs, 6.40 a.m., on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, arriving at.

Port Augusta, 9.45 p.m.

From Quorn, dai'y at 9 a.m. and 8.40 p.m., arriving at Port Augusta, 10.53 a.m. and

From Adelaide, daily at 7.10 a.m., arrivin

PARES. Port Augusta to Adelaide—First-clas-43s. 2d.; second-class, 27s.
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Port Augusta to Farina—First-class, 38s
2d.; second-class, 20s. 9d.

Port Augusta to Hergott Springs—Firs.
class, 38s. 6d.; second-class, 24s. 1d.

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