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## The Week in Review

The formal opening of the Auckland School of Mines is an event of great importance to the whole Dominion, but more especially to the northern province itself. Three-fifths of the gold exported is produced in the Auckland district, which employs over 300 men in the industry. Each of our large centres will thus specialise in some one branch of modern education—Otago in medicine, Canterbury in engineering, Wellington in law, and Auckland in mining and commerce. Mining more than most professions requires a long and thorough training. The work of a mine manager is not only hard, but there is absolutely no room for the man who is only moderately efficient. The manager is either a success or a failure, and to be a success he needs the best scientific education that can be obtained. The aim of all modern universities is to keep in touch with the industrial and commercial life of the community. We want practical men able to make their way in the world, and the vague, indefinable something called culture rightly finds but little favour in our eyes. Not to produce dreary scholars or thinkers, but to produce shrewd, capable, pushing men of business ought to be the object to which universities in a democratic community should devote their energies. The Auckland University College, by specialising in mining and commerce, has taken a step in the right direction.

Sir Robert Stout, in his address at the opening of the School of Mines, rightly insisted on the necessity of hard work if an individual or nation is to succeed. But many think that there is little need to preach the gospel of work in an age as strenuous as our own, and that the danger rather lies in the fact that we allow ourselves to little real relaxation. Dr. Warre, the famous headmaster of Eton, and an old boating "blue," has been contrasting the sports and pastimes of the present day with those of earlier times. He says they are no longer joyous recreations, but serious business. The spirit of the age which fostered what he terms the "Olympic agony" has swept into its net all forms of amusement. The professional element has given rise to spectacular performances, in which the chief interest turns on the cash concerned in the issue. Self-advertisement and desire for personal distinction have supplanted esprit de corps. Dr. Warre made a fine use of the Horatian phrase, that "the soul should keep itself tempered from insolent exultation," in reminding us that we should strive to bring into all our games a chivalrous sense of honour that should instinctively repudiate any unfair advantage or unfair method, and so help to build up a national character "sans peur et sans reproche." How much this advice is needed has been shown by the unseemly squabbles that took place over the decisions of the judges in the recent Olympic contests. The true sportsman scorns such things as betraying the spirit of the "pot hunter," and the whole value of athletics is gone when the chivalry of the sportsman is replaced by the mere money-getting instinct of those who, by way of distinction, are popularly known as "sports."

The Public Works statement shows that it is proposed to spend this year £2,430,450 or £330,000 more than last year. Of this sum £1,279,000 is to be devoted to railways, and the balance to various other improvements. The North of Auckland line, henceforth to be known as the North Auckland Main Trunk line, is to receive £80,000; Kawakawa gets half that amount; Osborne-

Rotorua has been allotted £80,000. Considering that a quarter of a million has to be set aside for the completion of the Main Trunk, and that the Midland absorbs £150,000, these amounts must be considered fairly satisfactory. The Whangarei-Kawakawa line is especially important as its completion is absolutely indispensable to the advance of settlement in the Northern Peninsula. Of equal importance is the Helensville-Northward line. It has dragged along for many weary years, and it is to be hoped that now the Government is showing practical interest in the work no controversy over the precise route to be followed will be allowed to delay its completion. The vote of a quarter of a million for roading the back blocks is none too large. Of all public duties that of providing facilities for settlers who have so pluckily tackled the hardships inseparable from life in remote settlements stands easily first. Other details of the statement may be criticised in some quarters, about this vote the only regret will be that it was not larger still.

France has withdrawn her troops from Casablanca, and thus the new regime in Morocco seems to be recognised by all the Powers, including Germany. The new Sultan is to be given a free hand in organising his kingdom, and the task is not likely to be an easy one. He will have to radically change the existing social conditions before any semblance of good government can be looked for. It is doubtful if the Sultan will be able to exercise any real authority over his chiefs. They will strenuously resist any attempt to introduce European methods, and the slightest approach to such a thing might easily precipitate another revolution. Unless monarchy is to reign supreme in this corner of Africa, it is inevitable that sooner or later it must be brought under European influence, and that can only be done by some agreement being entered into between England, France, and Germany. In any case, the outlook is not hopeful.

The famous "gagging" clause introduced into the Second Ballot Bill has been condemned from one end of the Dominion to the other. Much of the criticism levelled at the motives supposed to have actuated its introduction has been unjust. There is no doubt that the Government merely desired, as far as possible, to make the election continuous. In many cases, where a second vote is necessary to decide election to any office, the vote is taken without further discussion. But this can only be applied where no interval is allowed to elapse between the two ballots. To attempt to silence Press and public alike for several days on matters so important as questions of policy is merely to court disaster. No law can be enforced unless it has public opinion behind it. It is safe to say that every paper of any standing would absolutely refuse to submit to any such restrictions, and the only result would be that men would glory in breaking a law they felt to be unjust. Capable as it is of being abused on occasions, the right of free speech has nevertheless been the main factor in securing our national liberties, and it is impossible to suppose that this right will be surrendered by the people at the bidding of any Government, however strong it may be.

Mr. Andrew Carnegie has long been known as one who recognises the re-

sponsibilities of great wealth. No one has been more munificent in endowing and founding libraries and other public institutions. He has now given a quarter of a million, producing an income of £12,500 a year, towards the foundation of a hero fund in the United Kingdom. The object of the fund is to provide for the maintenance of the widows and children of those who may lose their lives in performing deeds of heroism in times of peace. Few things could be more deserving of public support than this fund, and Mr. Carnegie's generous gift is likely to be largely supplemented by other donations. Our roll of heroes is a long one, and includes men and women in every walk of life. Our method of rewarding them hitherto has consisted in giving them a medal of some sort if they survive, and if they die we leave those dependent on them to either starve or be supported by casual charitable contributions. It is not that as a nation we do not recognise and appreciate deeds of valour, but we have short memories, and it has not been to our credit that many of our greatest heroes both in peace and war have been allowed to reap neglect and poverty as their sole reward. We trust that some of our own citizens will start a hero fund for New Zealand. When thousands of pounds are forthcoming to support ethical and other fads of every description, surely the two pence of the Good Samaritan could be spared towards the support of those whose breadwinner has laid down his life to save his fellows.

The Admiralty has at last been convinced that it is not wise to fount Mr. Deakin's scheme for establishing an Australian navy. Mr. Abbott, the president of the Pastoralists' Union of New South Wales, recently delivered a very forcible speech, in which he drew attention to the fact that we took Australia from the aborigines by force, and we must hold it by force against the swarming millions of Asia, who are not likely to pay any more attention to our rights of pre-emption than we did to those of the aboriginal inhabitants. Our only title deed to our colonial possessions is the power of the British navy. We contribute 1/- per head per annum as against 15/- per head contributed by the inhabitants of the United Kingdom. Sir John Colomb, the well-known writer on naval questions, supports Mr. Abbott in his contention that something more could be done by the colonies, and Lord Brassey expressed cordial approval of the suggestion that Australia should organise a fleet of her own for coast defence. He suggests that the inauguration of the scheme should be done with all the pomp and spectacular effect of which Admiral Sir John Fisher is a pastmaster. The Lords of the Admiralty have promised co-operation, and nothing now remains but for the colonies themselves to push the matter forward before public enthusiasm cools.

Mr. Deakin's scheme proposes that the Commonwealth shall equip and maintain a flotilla of six destroyers, seven submarines, and two depot ships. Australia will supply as many of the men as possible, the Imperial Government providing the rest. The cost of the ships is estimated at £1,277,500, and the annual cost of maintenance at £340,000. The administrative control is to remain in the hands of the Commonwealth, subject to one or two conditions. England is to loan cruisers and give every help possible towards forming the proposed fleet. There is no doubt that the project is likely to receive far more support and excite more widespread interest than any proposal for increasing the contribution to the Imperial navy could do. Australia is already a nation, and it is feeling the need of adequate expression

of national instincts. The beginning is small, and of course for many years to come she will have to rely on the British fleet for protection. But once begun the scheme will grow, other parts of the Empire will follow her lead, and the healthy rivalry engendered between the fleets of the different countries will go far to maintain, if not increase, the high state of efficiency for which the British navy is so justly famed.

The trouble over the "Wilford clause" in the Education Bill has been ended by the House definitely rejecting the proposed amendment in favour of uniform school-books. At the same time the incident has done good because it has drawn attention to the very serious cost to parents with large families when they are always being called upon to provide fresh books for their children. It is urged that uniform books would not be in the best interests of education, but even from an educational point of view, there is much to be said in favour of Mr. Wilford's clause. A multiplicity of books is apt to retard a pupil's progress by causing some of the ground to be traversed over again when it has been previously thoroughly covered, and other important parts are apt to be neglected. If uniform books are used a pupil moving from one school to another knows that he has done up to a certain point in the book, and thus he can go steadily on. Latin was far better taught at Home when all the schools used the old Public School Latin Grammar than it is at present, when each school has a book of its own.

But it is not likely that any such system will be established in our national schools, owing to the inability of experts to agree as to which is the best book in any subject. Different teachers prefer different books, and while one would find a particular book exactly suit his needs, another would find it next door to useless. The real solution of the difficulty will probably be found to lie in the direction of providing all books and other educational necessities absolutely free of cost. For at present, the tax on parents who have several children attending school is undoubtedly a heavy one. There is no reason why the Educational Department should not print and publish its own books. This would considerably reduce the cost, and would also enable teachers to get works more suited to our requirements than many of those at present in use. The matter is one that calls for serious consideration, and though the expense of free books may seem to many a decided obstacle, yet the relief afforded to parents with large families would be great, and also books would be more carefully chosen, and we should not have such frequent, and often, bewildering, changes.

The Newcastle by-election has resulted in a great victory for the Conservative candidate. He polled 2143 more votes than his rival, whilst the Socialist candidate was nowhere. At the last general election the Liberal member got in by the large majority of 7200 votes, and though doubtless the whole Catholic vote was thrown into the scale against Mr. Asquith's Government on account of his action in prohibiting the Eucharistic procession, yet this only partly accounts for the result. The current of public feeling has for long been setting steadily against the present Liberal policy, mainly, we believe, on account of the obstinate refusal to even consider the question of tariff reform. The English workers—and Newcastle is essentially a labour constituency—are beginning to realise that free trade closes both Home and foreign markets against them. Not all the sophs thrown to them in the shape of temporary relief and measures aimed against the

wealthier classes have served to reconcile them to a Government whose fiscal policy has filled the streets with armies of the homeless and unfed. There is little doubt that the next general election will see the return to power of a party pledged to reform in this respect.

building trade is virtually over, yet so much work has gone elsewhere in consequence of the dispute that it is doubtful if the trade lost will ever be recovered. Meanwhile, in all the great cities processions of tens of thousands of unemployed parade the streets, and the Socialists openly preach revolution.

# Musings Meditations

By Dog Toby

## SOCIALISM.

The full text of the Lambeth Encyclical Letter is now to hand, and will cause disappointment to many who looked for a more definite pronouncement on some of the controverted questions of the day. The document is bulky enough, there being over 10,000 words, but it contains little of a practical nature. The bishops affirm their faith in the historic facts stated in the creeds. That was only to be expected. But men want guidance on such subjects as the nature of inspiration, the relation of Christianity to other religions, the meaning of the Fall and the Atonement, and many other difficulties that present themselves to thoughtful laymen. Members of the Church are also urged to recognise the moral responsibility involved in their investments as regards the social effect of any enterprise, and the treatment of persons employed. But how is this to be done? A broker buys for his client, say, Anglo-Argentine tram debentures. How can the client know whether all the people employed are properly treated? Of course it is the duty of all right-minded men to see that they do not invest in any business that exists by sweating, but it is scarcely possible to personally examine the working of all companies in which one invests. That being so, the advice savours of platitudes.

The great difficulty lies in the fact that the worker does not realise that the most important thing for labour is to secure good markets for that which labour produces. At present the manufacturers are overstocked, and could not employ more hands if they wanted to. The private employer has every bit as much interest as any State could have in extending his business and opening up new markets. Every corner of the globe is ransacked by keen, pushing commercials in search of customers. The heads of large firms are perpetually engaged in finding a sale for the goods which their workpeople produce. If the supply is greater than the demand it is certainly not through any fault of the employer in neglecting to push his business. Therefore, State control of all industries would not touch the root of industrial trouble. To produce a piece of work is one thing, to sell it is another; and the State would find it no easier than the private person to secure a permanent market. Industrial disputes and strikes intensify the evil by driving trade out of the country. Neither Socialism nor State doles would be of the slightest use in solving the problem of the unemployed. They are unemployed because there is no market for their productions. Mr. Asquith promises early legislation on the subject. The only legislation that would do any real good would be a reform in the tariff in the direction of granting protection to British workers and British goods. But we fear the English Premier does not contemplate making any move in this direction.

**S**OCCIALISM is a perfect boon to people who are at a loss for conversation. It is far better than the weather, it is more perennial than prohibition. It is so vague that you can drag in any other subject under the sun as a side-issue. The only definition of Socialism that fits every case is that whatever you think, it is, it isn't that. If you say it means nationalisation of the land, you will be told it means equality of opportunity. If you say it implies the loss of faith, you will be met with the statement that Christ was the first great socialist. If you argue that Socialism is Christianity, you will be surprised to read that religion is the great bar to the spreading of its principles. All this is very illuminating, and makes you feel you know all about it. You can't argue against it, because whatever you believe it to be you will always be told it is something quite different. You will find, if you study the subject long enough, and widely enough, that a vague something called the state is going in some wonderful way to redress all the wrongs from which an equally vague something called the people suffers. The people are sometimes called the workers, sometimes the wage-earners, sometimes the toiling, teeming millions of our land. The people do not include any wicked persons, such as bankers, merchants, judges, dukes, farmers, bishops, shopkeepers, shift bosses, bank clerks, and similar monsters. These are the enemies of the people. A farmer is not a worker, however hard his may work. A worker is anyone who is not content with his wages. To be content with your lot argues that you are a slave. So much is tolerably clear. The rest is equally simple when you once grasp it.

tion that exists at present amongst men employed in the railway and postal services is a striking proof of the blessings of Government employ. Whoever heard of a railway shunter or telegraph boy who was not perfectly contented with his lot? Is there a single case on record of a man leaving Government employment to either go on his own or to work for a private firm?

But in regard to divorce, the Letter is even more unsatisfactory. By 87 to 84 the bishops decided that the innocent party to a divorce may not be remarried by the Church. This runs counter to all popular feeling on the subject, and it is also opposed to the declared opinion of many leading divines. The narrow margin by which the resolution was carried shows how much ecclesiastics themselves are divided on the matter. As regards marriages with deceased wives' sisters, the bishops gave no definite guidance. This is especially to be regretted. It was more than anything else the one subject on which we looked for a plain statement. They are sorry, but, to use their own words, "they have left without an adequate or general declaration of judgment the difficulty which has been constituted for the Church of England by recent legislation concerning marriage with a deceased wife's sister."

It is not easy for us, living amid so much prosperity and in a land where the general standard of comfort is so high, to realise the amount of poverty and distress at present existing at Home. Where the first application forms for the old age pension were issued, over 50,000 people applied from the East End of London alone, and most pathetic scenes were witnessed. It is estimated that even on the coldest nights the only sleeping place for more than 10,000 of London's poor is under the seats and arches of her bridges and other public places. Colonel Seely, when the first application forms for the Colonies, admits that nearly 9 per cent. of the total working population are at present unemployed, and the police have had to use their batons to disperse crowds who have been made reckless by hunger and want. The depression in trade is more widespread than has been the case for many years past. Hands are being turned off daily by the big manufacturing firms, and there has been an all-round reduction of wages. Those who are in a position to judge predict that this depression will not be confined to the United Kingdom, but will spread to the other parts of the Empire. Seeing that England is the main purchaser of our produce, financial stringency at Home is bound to make itself felt here to some extent. It is well that we should remember this, and see to it that we do not let any unwise demand for excessive wages jeopardise the stability and expansion of our industries. Not a little of the present stagnation of British commerce is due to the strikes and labour disputes, which have driven trade away to other countries and thrown thousands of men idle on the streets. Economic law can be as ruthless and pitiless as Nature's laws when it is disregarded, and not a few have found that in forcing wages up beyond their rightful level they have killed the industry itself and so lost their all.

All the land belongeth to the people; not the people who bought it, or fought for it, or worked for it, or tilled it, or made it. These are the last persons on earth who have any claim to it. They have stolen it from the masses, and the masses are going to take it back again. The State is going to own it all. The State has sold a good bit of it in times past, and having spent the money, it now finds out that it has been robbed. When it sold the land, most of it was in the rough, and the State did not realise how much it was worth, therefore, it is only right that the poor deluded State should be allowed to take it back again, now that the wicked farmers have cleared it, and cultivated it, and made it valuable. The land is not to be paid for, why should it? A graduated tax is to be imposed by means of which the robbers who bought it from the guileless State in times past will be compelled to disgorge their ill-gotten gains. It is hoped that the present owners will see things in a proper light, and hand over their stolen property without making any fuss about it. If they show any reluctance, they will be persuaded till they don't need persuading any more. Everybody will have an equality of opportunity for doing something, or being something, not further defined. We suppose for being a mere cipher in the State. This in itself is a dazzling prospect. The greatest opportunity in life is the opportunity of being born of the most gifted and the best parents. The State will give us all an equal opportunity in this respect. How it is going to do it is its own secret. Perhaps it morely means that by discouraging all competition we shall all have an equal opportunity of rapidly degenerating into incompetence. We shall merely be asked to join the great majority. The State will consist only of pure, high-minded incorruptible men, who will employ all their fellow-men at a big wage, and there will be no discontent, chiefly because there will be no other boss to go to if you don't like the State as boss. The great satisfac-

There will be no wicked newspapers to criticise the Government, because the State will own them all. There will be none of the pestilence of free speech. Everybody will be afraid to speak his mind for fear of losing his billet. Thus we shall have a beautiful harmony and unanimity of mind. The following may be taken as axioms. The worker creates all wealth; therefore, the settler who slaves from morn to eve to make his place pay is not a worker. Competition is fatal to progress; that is why the privately owned railways in England are so immeasurably inferior to our own. The shorter the hours of labour the more wealth is produced; that is why people who stick to their work are invariably poor. All men are equal; Socialists never disagree; State officers are never corrupt; Ministers always give the best posts to the best men, and never consider private claims; the land belongs to everyone except the man who has paid for it. If you say that Socialism means confiscation of land and wealth, then it doesn't mean it, and you don't understand the rudiments of the game. And if you say it doesn't mean these things, then it does mean these things, and you are equally ignorant. But one good thing Socialism does do. As no one has the foggiest idea what Socialism really is, and as everybody is firmly convinced that he alone has grasped the true idea in all its sweet simplicity, it is an admirable subject for newspaper correspondence. It isn't what you think it is, it is only what the other fellow thinks it is. But it is a grand thing all the same, and is going to make us all happy, and equal, and free, and good, and clever all of a sudden. The State is a true conjurer, and, like all masters of that craft, it keeps the methods by which it proposes to draw half-crowns and live rabbits and gold watches out of an empty hat, a dead secret locked up in its own bosom. It is likely to remain there.

On the all important point of Christian reunion, the Conference is singularly reticent. Reunion with the Greek Church is dealt with, but that is not a very practical matter. What we want to see is some working basis by which all the great evangelical churches can be brought together. The national church should be the church of the nation, and strength can only lie in union. The present state of things leads to loss of power, and to an immense waste of both money and energy. Four separate buildings are often erected in small places, each attended by only a handful of worshippers, and ministered to by four half-starved persons who ride up on four half-starved ponies. And all for what? That each community may keep its own shibboleth while the cause of real religion is left to perish. We want the widest possible basis, the widest possible latitude for differences of opinion. What better basis could we have than that for which we pray when we say: "And grant that all they that do confess thy holy Name may agree in the truth of thy holy Word, and live in unity, and godly love."

The labour troubles at Home seem to be as acute as ever. The truth is that work is slack, stocks have accumulated far in excess of requirements, and owing to trade disputes many large orders have been placed abroad. Not a few employers would welcome a strike, as they could then get rid of their over-accumulation of stock, and many firms are conducting operations at a loss. The Furness-Witly Engineering Co. threatens to close its shipbuilding branch at Hartlepool; most of the big cotton mills are anxious to close for a time in order to reduce their stocks, and though the strike of engineers engaged in the ship-

### THE GUINEA POEM.

A CHEQUE for £1 1/8 has been sent to the writer of this verse, Mr. J. E. T. C., 79 Wellesley Street West, Auckland:—  
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# Sayings of the Week

One thing that strikes a visitor to Queensland is that the houses of the farmers are very inferior to those in New Zealand. No one there attempts gardening; there are no gardens attached to the homesteads, because the trouble of watering them would be too great.—*Dr. Neoman, Wellington.*

What the public want is conciliation, not Arbitration Court and penalties.—*Mr. Izard, M.P.*

The talk in the Legislative Council was not to annoy and get members wild and then take advantage of their annoyance.—*Hon. W. Pera.*

The State should take into its own hands the spraying of all orchards in the Dominion, and charge owners a pro rata amount according to acreage or the number of trees.—*Mr. Hogan, M.P.*

All auriferous mining took a good deal of capital and patience, and the Waitangi was no exception to the rule. However, he thought they had reason to be satisfied that they had met with a fair measure of success, and opened up what they hoped would be a permanent mine.—*Mr. O. Hudson, Chairman Waitangi Gold Mining Co.*

The flaxmilling industry distributes more wealth among the workers of the Dominion than any other rural industry. On a block of 800 acres at Tokomaru the average amount of wages paid during the past two years has been at the rate of between £4 and £5 per acre per annum. No other industry in the Dominion can in any way compare with this for the money circulated among the workers, even taking into consideration the intensive industry of fruit culture.—*Mr. H. Oveig, President of the Flaxmillers' Association.*

"No Liability" companies were more suitable for new and untried ventures, but when a company had proved itself, and seemed to have a future, "limited liability" companies were better.—*Mr. O. Hudson, Chairman Waitangi Gold Mining Co.*

Papers which had supported the Government formerly had criticised the Second ballot Bill, but there was just as much honesty in the measure as in any leading article, and as much political experience as could be found in any editor's sanctum.—*Hon. Dr. Findlay.*

Ironworkers undertake matrimony at an earlier age than men of any other trade, though they do not begin, on the average, till they are close on 28. The hairdresser and tobacconist follows them. The clerk wants till he is over 29, the Civil servant hesitates till he is close upon 33, and the school teacher until 33.—*Mr. E. T. Drake, Government Statist, Melbourne.*

They had no idea of what the fear held by New Zealand growers was in connection with fruit-fly. It was a pest the like of which they had never known in New Zealand, and he had no wish as Minister of Agriculture to see its introduction while he held office.—*Hon. R. McVab.*

There are so many Acts now that I am sorry to say I miss a few of them. It almost takes the time of a clerk to look them up!—*Mr. W. A. Wilkinson, Printer.*

The English rule is: "A cricketer is always eligible to play for the county of his birth," and I think a similar rule should be adopted by the Auckland Cricket Association.—*Mr. E. O. Beale, Auckland Cricket Association.*

In years gone by they had imported vast cargoes of Island fruit which had been a mass of infection, and that fruit had been distributed all around Auckland. Farmers and nurserymen had used it, and it had even been ploughed into the land. Yet there was no evidence that it had ever obtained a footing here.—*Mr. Howarth, Auckland Fruit Brokers' Association.*

There was no danger from the importation of pineapples, and this fruit was not likely to be the medium of any disease.—*Mr. Tooman, Auctioneer.*

The improved sanitation of Melbourne has affected the health of its inhabitants. The city's death-rate in the period from 1881 to 1890 was 20.65 per 1,000, whilst for the whole State the percentage was only 15.35. Last year Melbourne had reduced its record to 12.82, and the State to 11.66. In infant mortality the decline has been even more marked, as far as the city is concerned. From 1881 to 1890 the percentage was 17.14 per 100; last year it was only 8.51.—*Mr. E. T. Drake, Government Statist, Melbourne.*

The Government had one of the most practical and up-to-date Agricultural Departments to be found, and the experiments that had been made were of the most beneficial nature to farmers.—*Mr. Wake, Liberal Candidate for Egmont.*

The Asiatics simply swamp out the white man, wherever they go. Look at Durban, in South Africa. They did it there; and if you let them in, they will do it here. Keep them out, and don't run any risks.—*Mr. J. Graham Goss, N.Z. Trade Commissioner.*

In New Zealand an education test was being added to the £100 poll tax to exclude the Chinese. But by-and-bye such restrictions would be worth no more than the paper they were written upon, and no more than the force that could be shown to enforce them. And in regard to that force it would be no more than a grain of sand as compared with the great yellow sands.—*Rev. G. H. McNew, Presbyterian Missionary, Canton.*

German influence is very marked everywhere. The British are asleep. Wherever I went, I saw German enterprise in trade and commerce—in Turkey, China, Japan, everywhere. Everybody seems to like them. They are certainly the most go-ahead nation in Europe to-day.—*Mr. F. H. Wood, Tauranga.*

The University must keep pace with the industrial development of the country. If it did not do so it was failing in its object.—*Sir Robert Stout.*

He is a first-rate Minister for Education; we have never had one who was more painstaking or more industrious than Mr. Fowlds.—*Hon. O. Hardy, M.P.*

What are you going to do with your immigrant if you have no work for him? At present what is the position? Some drift into luck and some drift into the country; but a good many find their way to the hospitals, and some perhaps to Mount Eden.—*Mr. McKnight, Labour Candidate, Parnell.*

This man should be told, as his barman, told him, that the cap fitted him. He put it on, at this moment he is wearing that cap, and he will wear it to his dying day as "Burke, the lamber-down."—*Mr. George Hutchison, in the Burke v. "Gisborne Times" libel case.*

Here they had a lonely man living in a tent, who got a cheque, came to town, and not being an artistic, literary, or educated man, he gravitated naturally to a hotel, seeking companions. He came to town with about £37, and a little over a week later returned, having sold his coat, vest and shirt, and being penniless, and on the verge of delirium tremens.—*Mr. Justice Edcards, on "Lambing Down."*

They wanted vital, practical teaching, and not mere theology. There was room for all the city churches if they could appeal to the people by proper teaching.—*Mr. Wesley Spragg.*

Many of the privileges they now enjoyed in this Dominion were fought for by the Congregationalists in the past, without reference to which fact they could not read the history of their nation.—*Rev. J. A. Luskford.*

Poor Campbell, he has to bear more ill-will and jeers of the public than perhaps any other minister at present in England, and though I don't stand to defend his position as a theologian, I say here that no man can be in his church and listen to him without feeling that that man is a prophet of God. I say there are hundreds, nay, probably thousands, to-day who thank God they have met the Rev. R. J. Campbell.—*Rev. H. Sisco Craik, Congregationalist minister.*

The Departmental report of the Government showed that for 1907, 508,210oz of gold had been exported from the Dominion, and about three-fifths, or 298,101 oz of this quantity, had been produced in Auckland.—*Mr. G. L. Peacocke, Chairman Auckland University Council.*

All the chatter in Parliament about making laws might as well be the chatter of sparrows unless the people would attend thoroughly to work, and the nation to succeed was the nation which did attend to this.—*Sir Robert Stout.*

In a new country labour and capital could be best bestowed in developing the possibilities of mining and agriculture.—*Professor Segar.*

The effect of the Gaming Bill of last year had been to increase gambling and improve the state of the professional gamblers.—*Mr. W. P. Massey, M.P.*

There were a few things the New Zealand Foresters wanted in connection with the management of their Courts. A musical ceremony in connection with the Courts would be a good thing, and they would be glad if the Executive Council would get a printed ode and an opening hymn, an initiation hymn, and a closing hymn.—*Bro. Stitchebury, of the Ancient Order of Foresters.*

There were far too many public houses and beer shops in the Old Country, and in the new Licensing Bill it was proposed to reduce the number by 3,200 in fourteen years. At the present time there was a licensed beer shop, hotel, or club to every 268 inhabitants of Great Britain.—*Mr. A. Bruntnell.*

Esperanto is the medium in which 56 journals and an ever-increasing number of commercial price lists and guide books are printed.—*Mr. G. Aldridge.*

He did not know whether the Auckland University had a motto, but if so he would recommend that of "Festina lente," i.e., hasten slowly.—*Sir Robert Stout.*

Here Arctic, Antarctic, and tropical plants grew almost side by side. Another curious characteristic of our native plants was that, with three or four exceptions, such as the fuchsia, some species of ribbon-wood, and the matagouri, they were all evergreens. This peculiarity had not yet been wholly explained.—*Mr. J. Crosby Smith, Invercargill.*

If young people are trained to look down upon industrial enterprise and hard work, such as farming and mining, they will be taught the worst lesson possible.—*Sir Robert Stout.*

The sooner the States and the Commonwealth come to some arrangement the better it will be. Something ought to be done to lift Australia from the almost contemptible position it occupies in regard to the publicity of its affairs.—*Sir Hector Carruthers.*

Let us get all we can do. Greater Auckland is sure to come in a few years, and we ought to get our back streets

fixed up. What does it matter if we get into debt? If Auckland wants us she will have to take us over with all our debts.—*Councillor Holmes, Newmarket.*

The kereru is a mysterious bird, for no one quite knows where he goes to during summer and the "off" season for berries.—*Mr. B. Leys, Kiriaki.*

A remarkable feature about our flora was the small number of prickly plants, the exceptions being the matagouri, the speargrass, the native holly, and the nettle, whose sting would make a very good substitute for the business end of a wasp or a bee.—*Mr. J. Crosby Smith, Invercargill.*

The shingle beds which stretched from the Kidnappers to Gisborne indicated the existence at one period of a huge river running in a southerly direction from Gisborne past Napier and down the Waitarapa. As had been shown by soundings taken by the Challenger, the eastern coastline of the island in those times was at least 100 miles further to the east.—*Mr. H. Hall, Napier.*

It is to the employer's benefit in the case of laborious work that a man should have a hot meal in the middle of the day, and it is the custom in New Zealand that a man should have such a meal.—*Mr. J. O. Westall, Napier.*

There were many things which New Zealanders regretted, but they never regretted the fact that they were born in New Zealand. This was the finest country in the world, notwithstanding Old England, Old Scotland, and Old Ireland.—*Rev. J. A. Asher, Presbyterian minister, Napier.*

What they had to do was to see that the growth of modern thoughts did not outstrip the gospel of Jesus Christ, but that gospel if rightly understood and applied was able to solve all the needs of to-day.—*Rev. J. K. Archer, Baptist minister, Napier.*

So sure and rapid is the change sweeping over our New Zealand woods that in future years there will be little for New Zealand naturalists to study for themselves or the natural history of their own country.—*Mr. J. Brough, Nelson.*

They'll tell you in Japan that there is no poverty. But there is, and what is more, there is a simmering discontent among the poorer classes which may come to something serious by-and-bye.—*Mr. F. H. Wood, Tauranga.*

The Ureweras are getting tired of their allegiance to Rua, and are breaking away from him in large numbers.—*Dr. Bu., Native Health Officer.*

It must be recognised that municipal control of transit, lighting, etc., has its dangers, which are very much intensified by the inexcusable apathy shown by so many citizens in regard to public affairs.—*Mr. A. M. Myers, Mayor of Auckland.*

The value of the fruit grown in New Zealand is now a million pounds a year. The industry is only in its infancy, and the area under fruit culture is increasing at the rate of over 200 acres a year.—*Mr. T. W. Kirk, Government Biologist.*

The interest taken in all branches of sport in the Dominion had been adversely criticised by gentlemen in high circles, but he did not agree with this, and he hoped that whatever was done should be done with all their strength.—*Mr. A. M. Myers, Mayor of Auckland.*

## Vigorous Old Age

Even ruddy-checked youth is not more beautiful than the mature vigour of healthy old age. This, however, is not seen so often as it should be, partly because many persons mistakenly suppose that weakness and ill-health are inseparable from ripe maturity of years.

Yet, in the majority of cases, enfeebled old persons require nothing but the simple, natural treatment afforded by

## Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Oil

which acts by increasing the appetite, aiding digestion, and putting more iron into the blood. It has neither the taste nor smell of cod liver oil, but is as pleasant to the taste as a superior table wine. It is as valuable to old persons as to young ones, and many of its most remarkable effects have been achieved with the aged. Get it at your chemist's, and be sure you get STEARNS—the genuine.

# The Club Smoking Room

By HAVANA

We want Esperanto. On one occasion I was in the same railway compartment with a Frenchman and a German, both real good fellows, and we were all dying to get acquainted, too, but it was no use. In Japan no English is spoken on the railways; when I wanted to go north, I'd find myself going south, and would have to get off and go back again.—*Mr. F. H. Wood, Tauranga.*

It would be found to our interest to uplift the Maori race, and to keep alive their traditions, stories, poetry, and language. If we did that, posterity would bless us.—*Mr. A. L. D. Fraser, M.P.*

I have answered you for the twelfth time. I don't know whether I am to answer you until the Day of Judgment, but I will while I have life.—*Sir Joseph Ward to Mr. James Allen.*

With the great mineral wealth of China, and its great productiveness and resources, the day was rapidly approaching when they would have millions of Chinese employed in industrial pursuits, aided by modern machinery and equipment, and the Western nations would require to wake up to be able to compete.—*Rev. G. H. McNeur, Presbyterian Missionary, Canton.*

An objection had been lodged against him because he was a lawyer, but the leading men in American history were lawyers, and of twenty-six Presidents no less than eighteen were lawyers. In Australia, George Reid, George Turner, and Alfred Deakin were lawyers, while the British Premier (Mr Asquith) was also a lawyer.—*Mr. Wake, Liberal candidate for Egnout.*

It is the aim of the Government to meet the requirements of those who have the energy and self-confidence to enter on the arduous life inseparable from that of the pioneer settler.—*Hon. W. Hall-Jones.*

I have heard it stated by competent persons that it would take from £70,000 to £80,000 to put the Auckland tramways plant and track in as good a state of repair as that of Wellington.—*Hon. T. W. Hislop, Mayor of Wellington.*

If the King could be induced to visit Australia, he would be received with never-to-be-forgotten enthusiasm.—*Mr. Tacerer, Agent-General for Victoria.*

The outward and visible signs of success were pleasant and honourable, and no one would be so ungracious as to seem to detract from their value or from the value of the applause that accompanied them. But they were as nothing compared with the realities that lay behind them—the rewards not of competition, but of honest endeavour and of loyal effort to do one's duty.—*Dr. Warre, late Headmaster of Etou.*

A race of small families will not hold its own against the pressure of the races of the world. If the nation is to be saved, it will be by creating healthy public opinion among men and women. I should never have been the man I am if my father had not brought up a large family on a small income—and a hard struggle it was.—*The Bishop of Manchester.*

People had to take either a Grey Lynn or Ponsonby car if they wanted to get to Karangahape-road. As to getting "Karangahape" on the cars, they might as well ask to have his own name added to it.—*Mr. Schmiedeman.*

I may be a heathen, a pagan, but I can't see anything ethically or morally wrong in this band playing excellent educative music to the people of Auckland in a lovely park on a Sunday, not for the benefit of their own pockets, but for the much-needed new instruments. This is the opinion of 99 out of 100 citizens of Auckland.—*Mr. C. J. Parr, Auckland City Council.*

In the only prohibition area in New South Wales there were something like 1,760 persons, and of those the death-rate was 3 per thousand, as against 11 per thousand in other parts. The prohibition area he referred to was the galls.—*Rev. R. E. S. Hammond, of the No-Licence Mission.*

The estimated expenditure for public works for the current year amounts to £2,420,450.—*Hon. W. Hall-Jones.*

THE Wellington "Post," began the political member, "has come out with a very trenchant and outspoken article on the decadence of Parliamentary morals. Both parties in the House are treated alike, and the writer states that we have lost the grand traditions of John Ballance, and are merely opportunists, without definite anchorage or policy. Needless to say, the article has excited much comment, and it is likely to give rise to a good deal of controversy. That in itself will be something. For what is there stated is true not only of ourselves, but also of the great Liberal party at Home. We lack leaders, men who will direct, not follow the people. Our industrial legislation has got in a hopeless mess, the workers are definitely arraying themselves against the employers. More than ever we want men with a definite policy, ready to stand by that policy, and risk defeat at the polls if necessary. We want statesmen—far-sighted politicians who can look into the future, and who are determined to do what is best for New Zealand as a whole, not merely what is best circulated to secure the votes of any one section of the community. We don't want regulations or restrictions; we want liberty, and liberty not for one but for all. But we want direction also. We want to feel that we have strong men at the head of affairs, men who would not allow any popular clamour to turn them from their sense of right and duty. Have we got such men?"

"The one place where we have such men," replied the lawyer, "is on the judicial bench. I don't say it merely because I belong to the legal fraternity myself, but I think men of all sorts and conditions will agree that our judges are absolutely uninfluenced by popular currents of thought and feeling. English ministers invariably uphold their administrators of justice, and people are getting to attach more and more weight to judicial utterances. More abuses are denounced in our law Courts than in our legislative assemblies, because the occupants of the bench are raised above all party considerations, and are able to speak without fear or favour. A politician, on the other hand, is almost bound to consider popular opinion, and to weigh the effect any particular measure is likely to have on the future votes of his constituents. He hardly dares to risk giving offence to any large section of the community."

"Probably Asquith is beginning to feel a few of the difficulties of pleasing all parties," put in the journalist. "When he stopped the Roman Catholic procession of the Host he was thinking of the Protestant vote at Newcastle. He entirely forgot the 4000 Irish voters in that town, who have been deeply incensed by his action. The Education Bill at Home was a miserable attempt to please all parties, and ended by pleasing none. The fault of all this shilly-shallying lies, of course, with the electors themselves. They demand men who will carry out some particular policy, instead of getting the best man they can, and giving him a free hand. I should like to see a man get into the House simply pledged to do his best for the country as a whole, not tied to any definite policy. A debate on a bill would then be a consideration of the measure in all its aspects. There would be no foregone conclusion as to how the voting would go. The best intellects in the land would meet together to discuss and decide on a policy to be pursued. The electors would choose the cleverest, most far-seeing, most capable, and upright man they could get, and trust him to do what was best for all. A man would not then be definitely pledged to vote for any measure, and he could carefully weigh all the pros. and cons. before coming to a final decision."

"The weak spot," added the dominie, "in all forms of government is that one section of the community invariably rules the other section. In early stages of a nation's history the physically strong and brave rule those who are weaker. Later you find the rich, the successful, and the intellectually capable acquire ascendancy. Then comes the day when the majority dictates to the minority. Nothing has yet been devised by the wit of man whereby everybody shall have a say in the making of the laws by which he is governed. In England the extreme Tory party and the extreme Labour party are fairly evenly balanced, and the great mass of people, who come between the two, in reality decide all elections. Their vote can never be quite accurately gauged. They are not bound up with existing institutions, neither are they so poorly placed as to be reckless. Hence we get frequent changes of Government, and this seems to be the nearest approach to really representative rule that the world has seen."

"We all forget," suggested the padre, "that a minority has its rights. Suppose in any electoral district there are 10,000 voters. A candidate may be elected by the votes of 3001, and the other 4999 voters are absolutely unrepresented. Indeed, you may say that in the present state of political parties in New Zealand all those who do not vote for the Government are not represented. The Opposition is equally powerless to either pass or veto any measure. The object of a second chamber is to prevent a majority passing any law that is likely to press with undue harshness on the minority. But our Legislative Council, as at present constituted, hardly achieves that end. We want that at least the Upper House should be raised above all questions of party, and should have wide and uncontrolled powers of dealing with all hasty legislation. We want more people who will study and reflect on the ultimate trend of any movement. At present too many people catch up any cry that is popular for the moment without stopping to consider what the result may be a few years hence."

"In the main," put in the cynic, "I am inclined to agree with the writer in the 'Post.' The aim of most of our so-called leaders is to avoid giving offence. They can't do one thing because it will offend the Labour party, and they can't do another thing because it will offend the farmers; and so on through everything. Now to my mind, being only an old-fashioned person of fossilised ideas, a thing is either right or wrong. If it is right, do it, and let who will take offence. If it is wrong, don't touch it, not even if all the Labour parties, and liquor parties, and prohibition parties, and unions in the world demand it. I can admire a man who advocates any policy because he sincerely believes in it himself; but it is pitiful to see a man espousing a cause he knows in his heart of hearts to be wrong, just because popular clamour demands that he should espouse it."

"I think," said the politician, "that we have a fine example of the true statesman in our present Minister for Labour. Mr. Millar is like adamant in his determination to do what is just and right as between the employer and the worker. On the eve of an election, with all the labour unions howling at him, and deriding him, he has spoken with no uncertain voice on the subject of arbitration. He realises to the full the immense benefit of the Act to the workers; he knows that only the greatest firmness in enforcing the law can secure to the workers steady and lasting prosperity."

He is not going to sacrifice to-morrow for the sake of to-day, and he is risking his position to save the workers from themselves. He may, and probably will, lose the support of the extreme section of the labour party, but he has won the allegiance of all men who have the best interests of their country at heart. There are still amongst us men who have not bowed the knee to the Baal of popular clamour and agitation."

A curious court story went the rounds some little time ago about a lovely foreigner, one of whose verbal slips gave King Edward occasion for a hearty laugh. A very lively personage, with a delightful accent, she made such a favourable impression upon the King, that he asked her to be his partner at bridge. "But, sir," she said, "I really don't know how to play." The King would take no denial, however, and she became rather embarrassed. "I assure you, sir," she said, "I could not think of playing. I don't know the difference between a King and a knave." There was an awkward silence, and then she realised what she had said, and was covered with confusion. The King, of course, laughed it off, and now tells the story with gusto.

## SUFFERED AGONY THROUGH SCIATICA

Laid up for weeks at a time. An absolute cripple.

Spent pounds on doctors and medicines. Began to despair of a cure. Took Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. They cured him.

"I don't dread the winters now like I used to." These were the words of Mr Alexander McNab, when telling how Dr. Williams' Pink Pills cured him of Sciatica. He was only a young man of 24 when he took bad with it, and it tortured him for years. Doctors' treatment did him no good, and other remedies were just as useless. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills were the only thing that was able to rid him of every ache and pain. Here is his statement:—"I began to suffer with Sciatica, and for years I was a martyr to the most fearful agony. Often I was laid up for weeks at a time, and my sufferings were almost beyond description. The night time was the worst. All night I laid in pain, the sharp shooting aching running right down my leg. It was only on the one side. Very often the pain doubled me up. Sometimes when walking the shooting pains caught me and then I had to hang on to a fence to stop from falling. Several times I was in bed for three weeks at a time, and I have spent pounds and pounds on doctors and medicines. Some of them gave me a little relief, but that's all. I got very thin and ran down, and grew very weak. When the pains came on it was like lightning shooting through me. When I had taken so many things without success I began to give up hope of ever getting better, but reading one day that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills cured Sciatica I made up my mind to try them as a last resource. After the first week or two I began to notice an improvement, and as I kept on so I kept getting better. I kept on till I was thoroughly cured. For nearly a year now I have not dread the winters now like I used to." Mr McNab's address is 65, South-st., Sydney. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are sold by all medicine dealers, or if you cannot get them locally, send direct to The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., of Australasia, Ltd., Wellington, N.Z. for one box; six boxes for 16/6, post free.



PUBLIC WORKS PRIZE DAY

HON. HALL JONES: We have awarded you these valuable volumes for patience and good conduct.

MISS NORTH ISLAND: Oh! how perfectly lovely! I'll take them away at once.

SIR JOSEPH WARD: Ah, 'um, quite so; but, ah, don't you think them too heavy for you just now. I think if we send you one round now, the others will be better in the safe, till—till, well, till ah, your strong enough to carry them.

# The News of the Week

## IN THE DOMINION.

A total of £42,847 was paid to the Marine Department last year in the shape of fees.

Mr. Harry Boyle, agent for the Northern S.S. Co. at Te Puke, was drowned on Thursday in the Kaituma River.

The plans of the new post office at Auckland being completed, it is likely that tenders will be called in a few days.

A company is to be floated in Wellington with a capital of £125,000 to build theatres in the four centres of New Zealand.

Floods in Nelson resulted in two coaches being stuck up, and the Motueka passengers had an exciting time in the Waitoa river.

Harry Notton, a bushman, whose parents reside in Auckland, was killed at Tolaga Bay through being knocked over a precipice by a falling tree.

During her second cruise, the trawler Nora Niven covered about 3835 miles, the net was towed for 712 miles, and the total quantity of fish secured was 48,625 lbs.

The total amount of the appropriations proposed by the Minister for Public Works is £2,721,450, against £2,621,210 voted and £2,108,362 actually expended last year.

It is estimated by a guide in the Hawkea district that there are 20,000 head of deer on the Dingle country, and he suggests that 5000 should be shot off in order to provide better food for the remainder.

Through the foolishness of some small boys, who put stones on the tram line in Parnell, Auckland, last week, one of the cars left the rails and dashed into a pole, which was doubled almost in two, the motorman and conductor being pretty badly injured.

In an action for libel brought by a hotelkeeper against the Gisborne "Times" Company, the jury found that the defendants were perfectly justified in their publication of the facts of one of the most deplorable "lambling down" cases which had ever occurred in the district.

The Auckland City Engineer, Mr. W. E. Bush and Councillors R. Farrell and W. E. Hutchison are on the way to Oamaru to inquire into the merits of the various brands of building stone, in order to decide what stone shall be used in the construction of the new town hall.

The steamer Ngunuru, 105 tons, belonging to the Karamea S.S. Co., and formerly owned by the Northern Steamship Company, Auckland, was stranded on the Karamea bar last week. She is full of water, and it is proposed to launch her over the spit into the river.

The first case in Christchurch under the Gaming and Lotteries Act Amendment Act of 1907 was heard last Wednesday, when John Palmer, a bookmaker, was charged under section 26 with having been in Hereford-street for the purpose of betting on September 17. Accused was found guilty and fined £50.

The American striped bass is to be introduced into New Zealand waters as soon as the difficulty of transporting the spawn of live fish across from America can be overcome. The turbot, North Sea herring, the haddock and the cod will also be introduced as opportunity offers.

At the practical examinations held last week at Auckland by Mr T. F. Dunhill, in connection with the Associated Board of the Royal Academy of Music and Royal College of Music, London, 113 candidates were examined, and all but 15 passed. Of the total number who went up for examination, 115 were candidates for the school examinations.

Mr. A. W. Morgan, who has been for 12 years chief clerk in the railway goods shed at Timaru, has been promoted to be stationmaster at Auckland. The Chamber of Commerce, coal merchants, and cricket club, severally, made him presentations, the first-named body, as representing business people generally, presenting Mr. Morgan with a purse of sovereigns.—(Press Association.)

Considerable difficulties face the collectors of rates due on Native lands. In a letter from the Raglan County Council, read at a recent meeting of the Coromandel County Council, it was stated that although great efforts had been made during the past two years to collect the amounts

due only £7 18s. 6d. had been collected out of a total of nearly £3,000.

The New Zealand S.S. Co.'s Rakaka, which arrived from London at Dunedin last week, had a small fire on board when running down her casting, but it was extinguished without doing any damage. The ship brought out four Clydesdale stallions and a hackney stallion for Mr James Patrick, of Outram, and 23 little owls for the Acclimatisation Society, which is importing them to exterminate the sparrows in wheat-growing districts.

The District Health Officer in Auckland is suggesting that the city parks might be improved by the removal of the outer railings, but the City Council, while it hopes the public will become educated up to the point of preserving the parks and reserves intact, without damage, does not think that the time has yet arrived when the doctor's proposal could be carried out with safety.

There are now 118 customers taking electric light and power from the Auckland City Council power station.

Mr. Murdoch McLean, of the firm of John McLean and Sons, contractors for the Arthur's Pass tunnel, states that everything is going on satisfactorily at the Otira end. Work at the other end is not yet begun. The tunnel is now 10 chains into the rock, and good hard material is met with. The rain has been terrific for days past, but has in no way interfered with the work. There is no trouble of any sort with the men employed, numbering about 100. The relations between them and the firm are of a most cordial character. By the beginning of the New Year, says Mr. McLean, all the plant will be ready for working the tunnel at both ends. At present the Bealey portion of the work is awaiting the completion of the bridge, which will practically enter the tunnel direct.

According to information received by the Gymeric, which arrived in Auckland on Saturday from San Francisco, the wrecked steamer Aeon was insured for about £50,000 at Lloyd's, and the cargo was also well covered. There were 70 tons of general merchandise on board for Apia, 133 tons for Auckland, and 270 tons for Australia, and about two and a half million feet of Oregon pine timber.

Great Barrier Island is now connected with the telegraph system of the Dominion, a cable having been laid between Tryphena Harbour and Port Chalmers (near Cape Colville), a distance of thirteen knots, by the Government steamer Tutanekei last Saturday. The whole work of laying the cable, and making the shore connections was finished in less than four hours.

New regulations in connection with the netting of fish which have just been gazetted require persons netting fish in tidal waters, to use net-poles that are invisible above water at high-tide, and to remove them when the netting operations are concluded. The penalty for non-compliance is £10.

The Canterbury Drivers' Union have just submitted to the Employers' Union a schedule of conditions as the basis of a new agreement of award, and some of the demands are regarded as extraordinary. It is asked that "when any driver's contributions to the Union are in arrears the secretary of the Union shall notify his employers, who shall give the driver notice that if the arrears are not paid up he shall be dismissed, and if, after two weeks the arrears still remain unpaid, the driver shall be dismissed."

Already the governors of the McLean Institute Home for Gentlewomen in Canterbury have received between 30 and 40 communications from intending inmates. These have been received from all parts of the Dominion. It is expected that the Board will obtain possession of "The Oaks," at Opawa, the premises leased for the purposes of the Home, on the 1st of next month.

### Lionel Terry Suspected.

On Thursday a fire was discovered under the staircase of the Lyttelton Gaol Hospital, close to the door of the room on the ground-floor, in which Lionel Terry is lodged. Terry would make neither admission nor denial regarding the fire. He had access to the staircase, as the door of his room was open, as was the outer door close by, leading to the hospital yard. The yard is surrounded by a high iron railing, with a gate, which is kept locked.

## Power of a Union.

A judgment of interest to industrial unions was delivered by Dr. McArthur, S.M., on Thursday. The claim was one for £10, preferred by the Drivers' Union against Donald Fraser, being the amount of a fine inflicted by the union on defendant. The case arose out of defendant's action during the late bakers' strike, in which it was alleged that defendant had broken faith and gone to work in a bakehouse contrary to a resolution passed by the union. The magistrate gave judgment for the union.

## Whangape Adrift.

A ship's boat from the Union Company's steamer Whangape arrived in Suva on Wednesday, and reported that the steamer's tail-shaft was broken on September 21.

The vessel is drifting near the Island of Kadava, which is some 80 miles to the south of Suva.

The Whangape was bound from Wellington to Suva.

Her tail-shaft broke on the afternoon of the 18th, the weather being fine.

Captain Chrisp dispatched a boat for Suva on Monday, 21st, by which time the Whangape was within 80 miles of Suva.

The boat was picked up by the s.s. Atus, bound for Fiji, and the men were taken into port.

The Atus left subsequently to tow the Whangape into Suva, but returned on the 25th after an unsuccessful search.

## Vital Statistics.

The total births registered in the four principal centres last month, amounted to 627, against 583 in July, an increase of 44. The deaths in August were 237, a decrease of 11 on the number in July. Of the total deaths males contributed 128, and females 109. Forty-six of the deaths were of children under five years of age, being 19.41 per cent of the whole number. Of these 35 were under one year of age. There were seventy-three deaths of persons of 63 years and upwards; ten men aged 65 (3), 66, 68, 71, 78, 81, 83, 84; and eleven women, 65, 89, (two), 70 (two), 73, 77, 78, 79, 80, 90, died at Auckland. In the borough of Auckland there were registered in August 117 births and 39 deaths; in Auckland and suburban districts 100 births and 53 deaths; Wellington and suburbs, 156 births, 71 deaths; Christchurch and suburbs, 154 births, 62 deaths; Dunedin and suburbs, 127 births, 61 deaths.

## Missing Loch Lomond.

The Union Steamship Company have decided to send a steamer almost immediately to the Auckland Islands, to make a search for the missing barque Loch Lomond. There is said to be not much chance, however, of any trace of the missing vessel being found in that quarter.

Experienced mariners are now of opinion that so long a time having elapsed since the Loch Lomond sailed from Newcastle, and no report having been heard of her, there is not much hope of finding the vessel.

## Main Trunk Railway.

A statement has been published to the effect that the Main Trunk Line, which is to be opened for passenger traffic on the 1st of November, will only run a two days' service before the commencement of the year. This report was given an absolute denial by the Minister for Public Works.

The Hon. Hall-Jones declared that the line would be opened, as he had already promised, with a regular service. Sir Joseph Ward, when spoken to on the subject, said that the day on which

the official opening of the line would take place could not yet be disclosed, but in the course of a few weeks a regular service between Wellington and Auckland would be opened. There might be a trifling delay, the Prime Minister added, in gaining a knowledge of the through working of the line, but he did not think it would be long before trains were running between the two cities upon the time-table which was announced some months ago.

## COMMONWEALTH.

J. Darling, ex-captain of the Australian Eleven, announces that he has definitely retired from first-class cricket.

During a heavy gale at Port Melbourne the front wall of the Holy Trinity Church was blown in, wrecking a third of the building.

Influenza is widely prevalent among horses about Melbourne. Several racing stables at Flemington and Caulfield are badly infected.

After a trial extending over five months, the day system of bread-baking has been abandoned at Broken-hill, and night baking has been reverted to.

Since the discovery of gold in Victoria in 1851 Bendigo field has yielded 16,500,000 oz., worth something over £60,000,000. The output of the whole State since that year was 69,950,448 oz.

A piece of falling wood in the Band and Lock mine knocked the manager, Mr. Mason, and a miner, named Collins, from the 600 feet to the 900 feet level, both being killed.

At the South Australian Rifle Association Meeting the King's prize was won by Rutter, of Victoria, with a score of 230. He beat Hyde, of Queensland, with whom he tied, in the shoot off.

The Commonwealth rifle match resulted:—Victoria, 1675; South Australia, 1680; Queensland, 1612; Westralia, 1810; New South Wales, 1570; and Tasmania, 1508. The weather was unfavourable.

The first Australian Baptist Conference was opened at Sydney on September 22. The Rev. Martin responded on behalf of New Zealand to the welcome accorded. Mr. Priestly was elected president, and the Rev. North, of New Zealand, one of the vice-presidents.

The Government representative in the Senate stated, in reply to a question today that the Government had not abandoned its intention of introducing measures to secure preferential trade with New Zealand and Canada. Negotiations with both countries would be resumed when the congestion of public business had been relieved.

The Marine Court at Sydney has finally dealt with the Suva-Hero collision case, suspending for 6 months the certificates of Capt. B. Jorkman, master of the Hero, and Murphy, second mate of the Suva. The Court found that the collision was caused by the master of the Hero going below without having a proper look-out, and by the second mate of the Suva improperly porting the helm.


## Commonwealth Finances.

The Federal House of Representatives has adopted the Address-in-Reply.

The Government were pressed by Mr. W. H. Irvine (ex-Premier of Victoria) and Mr. J. C. Watson (ex-Premier of the Commonwealth) to give some indication as to how they intended to finance the various commitments undertaken.

The present outlook in regard to the finances, they declared, was serious, and there was little prospect of obtaining more Customs revenue in the next two and a half years than was at present obtaining.

Mr. Deakin promised that the Treasurer (Sir Wm. Lyne) would make a statement before the Iron Bonus Bill was gone on with.



## Troublesome Feet.

Aching, Tender, or Perspiring Feet are instantly relieved by bathing in Water containing a few drops of "Condy's Fluid." All feeling of Pain, Fatigue or Discomfort, and every trace of Odour immediately disappear. A "Condy's Fluid Bath" invigorates the Body and Braces the Nerves. It imparts a delicious and lasting sensation of Coolness, Freshness and Purity.

Of all Chemists & Grocers. Insist on having "Condy's Fluid" containing NO ROPREPARATIONS of Potash.

CONDY'S FLUID CO., 24, Goswell Road, London, England.

Mr. Deakin moved later that the Iron Bill be taken up at the stage at which it was dropped last session, but unexpected opposition came from the Labour side.

Mr. Watson expressed alarm, in view of the state of the finances, at incurring the expenditure of a quarter of a million over the proposal. He preferred, with a great many others, that the money should be provided by the imposition of a 12½ per cent duty against foreigners, and a 10 per cent against England.

Other Labour members favoured a duty instead of a bonus, and the matter was eventually postponed.

**Wheel Across Australia.**

F. Birtles, the overland cyclist, arrived at Sydney last Wednesday, after a journey across Australia of 8300 miles, in 13 months, including three weeks during which he was prostrated by fever. Starting from Sydney August of last year, he travelled through Queensland to Port Darwin, thence overland to Adelaide, via Melbourne. He underwent many hardships and many exciting adventures in many parts of the continent, and was much impeded by tropical rains, swollen rivers, and sandy deserts. Once he was caught in a bush fire, and his tires were consumed.

**Visit of a British Fleet.**

In the Federal House of Representatives last week Mr. Deakin, in reply to a question, said that no formal invitations had been sent to the British fleet to visit Australia, but for a long time successive Governments had conveyed to the Admiralty the general desire of the people for such a visit, and the assurance that they would receive the most cordial welcome. He thought it was unlikely that Admiral Scott's squadron would be diverted here from South Africa.

**More Fleet.**

Admiral Sperry, before leaving Albany for Manila, unofficially announced that there was a probability that the American cruiser squadron now proceeding to Samoa, would visit Australia, but as it was crossing the Pacific for training purposes, it would not expect a public reception in Australia.

Admiral Swinburne's squadron consists of six up-to-date cruisers of the first class and a flotilla of torpedo boats. At the invitation of the German Government, it recently left San Francisco for Apia to pay a courtesy visit to Germany's mid-Pacific colony. It will probably join the Atlantic fleet at Manila after the visit to Japan. The squadron is probably now in Samoan waters, but owing to the lack of telegraphic communication it is impossible to say whether it has yet arrived.

**N.S.W. Finance.**

The Treasurer's Budget speech, delivered last week, showed that the revenue for the past year had been £15,467,000, and the expenditure £13,780,000. The estimated revenue for the coming year was £14,753,000, and the expenditure £14,442,000. It was expected that the State would receive £606,000 less from the Commonwealth this year than last year, when a sum of £3,000,000 was received. The railways last year had returned interest at the rate of £4 10/10, yielding a surplus of £671,000.

**The Coal Vend.**

Summonses have been obtained by the Federal Crown Solicitor against the Huddart-Parker Company for having refused to answer questions put to them under the Anti-trust Act. The questions had reference to the alleged coal vend agreement between the coalowners and steamship companies.

During the hearing of the case against the Huddart-Parker Company, one of the questions put was whether the agreement to carry coal applied to New Zealand.

**An Australian Navy.**

In the Federal House of Representatives on Sept. 24, Mr. Deakin tabled the correspondence with the Admiralty in reference to his proposal to establish an Australian fleet. The scheme, as understood by the Admiralty, is for the Commonwealth to equip and maintain a flotilla of six destroyers, seven submarines, and two depot ships, the men to be supplied by the Imperial Government, and as many as possible to be Australian citizens.

The administrative control is to remain with the Commonwealth subject to an Admiralty condition.

The estimated total cost of the ships is £1,277,500. The question of construction is to be left for future consideration. The annual cost for maintenance, including repairs, stores, and other items, is £186,000, and the pay of 70 officers and 1125 men, £100,000, making a total annual cost of £346,000.

The Lords of the Admiralty consider that the security from overseas attack of the Empire is generally best secured by the operation of the Imperial navy distributed as the strategic necessities of the moment dictate. At the same time, they recognise that under certain conditions, the establishment of a local flotilla, acting in conjunction with an Imperial force, would greatly assist. They are ready to co-operate with the formation of such a flotilla, subject to satisfactory arrangements in regard to the general administration of the force.

The Admiralty, in its estimate of the cost of the personnel of the Australian navy, includes half-pay and retiring allowances to officers, and pensions and gratuities to men, on the assumption that the pay will be precisely the same as in the Imperial navy.

The experience of the Admiralty under the present agreement has convinced their Lordships that any attempt to combine a higher rate of pay in Australia with the ordinary conditions of pay and services prevailing in the Imperial navy, must be abandoned.

They recognise that the carrying out of the scheme will involve many difficulties, but hope, with readiness on both sides to overcome them, that satisfactory arrangements may be concluded.

The "Daily Chronicle" says that the Admiralty very properly stipulates that in wartime its control of the Australian navy must be absolute.

"Nothing," the "Chronicle" says, "is more certain than that Australia will be unable for many years to assume sole responsibility for her naval defence. Her safety depends on the British navy, and will continue so to depend."

Lord Brassey, in a letter to "The Times," expresses profound satisfaction at the Admiralty's new policy in regard to Australian defence.

The loan of cruisers, he says, would be a great service to Australia, made at little cost to Great Britain, who, being bound to continue building, always had vessels to spare.

Lord Brassey suggests that cruisers of the Spartiate and Crescent type would be the most desirable, and advises the carrying out of the policy ungrudgingly, lending more than two cruisers if there be good use for more, also freely lending officers as instructors in the inaugural stage.

"The handing over of the cruisers," he proceeds, "should be done with all the pomp and spectacular effect of which Admiral Sir John Fisher is a pastmaster. The loaned vessels should form part of a squadron of our most powerful cruisers."

**The Truth About the Gibraltar.**

The cruiser Gibraltar has arrived in Sydney. The trouble about gun sights was the result of the malicious act of one of the seamen, who has confessed to it.

The Gibraltar had left Aden, and was steaming down the Arabian Sea in a strong monsoon when, one night, the gun sights were found missing. It was not till after she left Colombo that the culprit was traced, and he now awaits a court-martial here.

The story about general disaffection is due to an exaggerated story circulated in the Colombo Press. All leave privileges from the captain down were stopped at Colombo, and the canteen was closed so that the ship became very thirsty as the result of one man's action. The damages amounted to £500. The act was one of sheer bravado.

**Barque Wrecked Off Tasmania.**

News has been received from Cape Portland of the total wreck of the barque Loch Finlas, bound from Port Pirie for Callao.

Residents state that about 9.30 o'clock on Saturday morning the barque was seen coming from the direction of Booby-alla Bay.

She held on her course till she struck a reef at Foster Island, near Cape Portland, and within half an hour had disappeared.

On Friday a fierce north-west gale raged, and the sea was heavy. Running as the vessel was at the time, her bottom must have been torn out.

A close search was made for survivors along the coast, and late last night word came that a boat had landed between Cape Naturalist and Eddystone. Few particulars are yet available.

The crew were all foreigners, and numbered 24. Four boats were launched, but all were stove in.

Nine men clung to the wreckage as the vessel sank.

The captain and mate stood by the ship, and the last words of the captain were: "Don't bustle, boys, don't hurry."

A fifth boat was safely launched and, with four men aboard, she landed about midnight on Saturday. They tramped to Mr. Grove's residence, about eight miles from the scene of the wreck, reaching there at 4.30 on Sunday morning.

The survivors state that one comrade was seen clinging to a dinghy, and if saved would be on Foster Island.

The second mate was out of his mind after the wreck, singing hymns and snatches of songs. He then jumped overboard, and when last seen was drifting seaward with a belt tied round his neck. The four rescued men are Scandinavians.

The Loch Finlas was a ship of 2062 tons. She left Port Pirie (South Australia) a few days ago, under the command of Captain Lennon, for Callao, South America. Her owners are J. Sprout and Co., of Liverpool. The vessel was formerly known as the Bactria. She was built at Southampton in 1885.

**THE OLD COUNTRY.**

Socialists are organising a demonstration of from 10,000 to 20,000 unemployed, to be held at Trafalgar Square on October 10.

James Gardiner and Company, Glasgow, have ordered three steamers of 7000 tons to be built on the Clyde for service in the Eastern, Australian and American trades.

The application forms for old age pensions were issued on the 24th at all the post offices. It is estimated that 50,000 applied in the poor districts of London, and pathetic scenes were witnessed.

The Dublin Corporation and many other bodies in Ireland have strenuously

protested against the insult which they declare Mr. Asquith has given to Catholics by prohibiting the Eucharistic procession of the Host.

Mr. Asquith has assured Mr. Shortt, the Liberal candidate for the Newcastle-on-Tyne seat, that the Government regarded unemployment as an urgent question, and would submit to Parliament at an early date practical legislative proposals.

Mr. G. Renwick (Conservative), who with a majority of over two thousand defeated the Liberal and Socialist candidates at the Newcastle-on-Tyne by-election, rendered vacant by the death of Mr. T. Cairns (Liberal) attributed his victory to the belief of the electors that tariff reform would do much to relieve the unemployed difficulty.

**Costly Strikes.**

The latest ballot of the engineers engaged in the shipbuilding trade on the north-east coast of England accepts the provisional terms of settlement arranged by the joint conference of the men and employers held last week.

The strike was commenced seven months ago, in consequence of the employers endeavouring to enforce a reduction in wages. The loss of wages during the struggle amounted to half a million, while the amount distributed in strike pay was £240,000.

The shipbuilding engineers on the north-east coast of England struck in January last as a protest against a reduction in their wages. About the middle of last month they took the first step towards a settlement of the trouble. As a result of a ballot among the engineers their executive approached the employers to settle terms. The employers had, up to this point, refused to make any offer except that the men should resume work at the reduction claimed, namely, 2½ per cent off piece prices and 1/ per week off time rates, with the usual proviso that no further reductions should be sought for a period of six months. The representatives of the men, on the other hand, desired the employers to allow a restart at the old rate of wages, the matter to be submitted to arbitration under the terms proposed through the mediation of Mr. Lloyd-George.

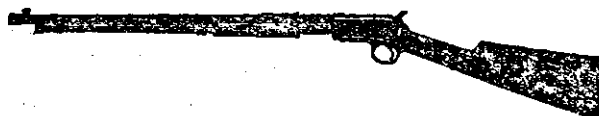
**FOR SALE**

I HAVE FOR SALE

- One 35 ft. x 7 ft. Launch, 8 h.p. Standard Engine
- „ 30 ft. x 8 ft. 6 in. Launch, 8 h.p. Eagle Engine.
- „ 25 ft. x 8 ft. 0 in. „
- „ 21 ft. x 5 ft. 6 in. „

Prices on application to

**CHARLES BAILEY, Junr., Yacht and Boat Builder,**  
CUSTOM STREET, AUCKLAND.



**WINCHESTER**  
MODEL 1906 .22 CALIBER  
Extra Light Weight Repeating Rifle

The biggest value in a .22 caliber repeater ever offered. It's made well, shoots well and will stand good hard use like all Winchester rifles. It's cheap in price but not in quality.

ASK YOUR DEALER TO SHOW YOU ONE.

**Trouble in the Cotton Trade.**

While the trade unionists in Lancashire would welcome the intervention of the Board of Trade in connection with the strike of cotton operatives, most of the big spinning concerns would be glad of an opportunity for closing their mills for a time in order to reduce their stocks.

The relations between the spinners and cardroom workers' amalgamation are strained, owing to the readiness of the spinners to yield.

The prospects of a protracted strike are alarming.

The cardroom workers employed in the cotton mills in Lancashire are taking no steps in regard to the proposed second ballot, on the matters in dispute between the employees and the millowners.

Five hundred and thirty mills have stopped, and 160 are working wholly or partially.

One-third of the population of Oldham has been thrown idle.

Employers owning two and a-quarter million spindles, and not belonging to the federation, have resolved to adopt the employers' policy.

**Unwilling Chuteists.**

Herr Carl Hagenbach's manager at the Franco-British Exhibition has been fined for forcing elephants to descend the waterchute at the Exhibition.

One of the features of Hagenbach's arena at the Exhibition has been the shooting of the chutees by a couple of huge elephants, who slipped down the steep incline into the water. This in itself was deemed cruelly by the S.P.C.A., and their inspector, on making investigations, found that the animals were beaten on the trunk and other tender portions of the body with long bamboo poles during their training. On this an information was laid against the trainer, and the result is recorded in the cable.

**Very Like a Trust.**

The London and North Western, Midland, and Great Northern Railway Companies have agreed to cease running competitive night trains from London to Scotland, and to introduce other drastic economies.

The "Daily Express" states that the Great Western Railway has joined the combination of other great railways, with a view to resisting the Government's nationalisation schemes.

**Strange Family.**

A second child, which has been named Power, has been born to Pigott and Miss Ruth Preece at the Abode of Love, Spaxton.

Pigott's lawful wife meekly attended with the parents at the formalities before the registrar in the drawing-room of the Abode of Love.

**Lord Meath's Hobby.**

Statistics published by Lord Meath, founder of the Empire Association, show that Empire Day was observed by 25,840 schools and 3,229,000 scholars in the United Kingdom, and 35,482 schools and 3,684,200 scholars in the colonies, an increase for the Empire of 3119 schools and 715,000 scholars.

The contract for the construction of five steamers for the Russian volunteer fleet's subsidised services in the Pacific has been placed with a Greenock firm.

The "Daily Express" states that Lord Lansdowne (ex-Minister for Foreign Affairs) after consultation with his colleagues, has decided to take measures to prevent the Licensing Bill from passing through the House of Lords.

**Mysterious Death of Mrs. Luard.**

At the inquest on Mrs. Luard, a verdict of murder, against some person or persons unknown, was returned.

The jury protested against the numerous anonymous letters that had been sent to influence their verdict.

The Coroner admitted that he had never known a case in which the police were more baffled.

**Tropical Medicine.**

The committee appointed by the London and Liverpool Schools of Tropical Medicine and the Royal Society will nominate the first director of the Australian Institute of Tropical Medicine.

Australian applications will be received for the position.

**No Black Sheep Wanted.**

A London magistrate refused an application to discharge a habitual criminal with a view to allowing him a last chance in Australia.

Captain Collins, the Commonwealth Agent, in a letter to the Press, emphasizes the fact that Australia is not a field for the dumping of undesirables.

**The Unemployed Problem.**

General trade depression prevails in England, and serious demonstrations are taking place.

The Manchester police, by means of their batons, dispersed a crowd of 2,000 unemployed who threatened to raid the Town Hall.

Mr. John Burns, President of the Local Government Board, has authorized the Manchester Corporation to borrow £50,000 for relief works.

Colonel Seely (Undersecretary of State for the Colonies), speaking at Chesterfield, admitted that the unemployed now numbered nearly nine per cent of the total working population, as against 4 per cent for the same period of 1907.

**Getting Rid of His Millions.**

Mr. Andrew Carnegie has given a quarter of a million, producing an income of £12,500 a year, towards the foundation of a hero fund in the United Kingdom to reward heroes of peace by the maintenance of their widows and children.

Mr. Carnegie states: "We live in an heroic age, and are often thrilled by deeds of heroism where men and women are injured or killed in attempting to preserve or rescue their fellows. These heroes of civilisation ought to be freed from the pecuniary cares resulting from their heroism."

Men and women are treated alike under the fund. Sailors, railwaymen, nurses, doctors, police, and firemen in the British Isles and waters thereof are eligible.

Trustees are to administer the fund. The King approves of the scheme, and the trustees are directed that whenever the King expresses a wish regarding a case his wish shall be law.

Mr. Carnegie has now distributed 34 millions.

**Fast Motoring.**

A Hutton car, built by the Napier Company and driven by W. Watson, won the Isle of Man motor race, covering 3394 miles in 6 hours 44 min. 45 sec. The second and third cars, Darracqs, took a few minutes longer. A number of cars were damaged, but there were no serious accidents. Watson started first and was never passed.

The "Daily Mail" and other papers condemn the motor race as dangerous and useless. The "Mail" argues that the race proves nothing of value to the industry.

**An Unpopular Family.**

Charles Winborn and Arthur Canham, two farriers, have been charged with threatening to murder J. B. Joel, the South African magnate, unless he paid them £500.

A sensation has been caused at Newmarket owing to the discovery, near Mr. Sol. Joel's stables, that fifty small indication posts had been removed from the sides of the tan exercise course and buried beneath the tan.

This had been done in an obvious attempt to lame the horses which used that portion of the track in their exercise.

**A Popular Jockey.**

Frank Wootton, the Australian jockey, who has met with great success in England this season, and is third on the list of winning jockeys, has refused an offer of a retaining fee of £2000 to ride in France in 1909.

**EUROPE.**

Fernando Canarvata, a Spanish anarchist, has been arrested at Pau for plotting to assassinate King Alfonso XIII. of Spain at Biarritz, the famous French watering place.

Just after the recruit class had concluded gun practice, a 7 in. gun on the French cruiser Latouche Treville burst,

killing 13 of the crew, and mortally injuring two.

Prince von Buelow (the German Imperial Chancellor), addressing the delegates to the International Press Congress in Berlin, declared that no one dreamed of attacking England. It was a frightful misunderstanding.

**Telephone Exchange Burned.**

The destruction of the Paris Telephone Exchange has occasioned enormous inconvenience to city subscribers and all France.

The latest American central battery system had just been installed at great cost. It is believed that owing to defective insulation a short circuit occurred, causing the inflammable covering surrounding the wires to ignite.

Fortunately only 200 women operators were on duty when the fire occurred (Sunday), instead of 600. All escaped, though the fire spread with extraordinary rapidity.

**Learning to Fly.**

Mr. Wilbur Wright, whose aeroplane experiments have been closely followed, achieved a remarkable performance at Lake Levan (Lake of Geneva) on Sept. 21, flying 60 kilometres 600 metres (41 miles) in 1 hour 31 min. 25 sec. both distance and time being records.

The motor worked without a hitch, and the aeroplane rose over a hundred feet.

When Mr. Wright descended crowds cheered frantically. The American Ambassador to France (Mr. Henry White), congratulating Mr. Wright, remarked, "America may well be proud of you."

Mr. Wilbur Wright won the Aero Club and other prizes, worth altogether £800, as well as the Michelin Cup.

**Alberti's Defalcations.**

M. Alberti embezzled £605,000 from the Zealand Peasants' Savings Bank, while his forgeries on the Butter Association represent £225,000.

The "Daily Mail" states that it is understood that Willer and Riley's losses represent the minor portion of the latter amount, and are apparently recoverable from the association, which can recover from the farmers.

The "Butter Trade Journal" of Copenhagen states that 52 dairies are liable for £5000 each. The recourse may ruin many small farmers, who had no idea that any responsibility existed after they had received payment for their milk.

**Death of Sarasate.**

The death is announced of his Excellency Pablo Sarasate, the famous violinist, who died suddenly at Biarritz from internal hemorrhage.

Sarasate, who was 64 years of age, was one of the greatest masters of the violin that the world has known. He never visited Australia or New Zealand, but every other continent knew him. He was but seventeen years of age when he delighted the critical London audiences with his playing at the Crystal Palace, and he followed up this triumph in every country in Europe and on his overseas tours. He received honours and decorations from many countries, including the Grand Cross of Isabel la Catolica of Spain, which gave him the title of Excellency. He was hon. member of many academies and hon. professor of several conservatoires of music. Of late years he has lived in London.

**Germany Embarrassed.**

The "Norddeutscher Zeitung" states that during the next five years Germany will be compelled to meet a deficit of from £100,000,000 to £112,500,000.

Increased taxation will therefore be necessary, and will, it is expected, be imposed on articles of general consumption, and more especially on luxuries. There will also be an extension of the legacy duties.

Germany's future finance has given the Kaiser's advisers no little anxiety, and the "North German Gazette" is not the first paper to predict a hundred million shortage, the "Cologne Gazette" having spoken to similar effect a month ago, predicting similar increases in taxation.

At a meeting of the Budget Commission of the Reichstag recently, it was reported that, without any increase in the estimates, loans to the amount of £50,000,000 sterling would be necessary in the course of the next five years. The Commission adopted a motion recommending the Reichstag to request the Bundesrat

to introduce a bill laying down the principle that all loans for remunerative purposes should be covered by an annual sinking fund. The new finance secretary, Herr Eybow, said that he and all the Finance Ministers of the individual States were appalled at the extent of the borrowings which lay before them, and that at all costs they must break with the policy of balancing the Budget by loans.

**UNIVERSITY OF NEW ZEALAND.****EXAMINATIONS**

will commence on **TUESDAY, DECEMBER 1st, 1908,** for the following:—

Matriculation; Junior University, Senior National and Terrestrial Scholarships; Medical and Engineering Preliminary; Solicitors and Barristers' General Knowledge; Mus. Bac. Intermediate.

**CENTRES OF EXAMINATION.**

A Centre is constituted on receipt of entries from ten candidates, or a guarantee that candidates' fees will be made up to twenty guineas. In the case of small towns an alternative Centre should be stated. No extra fees should be sent until after notification.

Candidates are required to use Forms of Application, which may be obtained from the Registrar.

Candidates' notices must be sent on or before FRIDAY, October 16, accompanied by the Examination Fee, or up to October 30th, with a fine of Two Guineas extra to the Fee, or up to November 13, with a fine of Four Guineas extra to the Fee.

Cheques must have exchange added, and Public Account Receipts or Stamps will not be accepted.

**FEES:**

For Matriculation, Medical or Engineering, Preliminary, or General Knowledge Examination ..... Two Guineas  
For Scholarship Examination, One Guinea  
(In this case a Second Guinea is payable if the Candidate Matriculates.)

Candidates for Scholarships must be not less than 18, and not more than 19 years of age on December 1, 1908.

Ten Junior University Scholarships, and twenty Senior National Scholarships, each of the annual value of £20, and tenable for three years, are offered at this Examination. There will be an additional allowance of £30 made to Scholars who require to live away from home to attend a University College.

For Regulations as to Scholarships, application may be made to the Registrar,

J. W. JOYNT, Registrar.

Wellington, September 16th, 1908.

**SALE OF TIMBER ON CROWN LANDS, BY PUBLIC TENDER.**

Notice is hereby given that written tenders are invited and will be received at the District Lands and Survey Office, Auckland, from the Proprietors of existing saw-mills and logging contractors, up till 12 o'clock noon on WEDNESDAY, 14th October, 1908, for purchase of the Kauri and other Milling Timber standing on the under-mentioned lots:—

- MANGONUI COUNTY.**  
Lot 1 — Part Block I, Mangatanuiwa, Survey District (Peria Kauri Gum Reserve).
- HOKIANGA COUNTY.**  
Lot 2, Section 4, 21 and 22, Block IX, Mangamuka S.D.
- HOBSON COUNTY.**  
Lot 3 — Parts Blocks XVI, Tatanua S.D. and Block IV, Kaiti S.D. (Cangawahia Watershed).
- THAMES COUNTY.**  
Lot 4 — Sections "A" and "C," Part Block II, and VI, Ohineauri S.D. (Waipahake Creek).  
Lot 5 — Section "B," Part of Blocks II, and VI, Ohineauri S.D. (Waipahake Creek).
- PIAKO COUNTY.**  
Lot 6 — Part Block X, Patere N.E. S.D. (Reiwhi Estate).  
Poster plans, with full particulars of sale, may be seen at the principal Post Offices throughout the Auckland Land District, or copies of same will be forwarded, together with forms of tender, on application being made to the above office.
- JOHN STRAUCHON,**  
Commissioner of Crown Lands.



Cholera in Russia.

Upwards of 400 fresh cases of cholera are reported at St. Petersburg daily, while each day about 175 deaths occur.

M. Stolypin (Premier) supports a drainage scheme, costing eight millions sterling.

Moscow's immunity from the epidemic is attributed to her good sewerage system and water supply.

An outbreak at Odessa has caused a panic, owing to the reluctance of the authorities.

The superstition of the populace, which led to the expulsion of the doctors, has caused fearful mortality from cholera in Krasnorakoi, near the Ural Mountains.

The serious increase in the epidemic is largely due to the gravediggers' strike, the bodies lying unburied for hours, and to the fact that relatives of victims insist on accompanying the bodies to the grave-side, sometimes throwing their arms round the coffins.

The highways and byways are being scoured to obtain gravediggers. The military authorities will not allow the soldiery to be pressed into the service, for fear of the disease obtaining a foothold in the barracks.

Something Wrong.

Statistics issued by the French Naval Department, following upon the accident on board the Latouche Treville, show that since 1900, two hundred and eighty-eight officers and men have been killed in disasters aboard French warships.

The loss of property to the nation by the same causes has been £3,400,000.

Too Ill for Trial.

Prince Phillip Eulenberg has been released, on the ground that the state of his health renders a resumption of his trial impossible.

Prince Eulenberg's trial was interrupted in July, much against his own wish, by his health being too low to permit the proceedings to be continued. It was generally recognised then that the last had been heard of the perjury proceedings. Since the trial ended Eulenberg's son quarrelled with his father, and married a music hall singer.

Railway Collision.

A train running on the Berlin Elevated Electric railway, disregarding a danger signal at a junction rammed another train broadside on, killing 30 passengers and injuring 20.

Many of the victims were injured through coming in contact with the current.

The collision threw a third-class car, full of passengers, off the line into a courtyard 20 feet below.

The car was smashed to pieces, the occupants being crushed, many being killed outright.

Another car was thrown off the track, but it hung suspended by its couplings near a viaduct, the injured passengers screaming frantically until a party of firemen relieved the car on to the rails.

Many were terribly mutilated, while one unfortunate passenger was decapitated.

No one was injured aboard the moving train, which is supposed to have been responsible for the accident.

ASIA.

Swept by a Typhoon.

A typhoon swept the Philippine Islands on September 23.

Great loss of life and property is reported from Samar, Seye, Luzon, Panay, Masbate, and Bombon islands.

Japan Wants Peace.

M. Yamaza, the new Japanese Charge d'Affaires in London, in the course of an interview, stated that the Anglo-Japanese Alliance was one of Japan's most valued possessions, working as it did for the peace of the world.

Not a single Japanese, he said, had dreamed of war with the United States. Japan had no policy of aggression, either in the Pacific or in Manchuria.

Persia Progressing.

In connection with the granting of a constitution to Persia, the Shah has summoned the Mejlis, or National Council, and Senate for November 14th.

Mysterious Tibet.

Dr. Sven Hedin, the great Swedish explorer, who has just returned from a two years' expedition tour in Western Tibet, delivered a private lecture at Simla before Earl Minto (Viceroy of India), Lord Kitchener, and a select assembly of high officials, regarding his travels.

Earl Minto, in complimenting the explorer on his wonderful story of adventure and incident, declared that Dr. Hedin had divulged discoveries of great geographical value.

Sedition in India.

Kali Charamukerjee, a bombmaker, has been found guilty, at Allgarh, of sending letters threatening to kill the Viceroy and Sir Harvey Adamson, member of the Council of the Viceroy of India, in the event of the adoption of the anti-sedition laws. Sentence was postponed.

Buying Back Jordan.

Under the new Turkish Constitution Jews are permitted to buy land in Palestine, and a syndicate is now negotiating for the purchase of the Sultan's Crown domains in the Jordan Valley.

AFRICA.

In regard to the negotiations for the settlement of the Asiatic question in the Transvaal, Mr. Botha (the Transvaal Premier), has notified the Indians that he intends to enforce the latest regulations.

A telegram from Wimschoek, Capo Colony, states that the notorious rebel native chief Simon Lopper is again on the warpath in South-west Africa, the eastern portion of which is closed to whites.

The Somali Mullah is again giving trouble. Last week he attacked tribes friendly to the British, killing many women and children. A British force subsequently defeated the Mullah with heavy loss.

The "Berliner Tageblatt" states that Germany's reply to the Franco-Spanish Note, while conciliatory, expresses the desire for further information, especially regarding the indemnity for warlike operations at Casablanca.

AMERICA.

The Georgia Legislature, after a prolonged struggle, has virtually abolished the convict leasing system.

The United States training cruiser Yanku is ashore at Buzzard's Bay, Massachusetts, with several holes in her bottom.

Wily Chinese.

The Canadian Government has discovered that an extensive system of fraud has been practised by Chinese immigrants, who have obtained exemption from the head tax by means of fraudulent certificates as merchants.

The Government has thus been defrauded of £30,000.

Horrible Crime.

A Syrian passenger by the s.s. Cordillera, from Santos, a port in Brazil southward of Rio, was arrested on board and was handed over to the authorities at Rio de Janeiro on a charge of murder.

He was caught in the act of endeavouring to jettison a heavy trunk, and was prevented from throwing it overboard.

The trunk was then opened by the officers, who were horrified to find that it contained a human body.

It was discovered that the body was that of the Syrian's employer, and he then confessed to the murder. He alleged that the deed had been committed in complicity with the murdered man's wife.

Over One Hundred Drowned.

The barque Star of Bengal, when sailing up the treacherous Alaskan coast, was totally wrecked.

The barque had a large number of passengers aboard at the time of the wreck, but she sank so rapidly that few could be saved.

Nine whites and 101 Chinese and Japanese were drowned, while only twenty-seven were saved.

The Star of Bengal was an American three-masted barque of 1877 tons gross. She was built at Belfast in 1877.

A Fretty Scandal.

President Roosevelt, in the course of a speech on September 22, attacked Senator Foraker and Mr. C. N. Haskell (Governor of the State of Oklahoma and Treasurer of the Democratic National Fund) for bitterly opposing all reforms proposed by the Government.

The President added: "Mr. Hearst's exposures strikingly justify the Administration's actions, and cast a curious sidelight on Mr. Bryan's friends' attacks on the Government."

Mr. Bryan declares that Mr. Haskell, in his capacity as the treasurer of the Democratic National Fund, is willing to appear before any tribunal President Roosevelt names.

Mr. Bryan is willing that he should do so, and declares that he must oust Haskell from his office as treasurer if the President, after investigation, supports Mr. W. R. Hearst's accusation that he is the servile tool of the Standard Oil Trust.

Mr. C. H. Haskell, president of the Democratic National Fund, in an interview concerning the President's allegations, has given Mr. Roosevelt the lie direct.

President Roosevelt, in reply to Mr. Bryan's challenge, declares that Mr. C. H. Haskell, Governor of the State of Oklahoma and treasurer of the Democratic National Fund, is a disgrace to the nation, and is totally unfit to hold a public position.

He cites his former record as a company promoter in Wall-street, and describes him as a corrupt official and a tool of the Standard Oil Trust.

The Democrats profess tremendous indignation at President Roosevelt's persistent interference with the election, and declare that the gentleman he wishes to succeed him (Mr. Taft) is only "Roosevelt's tame cat, or Man Friday."

The New York "Evening Post" complains of President Roosevelt's undignified attitude in plunging into an ignoble election row.

The Standard Oil Trust state that the letters that Mr. Hearst published regarding payments alleged to have been made to certain politicians were, with many others, stolen.

Mr. W. R. Hearst has published additional letters in his newspapers showing that eminent Republican and Democratic politicians tendered their legislative services to financial corporations upon the basis of financial support.

The disclosures have evoked frantic expressions of public disgust.

Senator Foraker, who was first accused, declared that Mr. W. H. Taft (the Republican candidate for the Presidency) consorted with Standard Oil magnates, and that President Roosevelt's conduct since the charges were made indicated that he had a guilty conscience.

The Democrats accuse Mr. Cornelius Bliss (treasurer of the Republican National party), on behalf of Mr. Cortelyou (chairman of the Republican National Committee) of levying a contribution of £20,000 upon Mr. Henry H. Rogers and Mr. John Dustin Archbold, representing the Standard Oil Trust, on the understanding that the administration of the anti-Trust Act would be less harsh towards that corporation.

The Democrats admit that President Roosevelt directed the committee to return the money, but declare that the money was spent nevertheless, and a little later the Standard Oil Company was requested to furnish £50,000 more.

Mr. Rogers declined to accede to the request, intimating that the company had never received back the £20,000, and he accused Mr. Roosevelt of knowing that that sum was not only accepted but was used.

Governor Haskell has resigned the trusteeship of the Democratic National Committee and the Governorship of Oklahoma.

He denies that his resignation amounts to an admission that the accusations made by President Roosevelt and Mr. Hearst, that he is the creature of the Standard Oil Trust, are correct.

"British Unfair Play."

The Irish-American athletes who competed at the Stadium have sent circulars to every American college, attacking British fair play at the Olympic games.

Judge Dowling, of the Supreme Court, Mr. James Sullivan, the American commissioner at the Olympic games and president of the Amateur Athletic Association of America, and Mr. Conway, president of the Irish-American Athletic Club, who attended a dinner given to the returned athletes at New York, de-

Tram Car Accident.

During a heavy fog two electric tram-cars, filled with passengers, collided in Philadelphia.

The impact was a terrific one, both cars being badly damaged.

Few of the passengers escaped injury. Seven were killed outright, while seventy-two were more or less seriously injured, many of them having arms or legs broken.

Some of them they termed "British unfair play."

Mr. Sullivan declared that the Liverpool policemen had worn prepared shoes for the tug-of-war.

With one or two exceptions, the Americans have complained of unfair treatment at the hands of the Olympic officials ever since their return, the chorus being led by Mr. J. Sullivan, the president of the Association. From no other country has complaint been made;



Department of Lands, Auckland, 6th September, 1908.

IT is hereby notified that the undermentioned lands will be offered for sale by public auction, at the Lands Office, Auckland, on FRIDAY, the 23rd October, 1908, at 11 a.m.

FAREMOREMO PARISH. — Section Mr. pt. 8d, 10 acres 2 roods 36 perches, upset price £20. Situated 6 miles from Birkenhead, by a good road.

RUSSELL R.D. — Block V., Section 4, 1 acre 1 rood 35 perches, Section 5, 1 acre 2 roods 81 perches, upset price per lot £2. About 1 mile from Opua on east bank of Kawakawa River.

WAIOTAHU PARISH. — Section 224, 10 acres 3 roods 20 perches, upset price £20; situated 8 miles from Ohiaua Harbour. One-half each on fall of the hammer, and the balance with grant fee, £1, within 30 days. Foster plans on application at the Lands Office, Auckland, or copies may be seen at the Post Offices in the locality of land.

JOHN STRAUCHON, Commissioner of Crown Lands.

NORTHERN STEAMSHIP COMPANY LIMITED.

Weather and other circumstances permitting, the Company's steamers will leave as under:—

For Russell. CLANSMAN .... Every Monday, at 7 p.m.

For Russell, Whangaroa, and Mangonui. CLANSMAN .... Every Wednesday, at 5 p.m. No Cargo for Russell.

For Awani, Waikarara, Kenhora, Whangaroa, and Mangonui. APANUI ..... Every Monday, at 2 p.m. No Cargo Whangaroa and Mangonui.

For Whangaruru, Helena Bay, Tutukaka, and Whanauaki. PAEROA .... Tuesday, 13th Oct., 1 p.m.

For Great Barrier. Waiotahi.....Every Wednesday, midnight

For Waiheke and Coromandel. LEAVE AUCKLAND.

ROTOMAHIANA....Tues., 22nd Sept., 10.30 a.m.

Rotomahana....Fri., 25th Sept., 1.30 p.m.

LEAVE COROMANDEL, VIA WAIHEKE. ROTOMAHIANA....Wed., 23rd Sept., 9 a.m.

ROTOMAHIANA....Sat., 26th Sept., 7.30 a.m.

FROM ONEHUNGA.

For Hokiang. CLAYMORE.....Every Thursday

For Raglan, Kawhia, and Waitara. WAITANGI....Every Monday or Thursday

WHANGAREI SERVICE.

SEPTEMBER.

Steamers leave Whangarei as under:—

S.S. NGAPUHI S.S. COROMANDEL

Trains Whangarei Mangapora Parua

to Wharf. Leaves Bay.

Goods Train. Pass. Train. Leaves

17th—11.45 a.m. 2 p.m. 11 a.m. 2 p.m.

19th—9.15 a.m. 11 a.m. No str. 11 a.m.

20th—11.45 a.m. 3 p.m. 2 p.m. No str.

24th—Prev. day. 9 a.m. 7 a.m. 9 a.m.

26th—Prev. day. 9 a.m. No str. 9 a.m.

28th—9.15 a.m. 11 a.m. 9 a.m. No str.

\*Goods outward by steamer leaving on following dates, viz. 5th, 10th, 12th, 16th, 19th, 24th, 26th, and 29th must go from up-country stations by afternoon train previous day.

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Agents.

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COOK'S SHIPPING OFFICE, Queen-st., Auckland. Next G.P.O., Wellington.

In fact, the athletes have testified to the splendid manner in which they had been treated. In regard to the tug-of-war, it was simply demonstrated that the Liverpool policemen were shod in the boots used by them in their daily duty.

Terrible Seaquake.

Heavy earthquake shocks were experienced on the 24th off Acapulco, a town and harbour on the Pacific coast of this State.

The steamer Radames, which was bound from San Francisco to Hamburg, via the Straits of Magellan, had a terrible experience.

The largest tremor so violently agitated the surface of the ocean that the steamer was suddenly lifted bodily on the crest of a huge wave high above the level of the surrounding ocean.

Then the water fell away again, and the vessel dropped back again with a shock so great as to send the spars hurtling down to the deck.

Four sailors were killed and two others injured by the spars.

The Radames put into Acapulco for repairs.

Paper at a Premium.

Owing to a strike all the great northern International Paper Mills have been closed.

As a result, the publication of the American newspapers is seriously jeopardised.

Canada and Preference.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier (Premier), speaking at Clinton, said the preference conceded to Britain had substantially benefited Canadian farmers, and had opened more widely British markets to Canadian products, besides being an inspiration and example to the whole Empire.

To Help Home Rule.

Mr. John Redmond, chairman of the Irish Parliamentary party, and Mr. Joseph Devlin, who are visiting the United States, addressed a United Irish League Convention at Boston.

A sum of \$9,000 dollars was raised to assist in the Home Rule campaign.

Disastrous Hurricane.

A hurricane has devastated the Bahamas (West Indies), wrecking many vessels and destroying many houses.

Most of the plantations have been destroyed, and great distress prevails.

Collision in a Snowstorm.

Reuter's correspondent at Helena, Montana, states that during a dense snowstorm a passenger express and a freight train of the Northern Pacific Railway collided.

Nineteen persons were killed while many were seriously injured.

Everyone in the express smoking car was killed or injured.

This carriage took fire, but the outbreak was extinguished.

PERSONAL NOTES.

Mr. and Mrs. C. Kohn, of Rarotonga, are at present on a visit to Auckland.

A farewell social was tendered Mr. Evans, who is leaving for Whangarei, in the Baptist Church, Oklaunui, last week.

Mrs. A. C. Murray-Aynley, and Miss Gerard, of Christchurch, were passengers for the South by the Takapuna.

S.S. Company at Gisborne, was a through passenger from Sydney by the Moana, accompanied by Mrs. Preston.

Mr. E. L. Davis, attorney and general manager of the Cook Island Trading Co., is at present on a visit to Auckland.

Mr. Louis Becke, the well-known novelist, accompanied by Mrs. Becke, is at present on a visit to Rotorua.

Miss Eunice Andrews, formerly of the Auckland Hospital staff, has been appointed matron of the Greywound Hospital.

Mr. J. B. Stuart, late chief officer of the barque Joseph Craig, has successfully passed for master before Capt. Dykes, B.O.T. examiner.

Mr. W. R. Blow, of the Tourist Department, Rotorua, accompanied by Mrs. Blow, is at present on a holiday visit to Wellington.

Mr. W. Duncan, late valuator to the New Zealand Government, returned from the Cook Islands by the Talune last week.

Mr. J. Trounson, of the Crown Lands Board, was prevented by illness from attending the meeting of the Board last week.

Mr. Justice Denniston (says a Press Association message from Palmerston North) states that he has no intention of retiring from the Bench.

Mr. J. L. Young, of the firm of Henderson and Macfarlane, returned to Auckland from a six months' visit to the Islands by the Talune last week.

Dr. John N. Keith arrived in Auckland on Saturday from South Africa via Sydney. He intends to practise here, in partnership with his brother, Dr. Hugh Keith, of Ponsonby.

Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Dudley returned by the Moana on Monday from an extended visit to Japan, both having greatly benefited in health by their pleasure trip.

Mr. W. A. Flavell, manager of the Wellington branch of the Westport Coal Company, who has been on a business visit to Auckland, left on his return South by the Harawa on Sunday.

Mr. Thomas Hartly, of Cambridge, has been appointed returning officer for the Tauranga electorate. His head office will be at Cambridge until about the time of the election, when it will be transferred to Tauranga.

Mr. W. Bruce, a well-known sheep farmer, of Gisborne, who returned by the Talune from a visit to the Cook Islands, left for home by the Monowai on Saturday.

Mr. T. Shearman, formerly of Mangonui, who has been a resident in the Islands for the past 12 years, arrived in Auckland by the Talune last week to undergo medical treatment.

Mr. J. K. Logan, superintendent of electric lines, accompanied by two members of his staff (Messrs. R. N. Baird and C. S. Plunk), is at present in Auckland to supervise the laying of the cable between the Great Barrier Island and Port Charles.

The Rev. Pigott, the newly-appointed pastor of St. Thomas' Auckland, was tendered a public welcome by the parishioners at St. Thomas' Parish Hall last week. The Rev. Canon MacMurray, Bishop's commissary, presided, and there was a large attendance. Canon MacMurray welcomed Mr. Pigott on behalf of the Bishop, and Mr. W. Armstrong, parishioners' warden, spoke on behalf of the congregation.

Three young Anglican clergymen, the Revs. A. H. Colville, G. H. Morse, and K. W. P. Jenks, arrived from England by the Tarakina on their way to take up home missionary work in the Auckland diocese. They informed a "New Zealand Times" reporter that they had come out in response to an appeal made by the Bishop of Auckland (Bishop Nelligan) and others at the recent Pan-Anglican Conference at London, for volunteers for service in this part of the world.

The Leys Institute, Ponsonby, was the scene of three interesting presentations last week, the occasion being the last lecture of the nursing course of the St. John Ambulance Association, given there by Dr. Bedford. Mrs. McGregor, on behalf of herself and the other members of the class, thanked Dr. Bedford for the interesting lectures he has given, and presented to him a pair of gold sleeve-links. The doctor thanked the donors for their gift and for their appreciation of his lectures, and said that it had given him much pleasure to help in the good work done by the St. John Ambulance Association. Mrs. McGregor then presented a handsome fruit box to Mrs. Smith, who had instructed the class in practical work, and a set of batons with a stand to Miss Miller, who had acted most efficiently as honorary secretary of the class. Both ladies returned thanks, assuring the members of the class that they had been very glad to be of assistance to them.

LONDON, August 21.

Mr. Geo. Sannett, of Auckland, is visiting the Old Country on a pleasure trip, after an absence of 38 years, accompanied by his wife and his niece, Miss E. B. Jones. After their arrival on May 8, they spent several weeks at the Isle of Wight, and since then they have visited Portsmouth, London, Paris, and other places, returning to London recently for another few weeks. They will wind up a most enjoyable holiday with a few

days at the Isle of Wight, before sailing on September 17 for the place which Mr. Sannett calls "the beautiful isles of the Southern Sea, bonnie New Zealand." Mr. Sannett's impressions on revisiting his native land are not unmixed with grave concern. "Since first setting foot on English soil," he said, "I have been painfully struck by the 'alienisation' (shall I call it?) of England. At the present date you are allowing foreigners to scoop the business. It promises to be a short time only when an Englishman will be looked upon as a stranger in his own land."

The Rev. A. F. Smith, of Northcote, Auckland, is hard at work in a South London parish, with a population of 12,000, of which he has taken charge during the vicar's absence on holiday. Last Sunday he gave an address on New Zealand to an interested audience of Sunday school children. Mrs. Smith and he had reserved seats in the choir gallery of St. Paul's Cathedral at the closing service in connection with the Lambeth Conference, at which 243 bishops were present in their convocation robes, the Archbishop of Canterbury officiating. After September, Mr. Smith is going on a preaching and lecturing tour for the Society for Promoting the Gospel in Foreign Parts. He will visit Ichfield, Southwell, Oakham, and Norwich, completing his tour in the last-named city on December 1. London is agreeing wonderfully well with the rev. gentleman and his family. They have met here several Northcote friends, including Mrs. Hecpath and her two sons, and Mrs. Evans and Miss Maisie Evans. Miss Evans is getting on splendidly with her studies at the Royal Academy of Music; her teachers are pleased with her voice, and foretell a successful future.

Mrs. C. Kirkby, President of the Auckland Women's Political League, is now in London studying the question of women's suffrage. She naturally takes great interest in the women's struggle in England to obtain votes, and means to study their present methods very carefully to decide whether they are justifiable or not. Mrs. Kirkby recognises, of course, that an agitation on any great subject must be undertaken in grim, deadly earnest before the agitators could ever hope to rouse the people in this great city from their apathy. The state of slavery in which the women workers exist in London shows that reform of some kind is needed, and Mrs. Kirkby believes if woman had a vote here like her fortunate New Zealand sisters, the sweating evil, for one thing, would soon be a thing of the past.

After a spell in London Mrs. Kirkby intends to make a brief tour of Ireland, and will probably spend a week or two in Paris ere returning to New Zealand, where she expects to arrive about Christmas.

Bishop Lenihan, Roman Catholic Bishop of Auckland, has been staying in Belfast with Mr. Joseph Devlin, M.P., the Irish Nationalist member, who toured New Zealand some time ago in aid of the Home Rule cause. Bishop Lenihan comes to London in September to attend the Eucharistic Congress.

Mr. J. Collins Gleeson left London for New Zealand on Tuesday. Mr. Gleeson, who was manager of the All Black football team, will travel to Napier via America, visiting New York and other cities of the United States in company with Mr. and Mrs. John Redmond and Mr. Joseph Devlin, M.P. It is an open secret that Mr. Gleeson will soon occupy a seat in the House of Commons as a member of the Irish party.

Recent callers at the High Commissioner's office:—Mr. Laurence Tingley (Wellington); Mr. and Mrs. Aubrey Mills (Dunedin); Mr. Joseph Snell (Christchurch); Mr. Walter Walls (Christchurch); Mr. Cedric F. White (Christchurch); Mr. J. Stuart White (Dunedin); Mr. W. H. McLean (Christchurch); Mr. E. W. Beaglehole (Wellington); Mr. A. Hamilton (Wellington); Mr. J. McConville (Lyttelton); Mr. Geo. Sannett and Mrs. Sannett (Auckland); Miss E. B. Jones (Auckland); Miss Leah Roberts (Christchurch); Mr. Andrew P. Paterson (Napier); Mr. S. J. Parks (Te Aroha); Mr. Chas. Bateman (Wellington); Mr. Donald L. Whitmore (Auckland); Mr. B. J. L. Schmidt (Wellington); Mr. A. R. Beymore (Timaru); Mr. W. A. Fuller (Seddonville); Miss A. G. Smith (Christchurch); Miss E. G. Orchard (Christchurch).

Mrs. Benham—"You took the words right out of my mouth."  
Benham—"I don't seem to have done a complete job."

SHARE LIST.

Table with columns: Paid-up, Liability per Share, Company, and Market Quoted. Lists various companies including Banks, Insurance, Financial, Coal, Gas, Shipping, Woollen, Timber, Meat, and Miscellaneous.

Profits of the Mint.

COINS WHICH ARE WORTH HALF THEIR VALUE.

Nearly 150,000,000 coins, Imperial and Colonial, were made during 1907 by the Mint, according to the Deputy Master's report.

The following table shows the value of the coins made during the two past years, with the average of the previous ten years:

Table with columns: Metal, 1906, 1907, Ten years' average. Lists values for Gold, Silver, and Bronze.

Some interesting figures showing the actual value of the raw material of silver coinage are also given. Silver to the weight of 5,418,280 ounces was purchased at a cost of £690,129. The coins made from the silver represented, however, £1,400,027—a profit of 115.9 per cent, being secured in the making.

The total expenditure on metal was £1,411,206, and from this coins to the value of £2,150,728 were produced—giving a profit of 52.82 per cent.

Automatic machines, says the Deputy Master, have been responsible for an enormous increase in the demands for bronze coins. One company alone took 33,984,071 pennies—weighing about 316 tons—in one year. The demand is expected to continue.

# In and Out of Parliament.

## Notes on Public Men and Affairs.

Mr. W. Lissant Clayton has been selected to contest the Gisborne seat at the general election in the interests of the opposition.

The Education Bill is to be proceeded with on the understanding that members shall not insist upon Mr. Willford's amendment in favour of uniform school books, which was recently carried against the Government.

Referring to the work of the present Parliament, the "Post" says: "Not only does there appear to be a lack of high political ideals, and a lack of inspiring leadership towards those ideals, but the Parliamentary morale, the conscience and intelligence of the whole body of members, show plain signs of degeneration."

The Quackery Prevention Bill was read a third time in Parliament yesterday. The Attorney-General explained that the bill aimed at punishing false representation of drug or appliance, and the prevention of quack advertisements.

"King" Mahuta has evidently determined to give his undivided support at next election to the present member for the Western Maori district, Mr. Henare Kaihau, M.P., and has issued an autograph circular to that effect to all the tribes in the electorate.

### JUDICIARY BILL.

The Judiciary Bill, which, if passed, comes into operation on January 1, 1909, has been circulated. It proposed to do away with the Court of Appeal, at present consisting of the Supreme Court Judges.

Instead, the Governor will appoint three judges (not judges of the Supreme Court), one of whom is to hold the office of Chief Justice of New Zealand, and to be President of the Court of Appeal.

The judge holding office as Chief Justice of the Supreme Court at the commencement of the Act ceases to be a judge of the Supreme Court, and becomes Chief Justice of New Zealand and President of the Court of Appeal.

A salary of £2000 per annum will be paid to the Chief Justice, and £900 to each Justice of Appeal. The Supreme Court will consist of four judges with equal power, authority, precedence, and a remuneration of £1800 per annum.

Districts Courts will be abolished as from March 31, 1909, and pending cases will be transferred to the Supreme Court.

Generally speaking, the object of the Bill is to expedite the legal work of the Dominion by leaving the Supreme Court judges free to conduct their ordinary business.

### SUSPENDING THE SEEDS BILL.

The Agricultural Produce Sale Bill, which aroused such strong feeling in the North, is not to become law this session. The Prime Minister last week stated that the bill would not be persevered with this session, and would be accordingly dropped from the Order Paper.

### POINTS FROM THE PUBLIC WORKS STATEMENT.

The Public Works Statement was presented to the House of Representatives last week.

The total appropriations amount to £2,720,000. For the Main Trunk line, which has taken rather more than twenty years to construct, and has cost over two millions and a-half, the sum of £225,000 is set aside for the current year.

The Kawakawa-Grahamtown line gets £40,000.

£80,000 has been allocated for the Helensville-northwards line.

Last year's expenditure on the Gisborne line was £3248. This year £60,000 is voted.

In view of the proposal to commence work on the north-eastern end of the Stratford Main Trunk line, £40,000 is put aside for this line.

The Mount Egmont branch line gets £18,000.

In the South Island the principal railway votes are—Blenheim-Waipara, £50,000; Midland, £150,000; Catlins-Waimahaka, £80,000. No new work is provided for in the case of the Otago Central.

In addition to the surveys already in hand, trial surveys of the following lines will be made as soon as officers are available to undertake the work:—Kawakawa to Hokianga, Kaiti to North Auckland railway system, Pukekohe to Waiuku, Kawhia to Main Trunk line, Tauranga to Opotiki, Rotorua line to Te Puke or Tauranga, Whangamomona to North Island Main Trunk railway, Napier to Gisborne, Masterton to Waipukurau, Levin to Marton, Featherston to Martinborough, Little River to Akaroa, Waihaio Downs to Waihaio Rangia.

The amount required for public buildings is £345,987. The works provided for include the completion of the extensive additions to the Departmental Buildings at Auckland, some very necessary additions to the Government Printing Office, new Departmental buildings at Hamilton, Te Kuiti, New Plymouth, Masterton, Westport, Greymouth, Hokitika, and Invercargill; new fireproof offices for the Stamps Department, and also offices for the Geological and Health Departments, in Wellington; the reclamation of the sites for the Post and Telegraph, Marine, Public Works, and Agricultural Departments' stores in Wellington; also the beginning of the Dominion Museum.

£3000 is allocated for providing accommodation at the Rukura experimental farm for cadets seeking instruction in methods of agriculture.

Last year the amount authorised for expenditure on roads was £619,727, and the amount actually spent was £363,997. This year £675,000 is voted, and this includes the special quarter of a million vote for the backblocks roads.

The gross appropriation under Tourist and Health Department is £47,093, of which the sum of £20,000 is for a new steamer for Lake Wakatipu.

Out of £7500 for lighthouses and harbour works, provision is made for two new lights, the points chosen being Cape Brett and Tuahine.

### PRESENTATION TO THE PREMIER.

The members of the Legislative Council, their wives and friends, met in the Council Chamber on Saturday, and presented Sir Joseph Ward with a handsome piece of silver plate, accompanied by an address in which appreciation was expressed of the services Sir Joseph had rendered the country since he entered Parliament. The presentation was made by the Speaker, the Hon. C. C. Bowen. In reply, Sir Joseph Ward warmly thanked the Council. He particularly appreciated their references to the advances made in postal reform work, and said that it could not be gained that New Zealand at the present time stood in the forefront as far as the postal service was concerned. It was particularly gratifying to receive these evidences of appreciation and hearty congratulations from all parties irrespective of political colour. The Premier also received a presentation from Ministers and their private secretaries.

### A FIRST-RATE MINISTER.

"He is a first-rate Minister for Education; we have never had one who was more painstaking or more industrious than Mr. Fowlds." This tribute was paid to the Hon. Geo. Fowlds by an Oppositionist, the Hon. C. Hardy, M.P. for Selwyn, when recently addressing his constituents. Mr. Hardy, who is a member of the Canterbury Education Board, and also of the Education Committee of the House of Representatives, takes a keen interest in all matters concerning the education of the young, and particularly in the industrial schools.

### BORING FOR PETROLEUM.

It is suggested that we should send engineers to inquire into the work of boring for petroleum, and I suppose to inquire into the geologists' system of boring into the pockets of those people who bought high-priced shares," declared the Hon. Mr. McGowan this afternoon, in reply to a question. He said it was not the place of the Government geologist to go and inquire into matters of that kind. There were private geologists only too willing to do the work, and the companies which wanted them could pay for them. The geological staff was fully engaged at present, but an examination in Taranaki would be made when officers were available.

### POLICE OFFENCES.

In the Legislative Council last week the Attorney-General moved the second reading of the Police Offences Bill. He intimated that two important amendments would be introduced. The first would deal with habitual drunkards, making provision for their detention for a longer period than was possible at present. He wanted to see the law extended to offences of drunkenness and those arising out of drunkenness. The Salvation Army was doing a noble work in reforming drunkards, and it was proposed to introduce a clause providing for the detention of drunkards in reformative agencies, such as the kind he had referred to. The second reading of the bill was carried.

### NEW ZEALAND ARCHITECTURE.

In the Legislative Council on Friday the Hon. T. K. Macdonald moved, "That it is advisable, in the best interests of the people of the Dominion, that competitive designs should be invited from architects for all buildings required by the State of the value of £3000 and over, as not only would the opportunity of employing such designs be a great incentive to the younger men of the profession, but would greatly add to the beauty and economy connected with the buildings required for carrying on the work of the State." As an illustration of the need for something being done in this direction, he held up the rough plan prepared for a Governor's residence, and warmly criticised it. He declared that the public buildings throughout New Zealand were stereotyped in the extreme. The Government should try to cultivate an artistic taste. He did not suggest lavish expenditure; economy, taste, and ornament could be practised at all times. Very considerable discussion followed the motion, which was finally withdrawn by the mover.

### STATE NURSES.

Some important remarks regarding State nurses were made by the Attorney-General to-night when the Imprest Supply Bill was in Committee. In the Legislative Council, the Hon. J. B. Jenkinson raised the question of the training of nurses. He said that the £20 premium charged to probationers entering the State Nursing Homes was a bar that should be removed. The training of nurses should be encouraged in every way.

The Attorney-General said an important question had been raised. The matter had not escaped the attention of the Government. As a matter of fact, the nursing profession would be dealt with under the National Annuities Bill. Proposals would be made by the Prime Minister for increasing the supply of nurses in a manner which he would not discuss at that moment. Proposals would also be made by having the services of these nurses given to workers who were not able to pay for such aid themselves. (Hear, hear.) The bill, he added, although it would not be passed this session, would shortly be circulated, and the people of the country would be able to fully study its provisions.

### THE END OF THE SESSION.

Although the Prime Minister stated his opinion in the House that the business of the session would be over this week, it is generally considered that there is small likelihood of the end being reached before next week. While some members are anxious to get back to their electorates, others show

a commendable desire to devote full time to the business of the House, coupled with a delightful nonchalance of the fact that the elections are near at hand. "Hurry! What need to hurry?" remarked one member, "I have a strong committee working in all parts of my electorate to ensure my return, and there will be plenty of time for electioneering expenses to accrue without displaying unnecessary haste in rushing the business of the session through in order to get back to our electorates."

## Our Illustrations.

### CAMBRIDGE TOWN HALL AND BOROUGH COUNCIL OFFICE.

A poll was taken in Cambridge for a Town Hall, etc., to cost £5,000, and competitive designs were called for, and 16 designs were submitted. The design selected was one by A. B. Herrold, architect, Auckland, and instructions have been given to proceed with the work. The site is on a high part of the town, near the cricket ground, looking down the main street of Cambridge towards the new steel high level bridge that was lately constructed, and is a beautiful position for a hall of this kind. The seating accommodation is for 700 to 800, and the stage dressing rooms, etc., are such as to induce any of the theatre companies to visit the town. Besides main hall, borough offices, etc., the building also contains a fair-sized library and reading-room, and the buildings generally will be a great improvement to progressive Cambridge; and the Mayor (Mr. W. F. Buckland) deserves the highest praise for the manner in which he carried the poll through against strong opposition.

## Stamp Collecting.

A N.Z. 1d vermilion stamp on pelure paper, perforated, sold for £5 at auction in London.

"Every year the charms of stamp collecting seem to appeal to a wider circle, and one wonders what will happen at some future day—should everyone want old issues."—London Philatelist.

A Tasmanian 1d blue stamp of 1853, unused, sold for £4 at auction in London.

The following high prices were paid at auction in London for stamps of Western Australia, 1837, 6d, grey-black, £2 2/; 2d, brown-black on red, used with another, on piece, £14 5/; 6d, golden bronze, 1d, black, and 1800, 2d, orange, all rouletted, on piece, £10 10/; another rouletted, 6d, with three others, on piece, £7; 1800, 2d, orange, rouletted, hor. strip of 3, £8 10/; 1895, surcharger in red and green, wmk. C. C., 1d, on 3d, cinnamon, mint block of 4, £2 14/.

The British Postmaster-General has deemed it necessary to issue instructions that any letter or other packet observed in the post bearing on the front a private label in any way resembling a postage stamp, shall be returned to the sender. This is due to a practice that has of late been adopted by some persons of affixing to the covers of letters adhesive labels, somewhat resembling postage stamps, which are used for advertising or other purposes. Although these labels are obviously not issued with any intention of defrauding the revenue, their use on postal packets, especially when they are placed on the address side, causes embarrassment to the officers of the Post Office, and gives rise to delay in the treatment of other correspondence.

The other is vermilion. Arms of Portugal and of Brazil, with portraits above of Don Carlos I. and of M. Alfonsa Penna and beneath the two dates 1808 and 1809. The whole frames a view of the Bay of Rio de Janeiro, with, in the foreground, a soldier and a young woman symbolising Portugal and Brazil. The stamp is commemorative of the Exhibition, and the other, of the centenary of the opening of the ports of Brazil to the commerce of the world.

# VOLUNTEER NOTES

(By RIFLEMAN.)

Mr Castleton, of the Brigade Office, is away on twelve days' well-earned leave.

Capt. F. Stuckey's appointment to No. 1 Co., King's College Cadet Battalion, is gazetted.

The appointment of Capt. J. Howarth to the command of the Mangakahia M.R. has been confirmed.

The appointment of Lieut. J. J. Raynes to the command of the No. 1 Waikato M.R. has been gazetted.

The appointment of Lieut. D. R. F. Campbell and W. T. Rowe to commissions in the Piko M.R. has been approved.

It is said that the Hikurangi Rifles are about to be disbanded, on account of their inability to keep up their strength.

Lieut. McIntosh, of the No. 1 Natives, becomes eligible for his 18 years' service medal next month, and within a few years afterwards will be able to claim the V.D.

Lieut. C. Cooper has been gazetted to a commission in the Victoria Rifles, and the appointment of Lieut. W. E. Cairn to his position in the Gordon Rifles is also confirmed.

The Officers' Club has decided to hold the annual ball on October 8th, and a strong series of committees, of which Captain Plugg and Lieutenant Cunningham are secretaries, has been formed.

A miniature range is being put up in the Mangakahia M.R. large drill hall, and it will probably be opened early next month, when it is hoped the local corps will meet a team from the Marsden M.R.

Eight members of the Opaki Rifle Club in the "Daily Mail" Empire Day Cup match in May last, whose score (776) was the largest in New Zealand, are to receive silver spoons in commemoration thereof.

Garrison Artillerymen will be pleased to hear that there is a prospect that at an early date mechanical range indicators will be fitted at the forts. This will put the Division more on an even footing with the Southern Division, for the electric indicators are unreliable and treacherous.

At a Mounted Scouts competition held at Cambridge last week, the cup presented by Surgeon Capt. Roberts was won by Sergt. Penke, who also received a rug presented by the Kaiapoi Woollen Co., and Corporal Wallis got a medal for second prize.

The Engineers have been added to the special school which is being held at Wellington next month for the Field Artillery, and about 8 officers and non-coms will be attending. This will afford the first chance the Auckland company has had of meeting the other officers of the Dominion in their branch of the service.

The friends of ex-Sergeant Goldenstedt, lately of the A Battery, will be glad to hear that he has by no means given up volunteering, though he has left the battery. He has been transferred to the Dunedin Land Office, and has already been offered, and has accepted, a commission as subaltern in the Cavalry M.R.

An artillery officer is telling the joke against himself. He was coming down the road on his way to the church parade in the striking full dress of the company, when his attention was attracted by a woman on a veranda of a house he was passing. And as he passed he heard a child's voice call out in shrill excitement: "Willie! Willie! Come and see the Drum-Major!"

The following N.C.O.'s of the Auckland Division N.Z.G.A. have received certificates for the respective ranks:—A. V. Little, for sergeant, No. 5 Co. (85 per cent); G. Kernot, for sergeant, No. 2 Co. (50); H. W. Bickerton, for sergeant, No. 2 Co. (70); H. J. Taylor (75), Malcolm Ferguson (75), W. G. Thompson (80), W. F. Bell (70), for corporals, No. 2 Co.; H. N. Reid (70), K. Urquhart (83), P. S. Fianagan (70), M. McIntyre (75), for corporals, No. 3 Co.

Certificates have been issued to the following members of the Franklin M.R. as follows:—Sergt. H. Drum, sergeant's certificate (70), Sergt. H. Jameson, sergeant's (53), Sergt. J. Bloomfield, sergeant's (70), Corp. T. E. Paton, sergeant's (73), Corp. C. V. White, sergeant's (90). Similarly to the Fekohie M.R. (Lus):—S.M. S. G. McInchiff, sergeant's (82 per cent), G.M.S. M. Wright, sergeant's (81), Sergt. Patterson, corporal's (55), Sergt. J. Reynolds, sergeant's (80), Sergt. D. K. Clark, corporal's (73), Sergt. H. T. Evans, corporal's (84), Sergt. H. B. Wilkinson, sergeant's (55), Corp. A. Burns, sergeant's (87).

The formation of the South African Scouts has been pushed forward another step. The application for acceptance has been forwarded to Wellington from the Auckland Office, with I understand, a recommendation in its favour. Captain Colbeck's letter

accepting nomination was attached to the application, and much satisfaction is felt amongst members that he has accepted the position. The members are looking forward to meeting Captain Colbeck at an early date, when he is expected to be coming down to Auckland. The next step must be taken by headquarters, and it is understood that a promise to hasten the matter has been given from Wellington. I understand a satisfactory arrangement has been made for the supply of horses for parades, and a great difficulty anticipated has thus been got over.

The sum of £250 was voted by Parliament for the special encouragement of shooting at the annual class firing tests, and of this sum £14, 12/10 was allocated to the Auckland district on a pro rata basis. Only infantry, mounted rifles, and defence cadets are eligible, and the classification is on the basis of first-class, 50 per cent and over; second, 30 to 50 per cent; recruits, 20 per cent. The prizes will be allocated to the best shots in each class, as under:—Adults, first-class: 1 at 80/, 1 at 25/, 12 at 10/, 20 at 5/, 22 at 2/6—total, £20 5/4; second-class: 2 at 10/, 6 at 7/6, 5 at 5/6, 2 at 2/6—total, £12; recruits: 5 at 15/, 1 at 12/6, 1 at 10/, 10 at 5/, 23 at 2/6—total, £8 7/6. Cadets:—First-class: 1 at 10/4, 2 at 7/4, 4 at 4/4, 10 at 2/6, 10 at 2/—total, £4 10/4; second-class: 1 at 8/, 5 at 4/, 10 at 2/—total, £2 6/; recruits: 1 at 8/, 2 at 6/, 8 at 3/, 15 at 2/—total, £2 4/.

For many weary years Auckland has been hungering for some permanent habitations at the forts, where the nomadic volunteer in his sporadic visitations hovers during the summer rains amidst the most comfortable lodgment. It seems likely that this consummation, so devoutly to be wished, will be brought about before the summer camps. Representations at headquarters have been favourably received, and it is believed an expensive barracks will be erected at Cutley, Takapuna, and the Bastion within a few months. Not before they are wanted, either. If it should rain, as it generally does, the camps become a quagmire, and the men live in a stonking, clammy atmosphere, most depressing to the spirits. Everywhere else in the South they have these barracks—large, roomy, comfortable lodgments—and poor old Auckland has had to do without. They expect too much of our climate.

## A STAGNANT SYSTEM.

Ninety-nine physicians out of every hundred are of the opinion that constipation is one of the most common and most dangerous disorders to which men, women, and children are subject; and these doctors are also well aware that it is one of the most persistently neglected complaints. Dr. Thomas Dutton, a well-known medical authority, has declared that he believes the absorption into the system of the foul gases from a stagnant condition of the bowels, "if not actually producing typhoid fever, produces symptoms of so similar a character that they are most difficult to separate. I am also convinced that some of the worst cases of headache and sleeplessness are due to this cause." Constipation is often caused by a deficiency of bile, through stagnated liver, and a score of ailments is likely to result from it.

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**THE AUCKLAND STAR** AND **THE NEW ZEALAND FARMER**

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# OUT-DOOR SPORTS.

## FOOTBALL.

The receipts of the A.U. have been considerable this season, but according to a statement made by the treasurer, Mr. F. E. Murray, at the last meeting of the committee, the expenditure has been exceedingly heavy, and it is doubtful if the net proceeds of the year's workings will be more than about £400. This statement caused considerable surprise among members of the committee, one of whom said he had thought they would make a clear profit of something like £1000.

as a district, Eden undertaking the somewhat ambitious task of putting two senior elevens in the field to do away with the cheerless prospect of byes. It has been suggested by some of the Eden members that the B eleven should be composed of younger players, led by Reif, so that the coming generation might reap full advantage of his coaching and of his direction of a side on match play. The suggestion has much to recommend it but it will not be carried into effect without full discussion by the committee. The present champions will again put a strong side into the field, even without their coach, Con Robinson, who played so well with Grafton second last season, is now in the district, and will get a game in one of the senior elevens. Outside this, and the loss of Stenson, there are few changes in the district.

The North Shore players are alive to the patent fact that they lost the championship very largely through their own neglect. No team can win its matches when all the practice it gets is in the middle of the ground, and that is what happened at Devonport last year. Evening after evening would see the practice sides deserted, or next door to it, and Saturday's form necessarily disclosed the neglect. This year, however, the players seem imbued with more enthusiasm, and if the club will discipline the idlers a little, finding them a place in the juniors or on the bank for a while, other teams will find the Shore eleven a hard nut to crack. Fortunately for Auckland cricket, A. M. Howden is back again, and with McMahon, the Sydney bat previously referred to in these columns, to assist an already strong side, some first-class cricket should be seen in the marine suburb. McMahon, while able to score well, is exceptionally sound in defence, and should prove particularly useful to a side well endowed with forcing bats.

City are probably the worst sufferers, having lost Hemus (their crack batsman), Spence and Beechey, but they have gained Stenson, which is some recompense. They will also again have the services of Archer.

Parnell are in much the same position as last year, their chief weakness being the want of a wicketkeeper. Jackson, one of S. P. Jones' colts, is spoken of as likely to be promoted to the senior ranks. Wright, of Mangere, who is reported to be an excellent bat, will probably be given a trial.

Grafton will put practically the same team in the field as last year, and providing they pay stricter attention to practice than has hitherto been the case, should again take a prominent part in the decision of the championship.

Ponsonby's batting will be greatly strengthened by the inclusion of Hemus, but Jacobson's defection will be a serious loss to their bowling. With White at one end and Jacobson at the other, they had probably the strongest pair in Auckland.

A. E. Reif will not be here in time for the opening of the season, but he will be on the spot for the second draw. He is now aboard the Corinthia, which is due at Wellington on Tuesday, November 3. Humphreys, engaged by the Canterbury Cricket Association, is aboard the same vessel. If Lord Hawke has made as fortunate a choice, from the tuition point of view, in the selection of Humphreys as he did in fixing on Reif, the Canterbury Association will be a fortunate body. The work of the Sussex international has been of inestimable value to local cricket, and a better choice could not have been made.

Those who take any interest in cricket, and desire to see some good all-round play, at the same time getting an idea of the good work being done amongst our school boys by Messrs. S. P. Jones and A. E. Reif, the well-known Auckland cricket "coaches," should make a point of attending at the Domain cricket ground some Saturday morning during the ensuing season.

At the annual meeting of the Grafton Cricket Club the following officers were elected:—President, Mr. S. Hesketh; vice-presidents, Messrs. W. E. Bush and A. Aitken; secretary, Mr. H. Eastgate; treasurer, Mr. P. Horspool; delegates to Auckland Cricket Association, Messrs. D. Hay, C. L. Eastgate, and H. D. Hill; committee, Messrs. F. R. Mason, H. D. Hill, and the Rev. H. Reeves; auditor, Mr. G. Murray; Junior Advisory Committee, Mr. C. L. Eastgate.

Albert Reif, the most consistent all-round player Sussex has had of recent years, took his hundredth wicket in the match against Surrey. As he has already scored 1001 runs, he is the third cricketer of the season to record the dual feat of scoring a thousand runs and taking a hundred wickets, the other two being Hirst and Tarrant.

P. R. Johnson, of Wellington, who heads the list of English batting averages, put up some good performances in his last three matches, and, in commenting on his last effort, the "Sporting Chronicle" says:—"At Southampton, P. R. Johnson had the rare distinction of making his third score of three figures in the third innings he has played for Somerset this year, but for all that, his side found themselves in a position of considerable anxiety at the close of the day. Johnson, after being badly missed by Remnant at third man when 42, played so finely afterwards that anything appeared possible for Somerset while he was batting. He scored freely all round the wicket, making a great variety of fine strokes, and, in an hour and thirty-five minutes he completed his hundred. He was batting two hours for his runs, in which he hit 5 and seventeen 4's, and he claimed 117 of 174 scored during his stay."

Mr. Abe Bailey has returned to South Africa, and in an interview said he still had great hopes that the Imperial Cricket Tournament would take place after all. If the present deadlock ended in the abandonment of the idea, "the responsibility will lie with the Australians." Mr. Bailey thought the "recovery of the ashes" contention of the Australians a poor one. After offering to meet the financial difficulty by the promise of a guarantee, he thinks the new excuse of the Australian Board of Control very weak indeed, and should not weigh with the authorities at Home. His hopes, however, appear to be of a too sanguine nature.

The University Club expect to put a fairly strong team in the field, and the following players, all of whom have played senior grade in Auckland previously are expected to turn out:—S. H. Ellis, H. E. Fawcett (City), W. A. Gray (Eden), N. R. Jacobson (Ponsonby), K. Siam, W. H. Graham (Grafton), L. G. Robinson (Parnell), A. Wallace (Shore). Prof. H. S. Detmann, late of Sydney, who has played in Australia, will also play for the club.

Mr. Alder Fisher, who has taken a keen interest in school cricket, and who has devoted a lot of time in furthering the interest of the boys, has compiled an interesting report dealing exhaustively with the competitions for the banner and the prospect for the future. Mr. Fisher has gone fully into the matter, and the drawing up of the report must have given him considerable trouble. A number of the boys bowling average have also been compiled by the gentleman named, and the performances given augur well for the future of Auckland cricket. The most noteworthy are as follows:—Mark Gilmore (Grafton School) took 74 wickets for 252, a truly great record. Stanley Cahill (Grafton) took 25 for 148 (hat trick once). Leslie Hart (Grafton), 26 for 113. Walter Dawson (Mount Eden), 56 for 204. Reginald McLoughlin (Mount Eden), 46 for 194. Taylor (Mount Eden), 28 for 107. Harold Alison (Devonport), in one innings took 5 for 10 (performing the hat trick). Life Dacre (Devonport) in three innings took 6 for 18, 7 for 14, and 7 for 16. Mathieson (Ponsonby) in one innings took 6 for 26.

In batting Wilfred Horspool (Grafton), made 432 runs for 14 innings. He also acted as wicket keeper, and during the season stumped seven and caught six.

In concluding his report, Mr. Fisher expresses a hope that a match will be arranged between the Auckland boys and those of some other district.

## A Cricket Problem.

At the annual meeting of the Auckland Cricket Association last week, the following motion by Mr. E. C. Beale (Eden) brought forth a long discussion:—

"A cricketer who has played for a district club for five successive cricket seasons shall be qualified to play for that district club for the rest of his cricket career, or until he plays for some other district club."

The proposed new rule, said Mr. Beale, would give to cricketers who have played five successive years for their district club the right of continuing to do so after removal to another district if they so desired; until they played for

## Rugby at Alexandra Park.

Four matches were played on Alexandra Park on Saturday. No. 1 ground was occupied by the representatives of the Auckland and the Goldfields Manchester Unity Oddfellows' Lodges. The results of the matches played were as follows:—

Lodge Match.—Auckland M.U.O. were defeated by Goldfields M.U.O. by 3 points to nil. C. Bunting scored a try for the winners.

Rehabite Match.—Eden Rehabites defeated Onehunga Rehabites by 9 points to 3 points.

Banks v. College Rifles.—Banks won by 6 to 3. At the call of time the scores were 8 all. The teams played on until Banks scored.

Clothing Factories' Match.—Cambridge's factory beat King's factory by 6 points to 3. C. Cassin scored two tries for the victors. Osborne scored a try for King's.

## Public Schools Football.

The representatives of the Auckland public schools journeyed to Pukekohe on Saturday and played a return match against the Franklin schools. When the teams met in Auckland early in the season, the local boys won easily. Saturday's game was a keenly contested one, Auckland eventually scoring a victory by 8 points to 6. For the winners Cornaga scored a try, which was converted by Robinson, and Westbury kicked a penalty goal. For Franklin McNeill and Bilkey scored tries. After the game the Auckland team were entertained by the Franklin boys, and a most enjoyable evening was spent.

## Australians' Tour.

The "Wallabies" (the nickname adopted by the Australian amateur Rugby team, which has begun a tour of England and Wales) were victorious in their match with Devon on Saturday, scoring three goals and three tries (24 points) to Devon's one try (three points). The game was played in the presence of about 14,000 spectators. The ground was rather soft.

At the end of the first half the "Wallabies" got three tries in eight minutes. Burge had the misfortune to break his leg.

It was against Devon that the All Blacks scored their first runaway victory, the New Zealanders defeating the Englishmen by 55 points to 4. In their seventh match the Springboks beat the Home side by 22 points to 6. Devon won only two out of six county matches last year, scoring 50 points against 70.

## CRICKET.

### The Auckland Season.

The football season being over, attention is now being turned towards cricket, and the various clubs are rallying their forces, in order to be ready for the opening of the season. From what can at present be gathered the personnel of last year's teams will not be greatly altered with the majority of the districts, while there does not appear to be much new blood in any of the teams.

The championship programme has been extended by the admission of University

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their new district. This might be regarded as a privilege or a reward earned by five successive years' service, and the object was to conserve to the fullest extent the keenness, enthusiasm and energy of a cricketer who for five successive years has been developing a great interest in his district club. No district could afford to lose a really ardent supporter, as such were all too few, and if a cricketer became so attached to his club after five successive years' playing and working for it as to desire to continue an active member of it after moving into another district, it was in the best interests of district cricket that the rules of the Association should allow him to do so. If the player was indifferent, then the proposal would not compel him to play for his old district. The proposal was essentially fair, and one district was as likely as another to benefit by it. The objection that the new rule would, if carried, permit a cricketer to play for a district in which he did not reside, was not a serious one, bearing in mind the fact that the highest and best qualification of all, that of birth, enables an English county cricketer to play for, though not resident in, the county of his birth. The English rule should be adopted by the Auckland Association.

Mr. D. Hay (Grafton) moved as an amendment that the term should be seven years, and the players should also be required to have served three years on the committee of the club. A man who had served thus would have taken a real interest in the game. Mr. W. Denison (Parnell) seconded.

The amendment was lost by one vote. Twenty-three delegates voted.

Mr. Plummer moved an amendment which would allow the power of granting the privilege to rest with the management committee. This was defeated by one vote.

The original motion was then lost by twelve votes to eleven.

**The World's Greatest Cricketers**

By

SIR HOME GORDON, BART.

WALTER LEES.

It came almost with a shock in 1896 to learn that Walter Lees was to have a benefit, for he was only in his thirtieth year. None the less the generous Surrey executive were right, for they believe in rewarding a man when the public are still witnessing the best of his work. How ably Lees has borne the burden of the attack only habitues of the Oval can really testify to. It is not too much to say that he and Hayward in their different departments alone supported the credit of Surrey County cricket at a period of gloom now happily past, but which reflects much credit on the pair.

There is something of the temperament of poor George Lohmann about Walter Lees, for he is untiring, and his keenness is fortunately infectious. At first, in good company, he gave the impression—possibly erroneous—of being too cock-sure. This has passed, and today he is a typically useful county cricketer. He came nearest to the highest honours when he was one of the fourteen sent to Nottingham for the first match in 1905, and at least he obtained his fair share of the scanty success accorded to the M.C.C. team in South Africa in the winter of 1905-6.

To look at him is to confront strength. Clean shaven, ruddy of complexion, with a square chin and a high forehead, he has gradually broadened into a strong man, though years ago he inclined to the spare side. Other professionals consider that he has a weakness in the direction of good clothes, and he wears them well. By birth he is a Yorkshireman, as also was the ex-Lieutenant Beaumont—seventeen years ago a capable fast bowler for Surrey. It is a mistake to describe Lees as a fast bowler. Really he is a medium pacer, with one ball faster than his general average. Content to keep up an end for two or even three hours with unflagging spirit, he either sends down the fashionable off-ball or one breaking away to leg, or yet again one rising quick off the pitch half way up the middle stump. The batsman can never be sure of what he is about to receive, and a good many declare there is deceptiveness in his flight. The state of the ground does not seem to affect

him as materially as the majority of bowlers allow it to, and an immense amount of work effected little traces until the middle of August, 1905, when for a week or two he was fairly bowled out. How finely he recovered was shown by his seven for 27 v. Kent, and his five for 85 v. Lancashire. Lees, next to Lord Dalmay, is the best field in Surrey. He is also a free batsman, utterly at sea when he attempts the defensive, but at any time capable of rattling up thirty runs in half as many minutes. Although not so good as Trott in his prime, or of course as George Lohmann, he is probably the best of the younger professionals of the South, except Arnold, being a better bat than Blythe, and a better bowler than Vine. Moreover, he has grit, which is the germ of success for the individual and the team.

**WILFRED RHODES.**

It is not generally known that the father of Wilfred Rhodes, at the time when he played for the Kirkheaton Club, had no other thought than to make a cricketer of him, and all the winter he used to coach him in bowling in the farmhouse where they lived. And to this day young Rhodes—he is still on the sunny side of thirty-two, and looks less than his years—has no profession except to be a professional. What would have been had for other men is excellent in his case, and a nicer, better looking, cleaner minded or more honourable man you will not find in all the broad acres of Yorkshire. I have heard that for a couple of seasons he was groundman at some Lowland Club in Scotland, where he could get few wickets. However that may be, in 1898 he and Cordingley were both brought up to Lords for the M.C.C. match, and Lord Hawke sent them both to the nets to give a few balls to Mr. Jackson. The future captain of England decided that the Kirkheaton colt was the better, and so it proved, for though his rival eventually qualified for Sussex he never was of much use.

Those with fertile memories will recall that at this juncture Yorkshire was in the throes of a crisis, for Lord Hawke, with superb moral courage, had forced Peel to retire from the county team. Just as Peel had filled the gap left by the demise of Peate, so Rhodes proved a great successor to Robert Peel. Not since Mr. A. G. Steel went up to Cambridge had any young bowler met with such wonderful success. The wet season may have helped him, and at the start given him his confidence more readily; such accidents assist the skilled but never the duffers. He was only twelfth man for the Players owing to the state of the following year he had the unusual experience of having his bowling collared. Put on by Abel at the wrong end, bowling from the pavilion wicket when it was pitched unusually near the boundary, he was punished to an unmerciful degree, chiefly by the powerful drives of Mr. C. B. Fry. Of all professionals the career of Rhodes seems to be the sunniest, for his prowess reflects distinction in every department, and rare indeed is the match in which he has taken part without some success. His run is as short as that of Alfred Shaw, and when to-day captious critics say he is bowling "tosh," they can truthfully say that his arm is not now so high as when he was "England's bowler," though he is still one of the best. The ease of his action approaches perfection, and he changes his pace cleverly. To look at Wilfred Rhodes a stranger would believe that here was a sunny-dispositioned Englishman without guile. His analysis and the craft with which the wickets are obtained tell a different tale. When he dressed up as a babe in the fancy costume dance on board ship going to Australia, he looked the perfection of innocence, but he materially assisted to bring back those much coveted ashes.

For a long time it used to be declared that except at a pinch his skipper forbade him to make more than twenty, but his ability as a graceful pacer but could not be in the end denied. It is his ambition to be played for England for his batting, and this may yet come to pass, though batsmen are as thick as peas, and his old bowling skill was more rare than pearls in oysters. Add that he is a superb field whose secret—he shares it with George Hirst—is that he always meets the ball with widespread fingers. At the best he has never been so good a bowler as Edmund Peate, but he is a great all-round cricketer, and one we like to put forth as typical of our best in the game and in life.

**HOCKEY.**

**'Varsity v. St. George's.**

The only game played on Saturday was between 'Varsity and St. George's, and this concluded the final round of the championship competitions. Very little interest centred in the game, as the winners and runners-up were already known, and the match was to decide honours for third place. St. George's won by three to nil.

During the game, a young man named Percy Palmer, residing in Parnell, collided violently with another player. His injury seemed serious, and Dr. Williams, who was called to the ground, found that he was suffering from concussion. Palmer, who was subsequently sent to his home in a cab, had arrived on the ground as a spectator, but was persuaded to take the place of an absentee.

**GOLF.**

The open championship at the New Zealand Amateur Golf championship meeting, held at Dunedin, was won by Clements, the Wanganui professional, late of Auckland, with a score of 335. Hood, the Oamaru professional, was runner-up with a score of one above Clements, R. J. Smith, of Dunedin, was third with 337, and Hurd, the Wellington professional, was fourth with 338.

Seven teams of four men each competed for the Inter-club Challenge Vase, which was won by Otago No. 1 team with a score of 330. Christchurch No. 1 being second with a score of 338.

The players left in the semi-finals of the amateur championship were Lusk, Holmes, Smith, and Trolowe. Smith and Lusk beat their opponents, and in the final for which Lusk was probably the favourite at the start, Smith playing perfect golf, won by three up and one to play.

At the annual meeting of the New Zealand Golf Council, it was decided to hold the 1909 meeting in Auckland, and that the open championship should be one of the events on the programme.

**Auckland Championship.**

The final for the Auckland championship for 1908 was contested on Saturday, being eventually won by Heather, who defeated Colbeck two up and one to play.

Colbeck was not playing his usual game, his weak point being his driving. Heather was playing well up to form, and led all the way with only one or two intervals. In the morning he was four up, and increased his lead in the afternoon to six. Colbeck put up some magnificent work, and brought the score down to one up, the chances seeming at that point to be even. The late champion looked very much like carrying off the honours, but Heather was not to be denied, and playing a sterling game, ended with a magnificent drive on the seventeenth hole, which practically decided the win.

**Cambridge Championship.**

The final in the men's championship of the Cambridge Golf Club was played off Wednesday last, between Messrs R. J. Roberts and E. J. Wilkinson. The players were even on the holes, but Roberts led by three strokes, thus winning the championship.

**Meeting of the Council.**

The annual meeting of the New Zealand Golf Council was held last week, and it was decided that the 1909 championship meeting should, if possible, be held on the Trentham Links. It was also decided to make the amateur championship open to any amateur golfer, so that players from Australia and elsewhere might compete.

**SWIMMING.**

H. Taylor, the Olympic champion, swam a quarter of a mile in the Shore-ditch baths in 5 min. 27 3/5 sec., establishing a new English record.

The quarter-mile bath record for England, which formerly stood to the credit of D. Billington at 5 min 32 1/5 sec, made in 1903, has twice been beaten this season. Taylor's time is well outside the late B. B. Kieran's world's record of 5 min. 19 sec, made in Sydney three years ago.

**SAILING.**

**Lord Dudley Will Race.**

**MELBOURNE, September 18.**

A letter has been received by the secretary of the Royal Yacht Club from Mr. W. Marks, the Sydney yachtman, now in London, announcing that he and other Australians have obtained designs and specifications for a first-class yacht to be built in Australia. It will be suitably rated for the Northcote Cup, and will be entered for the next contest.

Lord Dudley has accepted the honorary commodoreship of the Royal Yacht Club here. He is also building a boat for racing purposes. The Royal Sydney Yacht Squadron has written the committee managing the Bayonara Cup that it proposes to issue a challenge for the forthcoming season.

**RIFLE SHOOTING.**

**Boys at Bisle.**

**LONDON, August 21.**

The young New Zealand cadet, Colour-sergeant W. R. Friar, who came 13,000 miles to compete at Bisle for the Lady (Gwendolen Guinness Cup, had the misfortune to lose it by a single point. He scored 61 out of a possible 70, tying with F. W. Candler for second place. The winner, Ernest Barltrop, scored 62. Friar also got second place in the contest for the Cheylesmore Cup, on the miniature range. The shooting took place last Saturday, August 15th, at Bisle, where a company of city school-boys, under the charge of Dr. R. J. E. Hanson, had been in camp for a week. Colour-sergeant Friar went into camp with the boys. The weather on Saturday was beautifully fine, but the wind was puffy and rather awkward for shooting. The only condition attaching to the Guinness Cup was, it should be competed for by boys actually camping at Bisle on the day of the competition. This condition was strictly complied with. The competitions, indeed, assumed an Imperial aspect, for among the boy competitors were an English public school boy, a boy representing Australia, a boy from Natal, and the led sent over and financed by New Zealand. The ranges were 200 and 500 yards, one sighter and seven shots at each range. Service rifles were used. The young New Zealander's sighting shot at each range was a bull's-eye. At 200 yards his seven shots were 4, 4, 4, 5, 4, 5—a total of 31 out of a possible 35. At 500 yards he scored 5, 4, 4, 5, 3, 4, 5—a total of 30.

It will be seen by his scores that the boy shot really well, and had bad luck in not pulling off the prize. Dr. Hanson informed me that he himself would present a second prize to Colour-sergeant Friar, so that, although he missed the Cup by a point, he will not return empty-handed. The winner of the Cup was a boy of between 14 and 15 years, from the Sir John Cass School (London), whose aggregate of 62 out of a possible 70 was distinctly good. The leading scores were as under:—The Guinness Cup, 200 and 500 yards, seven shots at each range: E. Barltrop (Sir John Cass), 30, 33—62; F. W. Candler (King Edward VI.), 28, 33—61; W. R. Friar (New Zealand delegate), 31, 30—61; A. T. Ellis (Cambridge County), 30, 30—60; W. Hawthorne (Natal delegate), 27, 31—58; J. C. Taylor (Gresham), 28, 28—57; H. Groves (Sir John Cass), 30, 27—57; W. Gardner (Neal's Foundation), 29, 26—55; R. Copeland (Austrian delegate), 27, 26—53; A. L. Carter (Christ's Church, Southwark), 23, 29—52.

The afternoon competition on the miniature range for the Cheylesmore Cup produced even better shooting. The conditions were 10 shots at 25 yards, to be given in a time-limit of 100 seconds. A half-inch bull was used. Twenty-four boys competed, and five of them, including the New Zealand boy, tied for first place with a score of 41 out of a possible 50. Friar fired his ten shots in seventy seconds. The five boys who had tied shot off for first place, and C. Knight, a London boy, of 13 1/2 years, won the Cup with the splendid score of 45 points out of a possible 60. Friar came second with 42. The leading scores in the match were:—The Cheylesmore Cup, rapid firing, 10 shots at 25 yards; time allowance, 100 seconds: C. Knight (Sir John Cass), 45; W. R. Friar (New Zealand delegate), 42; V. Wormald (Swan-street); J. O. Tyler (Gresham), 38; A. Blanche (King Edward VI.), 38; E. Lambert (King Edward VI.), 36.

Young Friar told me that he had had no practice at miniature rifle shooting

before coming to England a week or two ago. Under the circumstances, his performance in the Chylesmore contest was distinctly good. It is a pity he had to be content with second place in each match, but he had no reason to be ashamed of his scores, which would have been creditable to a marksman of mature years. And, although unsuccessful in the main object of his visit, he has had a good time in London and in the camp, and his tour will not fail to be of considerable benefit to him. During the next couple of months he intends to see something of the United Kingdom, before setting his face homewards again.

The New Zealand cadet was presented to Lord Roberts at Bisle on Wednesday, after the shooting of the Roberts Cup, and received from the famous Field-Marshal a match rifle inscribed: "Presented by Field-Marshal Lord Roberts to Col. Sergt. William Robert Friar, of the New Zealand Public Schools Corps, 1908." The gift serves the double purpose of commemorating Mr Friar's visit to the Motherland, and of rewarding him for his fine shooting made in the Guinness and Chylesmore competitions last week.

**BOXING.**

**Silver Cup Won by Elliot.**

In connection with the Australasian boxing championship recently decided at Brisbane, a silver cup was provided to be awarded to the competitor who, in the opinion of the judges and referees, gave the best display of scientific boxing. The secretary of the New Zealand Boxing Council last week received a cable from the secretary of the Queensland Association, stating that the trophy had been awarded to W. Elliot, of New Zealand, who won the featherweight championship.

**Burns to Meet Johnson**

**A HEAVY PURSE.**

Mr. H. D. McIntosh's representative this morning received a cablegram from London, stating that Johnson had finally signed the agreement for a match with Tommy Burns, and would leave for Sydney to-morrow by the R.M.S. Ortona, says the "Sydney Evening News" of the 17th inst. Chatting to an "Evening News" representative, Mr. McIntosh's representative said the fight would take place in Sydney about the beginning of December next. It would, he added, be Burns' last fight, and Tommy was anxious to retire an unbeaten champion. The stadium at Rushcutters' Bay will be enlarged, and will have a seating accommodation of 20,000 persons. The fight will be for a purse of £7,500, which is about the largest ever offered for a champion contest. "Every promoter in the world had previously tried, without success, to bring the two champions together," said Mr. McIntosh's representative, "so naturally we are somewhat pleased at the result of our endeavours to bring about a meeting which promises to be one of the greatest events in the history of the boxing world."

According to a poster sent to the "Evening News," evidently by his manager, Sam Fitzpatrick, Jack Johnson was last month showing at the Holborn Empire, London. The poster contains the following opinions of the English Press and others regarding a proposed match between Burns and himself:—

Lord Londale, wired to the "Sportsman" of May 18: "Do not at all approve any arrangements being made giving Burns £6000. It is utterly absurd, and contrary to the interests of boxing, and the fact of his adhering to these sums shows he is frightened to meet Johnson. If you give Burns percentage of gate-money, you must also give Johnson percentage of gate money. If Burns has any confidence in his skill, he would be quite ready to meet Johnson on similar terms to best pugilists that have ever lived. General expression of opinion at Newmarket was to this effect, that he was hiding his fear of Johnson under a cloak of gold. Don't believe you would get the enormous crowd you imagine if once known he was going to get this sum."

"Sportsman," May 7, asks: "Is the black the champion?" and goes on to say, "Tommy Burns has positively declined to meet Johnson for the purse of £2500 offered by the National Sporting Club, and followers of boxing are putting the question, is Burns afraid? His demand for £8000 in, lose, or draw, is ridiculed and laughed at."

New York "Evening Journal," April 21:—"Johnson Sails to Face Burns to Fight. After many unsuccessful attempts to force Tommy Burns to fight Johnson, the coloured heavyweight, and

his manager, Sam Fitzpatrick, sailed for England to-day to force Burns into a match for the championship of the world."

"The Referee," London, May 17:—"If Burns continues to avoid Johnson everyone will know what to think of him; that secretly he knows Johnson to be the better man."

New York "American," May 10:—"Burns will soon have to show his hand or retire."

Sydney residents, who have seen Burns fight are not likely to believe that any delay in arranging the match with Johnson has been due to his being "frightened" of the black. Anyhow, this view is disproved by the fact that, although he has determined to quit the ring, Burns has arranged to fight Johnson before doing so, and that he has expressed his willingness to put up, on his own behalf, a side wager to any amount the black likes to cover.

**BURNS IS PLEASED.**

Snowy River House, Mt. Kosciusko, September 18.—Tommy Burns, world's champion boxer, learned with great pleasure the news that Jack Johnson, the coloured heavyweight champion, had signed articles for a match in Australia. Burns remarked:—

"Now the sporting public of the world will see who is the make-believe and bluffer. Johnson has been loudly protesting that he could not get a match with me, yet it has taken three weeks to get him to sign up, and has cost the promoter, Mr McIntosh, quite a bit of money in cables. However, he has signed, and I am pleased. I will stay here in the pure Kosciusko mountain air and rest before I start to train. If Johnson beats me, he will hear no kick from me. But never fear, I feel I can deliver the goods on time, and up to samples. Johnson states he will bet a thousand pounds he can stop me in 20 rounds. I have posted the 'Referee' office a thousand to say I cannot, and another thousand to say I can win. If Johnson can make good his bluff there is easy money for him."

The purse will be for £7000, besides which Johnson receives £500 for expenses. The winner of the fight will take the world's heavyweight boxing championship and £4200, the loser gets £2800.

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# Music and Drama

The Auckland Orchestral Society give the third concert of their season on Thursday, October 1, when Elgar's overture, "Cockaigne" will be the main item of interest, though the whole programme is an exceptionally fine one.

Bland Holt finished his Auckland season last evening in "The Great Rescue," which is uncomparably the best thing he has yet shown in the present New Zealand season. There has not been a seat to be had after 8 o'clock during the whole three weeks of his stay, and the return visit in March will be eagerly looked forward to.

To-night, at His Majesty's Theatre, will be presented for the first time in Auckland the famous play of domestic life, "The Little Bread Winner," a play strong in human characterization and situations, direct from the Theatre Royal, Melbourne, where the company recently terminated a highly successful season.

Messrs. Meynell and Gunn anticipate an equal success to their famous "Fatal Wedding" play, which attracted the entire population of Australia. The work is one of strong, vigorous development, yet there is always the angel of peace shadowing the lives of those who suffer through the faults and misdeeds of others, who, in their turn, suffer for the penalty of their misdoings. The advent of the play has been keenly anticipated, and there should be an overflowing audience.

The plot concerns principally one Richard Lawrence, whose adopted father, Lord William Dorrington, a very strict old Quaker, turns him adrift owing to supposed prodigality, the main part of which exists only in the lying machinations of Joseph Prior (Dorrington's confidential and hypocritical secretary), who sees in the degradation of the adopted son an opportunity for satisfying his greatest vice, avarice. Despite a further accusation against Lawrence of having betrayed one of the serving-maids, Dorrington's grand-daughter (Margaret Daventry), to whom the scapegoat was betrothed, joins him when he is turned adrift from the family home, and after a lapse of eleven years they are seen again, living in London in dire poverty, and mainly dependent upon the earnings of their child, Meg, whose success as a street singer has earned her the title of "The Little Bread Winner." A faithful companion in their distress is Charles Prior, brother of Joseph, but a true, rough diamond, who cuts bright below the surface. From this on the plot reveals the scheming Joseph pursuing his scheme of robbing his master, and, with the aid of the serving-maid, Kate Cherry, keeping the old Quaker prejudiced against his adopted son. The restoration of his grand-daughter and her child to his affection is but the preliminary to his discovering, mainly through the agency of Charles Prior, and the repentant Kate, that Joseph was a mass of villainy beneath his sanctimonious exterior. In accordance with the melodramatic contract, "Dick" is restored to home, and every body is made happy, except the chief conspirator, who is left to the justice of the law.

The two child characters are played by Queenie Williams and Maggie Dickinson, who scored so successfully with "The Fatal Wedding." The remainder of the cast includes many prominent Australian and English artists, including Messrs. F. Corpe, G. P. Coney, Holloway, Stanford, E. G. Coughlan, etc., and Mesdames B. Entwistle, Holloway, Ida Greenham, Alice Deorwyn, etc., etc. On Monday night there will be a special revival of "The Fatal Wedding." The management claim that the production will be on a lavish scale, with complete scenic effects and accessories.

Mr Fred Graham, the well-known comedian, writes to a Dunedin paper to the effect that he purposes returning to New Zealand in the course of 18 months,

at the head of an English musical comedy company. Some difficulty has been experienced in getting into the leading metropolitan theatres in Maoriland, but the initial troubles are being gradually overcome, and a good tour is being mapped out.

A Paris journalist has devoted his energies toward perfecting statistics to show where the theatre is most popular. His figures show that—which is no surprise—the land of unbounded possibilities comes first. In New York, the American metropolis, the theatres have a seating capacity of 123,795. Then comes London with 120,940, and Paris takes third place with 83,331.

The absurdities of melodrama are well known, but in one produced in England recently, the record in this direction was achieved. The hero was painfully toiling through a few pieces of vegetation supposed to represent a desert, and exclaiming at his hard fate in being alone in so dreary a waste. The heroine, who also had been enduring many days of wandering through the same trackless wilderness, but who appeared in a fashionable dress of blue satin, with her hair dressed a la mode and a tiara of (stage) diamonds, speedily deceived him. "You are wrong, Reginald," she exclaimed, advancing to the hapless hero, "Me an' 'evin are 'ere." Tableau!

An interesting case has come before the German Courts recently. A firm of musical publishers sued a critic who had denounced as "blanabel," a reprint of his criticism, which contained only the eulogistic sentences without any of the qualifying terms. This doctored version of criticism, says a writer in the "Sunday Times," on the effective plan by which Mr. Richard Pheny! tempered the wind of newspaper censure to Mr. Wedderburn, is familiar enough in this country, and it would be interesting to have its legality tested in the courts. A particularly flagrant instance was quoted in a musical paper some time ago, an original notice reading:—"The enthusiastic applause that rewarded her is to be deprecated as the misplaced zeal of injudicious friends rather than commendation that was fairly earned and fully deserved." The reprint read:—"The enthusiastic applause that rewarded her was fairly earned and fully deserved." Although not one word was altered, the writer was made to say the very opposite of what he actually wrote by the dexterous and dishonest excision in the paragraph.

Watkin Mills will be in this part of the world in the early part of next year, with a concert party.

Madame Melba has accepted a short American engagement for which she will receive £8000. At the conclusion she will cross the Atlantic and just have time to catch the boat at Marseilles. She opens her Australasian tour next February.

It is a significant comment on the taste of the day in certain quarters that so little of Mr. Sidney Jones's charming work as a composer of comic opera should have been seen in London of late. In the opinion of many good judges there has been no composer since Sullivan who has displayed such melodic invention combined with such masterly scoring for orchestra and chorus; and his scores of "The Geisha" and "My Lady Molly" are the best things of their kind heard since the wizard of the Savoy laid down his pen for the last time. The news that he is to compose the music for the new piece promised at the Prince of Wales's Theatre in the coming season is very emphatically good news.

Ludwig II. of Bavaria is to hear a Wagner opera sung outdoors. At last it has become practicable. The Casino of Cautes, a summer resort in the French Pyrenees, announces that "Siegfried" will be sung there on August 10 in a natural

theatre, with real trees as scenery. "Siegfried," better than any other work of Wagner's, is adapted for this purpose, although Ludwig always has had "Lohengrin" in his mind. The presentation will include an orchestra of 100 musicians from the Paris Opera and Opera Comique.

M. Bonnard, a French musician, who, for a wager, has composed the music to a song in ten minutes, is a formidable rival to Mr. H. Trotere, of whose feats of rapid composition some remarkable stories are told. His beautiful song "Asthore" was, it is said, both written and composed within forty minutes in Blanchard's Restaurant; the famous melody of "In Old Madrid" was jotted down in a few minutes on a biscuit-bag in a little public-house in Rochester Row, into which the composer rushed on his way from the Aquarium, lest he should escape him before he reached home; "Go to Sea" was composed under similar conditions in a West End music-shop; and—crowning feat of all—it is actually said that Mr. Trotere composed "The Brow of the Hill," wrote a letter, and ran four hundred yards to catch the post, all inside eight minutes. After this one learns without surprise that Sir Arthur Sullivan completed the overture to "Iolanthe" between 6 p.m. and 7 the next morning, and that to "The Yeomen of the Guard" within twelve hours.

Out of all the amusing experiences encountered by Mark Hambourg, one incident during his South African tour would be hard to beat. He was billed to appear at a little wayback township, where the only hall was of plain, galvanized iron, without any pretence at ornamentation or even lining. Most people know how easy it is to hear through these sort of walls. At any rate the residents of that township did, and accordingly Mark had two audiences that evening—one which had the grace to pay and one which had not, but who chose rather to assemble on the outside, certain they would hear equally well. They did more, for at the end of the first item there was a terrific pounding on the walls, and the manager, who rushed out fuming to stop the row, was most politely requested to furnish the "unofficial" audience with a programme as they were anxious to know what was being played.

The dictum that "a prophet has no honour in his own country," has been agreeably falsified during the Bland Holt season, in the case of Miss Jeanie Pollock, who has been accorded a very warm welcome in every one of the several parts she has been called upon to play. The progress made by this lady since she left the ranks of Auckland amateurs to join Mr. Holt in Sydney a few years since is little less than remarkable, and speaks volumes for the severe training and hard work she has undergone in that time. An accomplished platform reciter and a promising amateur actress, she certainly was, but few of her most optimistic friends would have dared to cast her for such heavy and exacting roles as those allotted to her in the "Breaking of the Drought," or "The Great Millionaire," in which play, by the way, she had to take Miss Harris Ireland's part at a few hours' notice, owing to the severe indisposition of that artist. Gifted by nature with a handsome and effective stage presence, and a fine round resonant voice, Miss Pollock had made the most of the excellent opportunities for learning her profession, offered in such a combination as that controlled by Mr. Holt, and may now be pronounced a very sound and painstaking artist, with a little more to learn perhaps, but with the highest possible promise with regard to future achievements. She is still very young, and is endowed with magnificent health and tireless energy, added to a remarkably retentive memory, and is, therefore, admirably equipped for the path in life which she has chosen to tread. Her present success is well deserved, and her future career will be followed with interest.

This is going some. At the premier performance of "I Take This Man," a new comedy produced at Springfield, Mass., by Henry W. Savage, it is reported that the audience applauded until the curtain had been raised and lowered forty-seven times. Edith Ellis, who wrote the drama, portrays a man who, moved by a

comedian spirit, deserts his wife and children. He returns home after eleven years' absence," our informant continues, "at a time when his wife is contemplating a new marriage. Interesting dramatic incidents ensue."

During one week William Anderson gave 17 matinee performances of MacMahon and Carroll's picture of the Burns-Squires fight, which took place recently in Sydney. It is estimated that during the week 33,000 witnessed it.

Miss Collis Ghilool got together a meeting of Australian actors and actresses now in London for a pow-wow at the Pavilion Music Hall, London, last month.

The Irish tragedian, Barry Sullivan, was once playing Richard III. in Shrewsbury, and had just come to the lines:—"A horse, a horse; my kingdom for a horse."—when some one in the gallery shouted: "Would a donkey not do as well?" "Yes," replied the actor, "please come round to the stage door."

## HIS MAJESTY'S THEATRE

Leese ..... Mr C. R. Bailey.  
 Direction of ..... Mr Allan Hamilton.  
 RUPERT CLARKE, JOHN WREN, MEY-  
 NELL AND GUNN'S  
 DRAMATIC COMPANY.  
 TO-NIGHT, TO-NIGHT,  
 WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 30.  
 And  
 THREE FOLLOWING NIGHTS,  
 MESSRS MEYNELL AND GUNN  
 Present their  
 FAMOUS DRAMATIC COMPANY,  
 MISS BEATRICE HOLLOWAY,  
 in  
 J. A. Campbell's Delightful Domestic  
 Romance,  
**THE LITTLE BREADWINNER.**  
**THE LITTLE BREADWINNER.**  
 SECOND GREAT PRODUCTION,  
 MONDAY, OCT. 5th.  
 GRAND SPECIAL REVIVAL,  
**THE FATAL WEDDING.**  
 Box Plan at Whitman and Arty's.  
 Day Sales at H.M. Cafe.  
 POPULAR PRICES.



# Spencer Pianos

HAVE BEEN SUPPLIED TO THE FOLLOWING

## MEN-OF-WAR.

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Albion</li> <li>Andromeda (3)</li> <li>Argonaut</li> <li>Arcturion</li> <li>Barham</li> <li>Berwick</li> <li>Cerberus</li> <li>Centurion</li> <li>Commonwealth</li> <li>Cressy</li> <li>Diadem</li> <li>Drake</li> <li>Dryad (3)</li> <li>Endiander (3)</li> <li>Glory</li> <li>Good Hope</li> <li>Holland</li> <li>Imperial</li> <li>Hercules</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Indefatigable</li> <li>Jupiter</li> <li>King (3)</li> <li>King Alfred</li> <li>Malta</li> <li>Marbroke</li> <li>Mermaid</li> <li>Pioneer</li> <li>Powerful</li> <li>Prince of Wales</li> <li>Prince George</li> <li>Rapido</li> <li>Russell</li> <li>Spurlock</li> <li>Super</li> <li>Subtle</li> <li>Terrible</li> <li>Timous</li> <li>Invincible</li> <li>Vindictive</li> </ul> |
|--|--|

Also I.M.S. "DREADNOUGHT."

SOLE AGENTS  
 FOR THESE PIANOS!  
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 PIANO COY.**  
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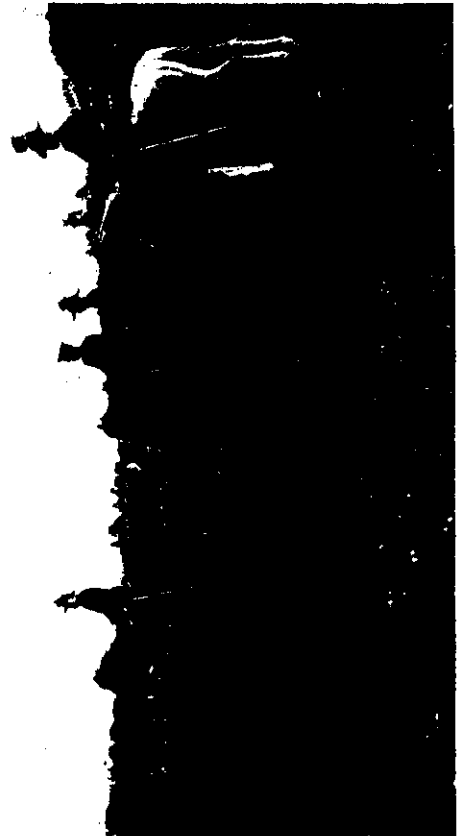
LIEUT.-COL. WOLFE PRESENTING MAJOR BARCLAY (LATE OF ENGINEERS, DUNEDIN), NOW ON ACTIVE RETIRED LIST, WITH V.D. FOR 20 YEARS' ACTIVE SERVICE, AS AN OFFICER.



THE MARCH PAST.



"A" SQUADRON, AUCKLAND MOUNTED RIFLES.



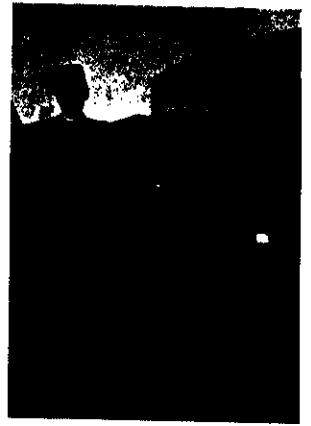
LIEUT.-COL. WOLFE ADDRESSING THE MEN.

DOMINION DAY REVIEW AND INSPECTION IN AUCKLAND DOMAIN.

# The Making of a New Zealand Police Officer.

HOW THE CONSTABULARY OF THE DOMINION ARE TRAINED.

Specially Written and Illustrated for the "Graphic."



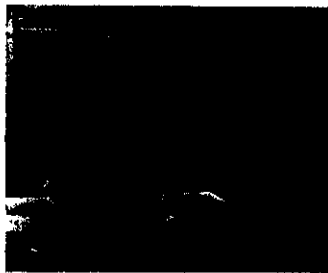
SERGEANT DART, INSTRUCTOR OF PROBATIONERS, AND SERGEANT RUTLEDGE IN CHARGE OF THE MT. COOK POLICE DEPOT.

**A**LTHOUGH no policeman goes out on beat, nowadays, in New Zealand without having a fair knowledge of what his duties are and what is required of him, it is only within recent years that the Department inaugurated a training depot to obtain this desirable state of affairs.

Prior to 1898 a candidate, deemed educationally and physically fit, was sworn in, fitted with a uniform and turned loose on society. Naturally the not infrequent result was humiliating to the man himself and unpleasant to the community.

When Mr. Tanbridge was appointed from Scotland Yard to the Commissioner-ship of the New Zealand force, he quickly recognised the necessity for a training depot and took prompt steps to give effect to his opinion. The result was the opening of the present depot in Wellington at the Buckle-street Police Station, where it has kept its quarters ever since. With the increase of population, however, the work of the department has grown to such an extent that there is no longer room at Buckle-street for the training of recruits, and a suitable building is now in course of erection in Rentoul-street, Newtown,

other departments and deaths, it is necessary to find a considerable number of men during each year. During the year ended 31st March, 1908, to fill these vacancies 95 men were sworn in as constables. During the previous twelve months the number was 78.



TAKING A CANDIDATE'S DESCRIPTION.

Candidates are required generally to undergo a course of instruction for two months, but during the last two or three years, owing to increases authorised by Parliament, and the limited space available at Buckle-street for a larger squad of recruits, it has occasionally been found

Next, the recruit's attention is directed to the statutes containing the common offences that are met with daily in the performance of a constable's beat duty, and as each offence is met with in the statute a thorough explanation of it is given, together with the constable's duties in relation to it, and his power to cope with it and bring the offender to justice. These acts are many, as anyone conversant with Police Court procedure can testify.

During this portion of the instruction municipal by-laws also claim some attention, but a general reference only to the class of offence found in these volumes is possible, as no two cities are ever found to have exactly the same by-laws. As a matter of fact, these offences do not differ very greatly from the class of offence found in the first part of "The Police Offences Act, 1884."

Serious crime or felony now comes under consideration, and the "Criminal Code" is made the subject of discussion. Here "the limb of the law" in our land has an immense advantage of his brother of the Old Land. In 1893 New Zealand was fortunate in having practically all her criminal laws codified and placed under one Statute, viz., "The Criminal Code Act, 1893." This is really nothing more than the magnificent compilation of criminal law, which was put together by the late Mr. Justice Stephens in the

greater promptitude or more fact and discretion than the administration of the law dealing with the liquor traffic.

During these days of instruction recruits are encouraged, and, in fact, required, to make notes on important points, and the putting of questions to the instructor is also particularly recommended as a means of elucidating what may appear a mystery to any individual scholar.

As every constable must be reasonably proficient in drill, about two hours a day is devoted to this part of the training, varied occasionally with dumb-bell and other physical exercises.



PROBATIONERS TAKING EACH OTHER'S FINGER PRINTS.

whether the instructor and his recruits will wind their way towards the close of the present year.

As the strength of the force now stands at close on 750, it will be seen that in order to cope with losses to the strength by retirements on pension, resignations, dismissals, transfers to

necessary to curtail the period of probation in order to keep pace with the requirements of the service. Very soon, however, it is hoped that, with the increased accommodation that will be available in the new quarters, it may be possible to increase rather than to curtail the period of training; this will of course mean that the men will go out with greater confidence in themselves and that the public, especially in the large centres where all novices start, will have more efficient police protection.

## THE WORK OF THE DEPOT.

When the work to be gone through is taken into consideration, it will readily be conceded that the term of two months is all too short for a proper understanding of the duties, even the rudimentary duties, of a police constable.

The most appropriate commencement of a constable's training is a proper conception of the regulations under which he will have to work when sworn in, so here the instructor makes a beginning. These regulations were made under "The Police Force Act, 1886," after the abolition of the old Armed Constabulary, and, although they have been amended since from time to time, in one or two minor respects there is no doubt that the time has arrived when a wholesale amendment is necessary, in order to bring them thoroughly in touch with the most modern methods of carrying out police duties.



IN THE LECTURE ROOM.

Sergeant Dart instructing probationers.

early seventies for Great Britain, and which the Imperial Parliament has consistently declined to pass into law.

On this there follows, naturally, the jurisdiction of Magistrates and Justices to deal summarily with certain of these indictable offences.

To the Licensing Acts is due a considerable amount of attention at the hands of any police recruit, for assuredly there is no part of his duty that requires

A knowledge of "First Aid to the Injured" being deemed necessary in a constable, all probationers are required to pass the St. John Ambulance Association's examination in this subject. During the year ended 31st March, 69 recruits in the depot presented themselves for this examination, 68 passing and only one failing. The lectures on the subject are delivered by Dr. Henry, the Police Surgeon, and the students are also as-



TAKING A CANDIDATE'S HEIGHT.



SQUAD DRILL: RIGHT TURN BY NUMBERS.

assisted in the work by the instructor, who holds the Society's medallion.

Out of school hours, too, the men's conduct is a matter for strict scrutiny, and every care is taken to prevent a man of drunken or loose habits becoming a member of the force; indeed, the inquiries made about the personal character of every candidate, before he is even

admitted to the training depot, is now so searching that it is practically impossible that any but men of most excellent character can enter the force.

admitted to the training depot, is now so searching that it is practically impossible that any but men of most excellent character can enter the force.



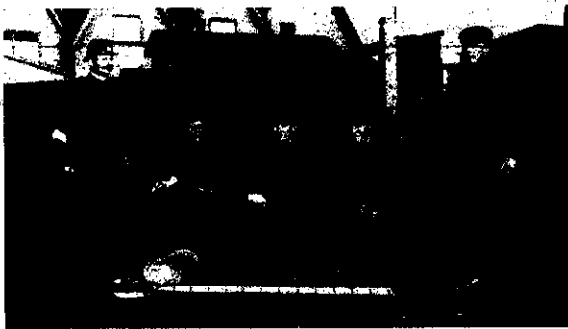
SQUAD DRILL. "ATTENTION!"

admitted to the training depot, is now so searching that it is practically impossible that any but men of most excellent character can enter the force.

**THE INSTRUCTORS—PAST AND PRESENT.**

The Department has been fortunate in its "instructors." When the depot was opened in 1898 to Sergeant (now Sub-Inspector) O'Donovan was entrusted the

tor, and his place at the depot was filled by the appointment of Sergeant Gordon, of Auckland, who had nearly quarter of a century's experience of police, and an excellent record to back him up. For over three years this officer put his whole heart and soul into the work, and in the early part of 1906 he followed in the footsteps of his predecessor by getting his commission as Sub-Inspector. In his new capacity he was transferred to Auck-



AMBULANCE WORK: STRETCHER DRILL.

Patient Sergeant Rutledge, who weighs only 18st 9lbs.

responsible duty of taking the first charge, and devising a scheme of training that would give the men as practical a knowledge of police law and police duties as was possible under the circum-

stances. Mr. O'Donovan had some years previously (while a member of the force) passed the solicitor's examination, and it was no doubt this, to a very great extent, that weighed with Mr. Tunbridge (the Commissioner) when making the appointment.

land, where he is still carrying out his duties with conspicuous success. To fill Sub-Inspector Gordon's place, Mr. Dinnie (the present Commissioner) chose a comparatively young constable of



DUMBBELL EXERCISE FOR THE LEG MUSCLES.

only six years' experience (Constable Dart, of Auckland). To many persons, especially those in whom the constable was unknown, this appeared very much in the nature of an experiment, but Mr. Dinnie evidently knew his man, and so satisfactorily did the appointment turn out that the constable received his Ser-

is ever ready to lend a helping hand to any member of the force who is seeking knowledge. The constable was also much assisted by Inspector Cullen, who took a deep interest in his success, and immediately afterwards gave him a place in his office, with a view to further widening his experience.



DUMBBELL EXERCISE FOR THE ARM MUSCLES.

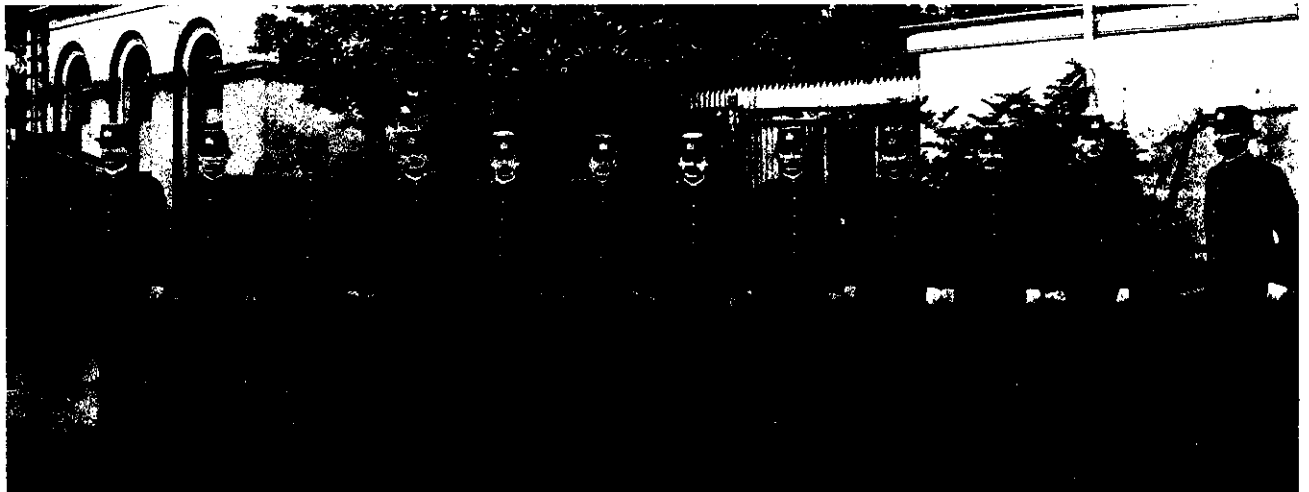
geanty three months later, with only six years and three months' service. In defence of the Commissioner's choice, it must be borne in mind that Constable Dart had specially qualified himself for the position. Starting street duty at Auckland in February, 1900, after a thorough course of training at the hands of Sergeant O'Donovan, he was quickly promoted to be mounted constable in the same city. While engaged in this duty he studied for the law examination, and in November, 1903, without any failure, and gaining high marks, he passed the final, and took rank as a qualified solicitor. During his course of study he had the assistance and advice of Mr. J. C. Martin, the well-known barrister, who

Sergeant Dart is still carrying out the duties of instructor, and is looking forward to the acquisition of the more suitable quarters at Rintoul-street, which enable him to do greater justice to his pupils.

In addition to being a capable teacher of police law, it may be added that the Sergeant is an efficient drill instructor and an enthusiastic physical culturist.

The Commissioner himself and Inspector Ellison, of Wellington, both take a deep interest in the depot, and periodically visit it.

Continued on page 54.



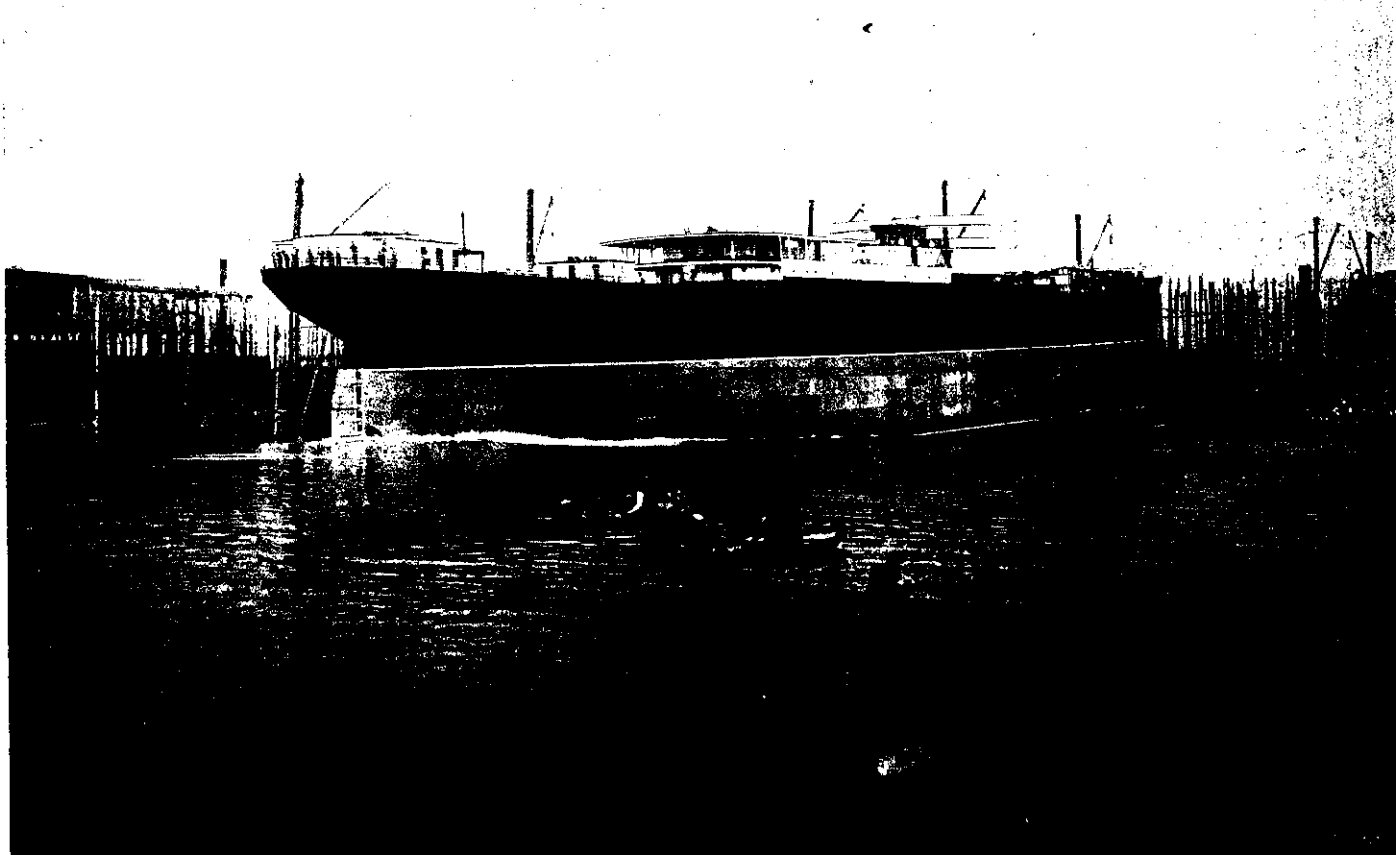
Schaefer, photo.

THE FINISHED ARTICLE.



**THE MAKING OF A NEW ZEALAND POLICE OFFICER.**

THE NEW POLICE DEPOT, WELLINGTON, WHERE THE PROBATIONERS WILL SHORTLY BE TRAINED.



**LAUNCH OF THE NEW ZEALAND SHIPPING COMPANY'S NEW SHIP OTAKI, AT DENNY BROS. YARDS, DUMBARTON.**

The first ship to be fitted with reciprocating engines and turbines.





COMPANY OF MAORI POI AND HAKA DANCERS WHO ARE TO VISIT AUSTRALIA.

A rehearsal in the pahi at Whakarewarewa.



PROCESSION OF COMIC FOOTBALLERS PASSING THE FINE-NEW PREMISES OF THE BANK OF NEW ZEALAND, ROTORUA.



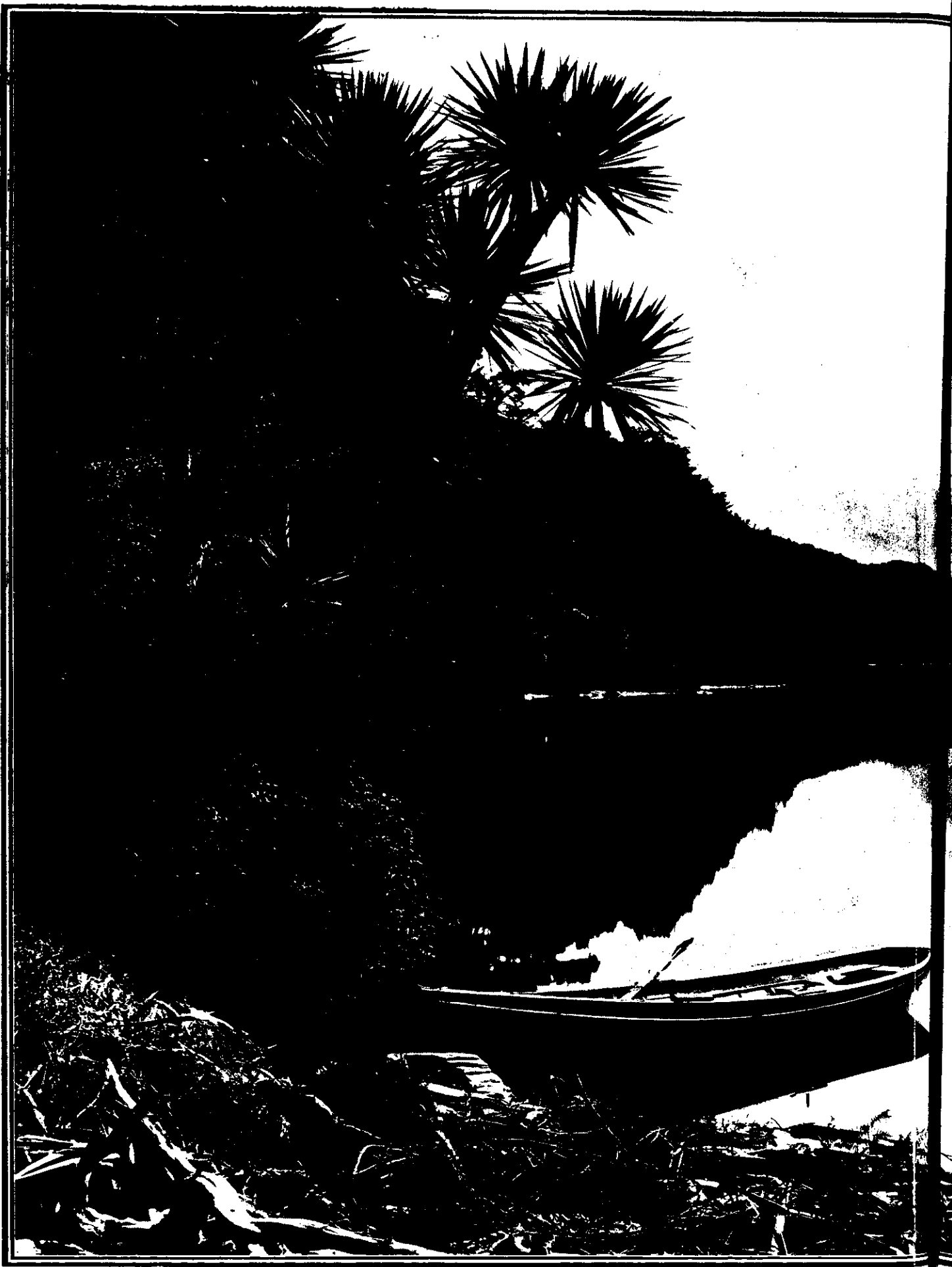
Parkerson, photo., Rotorua.

COMIC FOOTBALL MATCH IN ROTORUA: PLAYERS ASSEMBLING IN FRONT OF THE SANATORIUM GROUNDS.



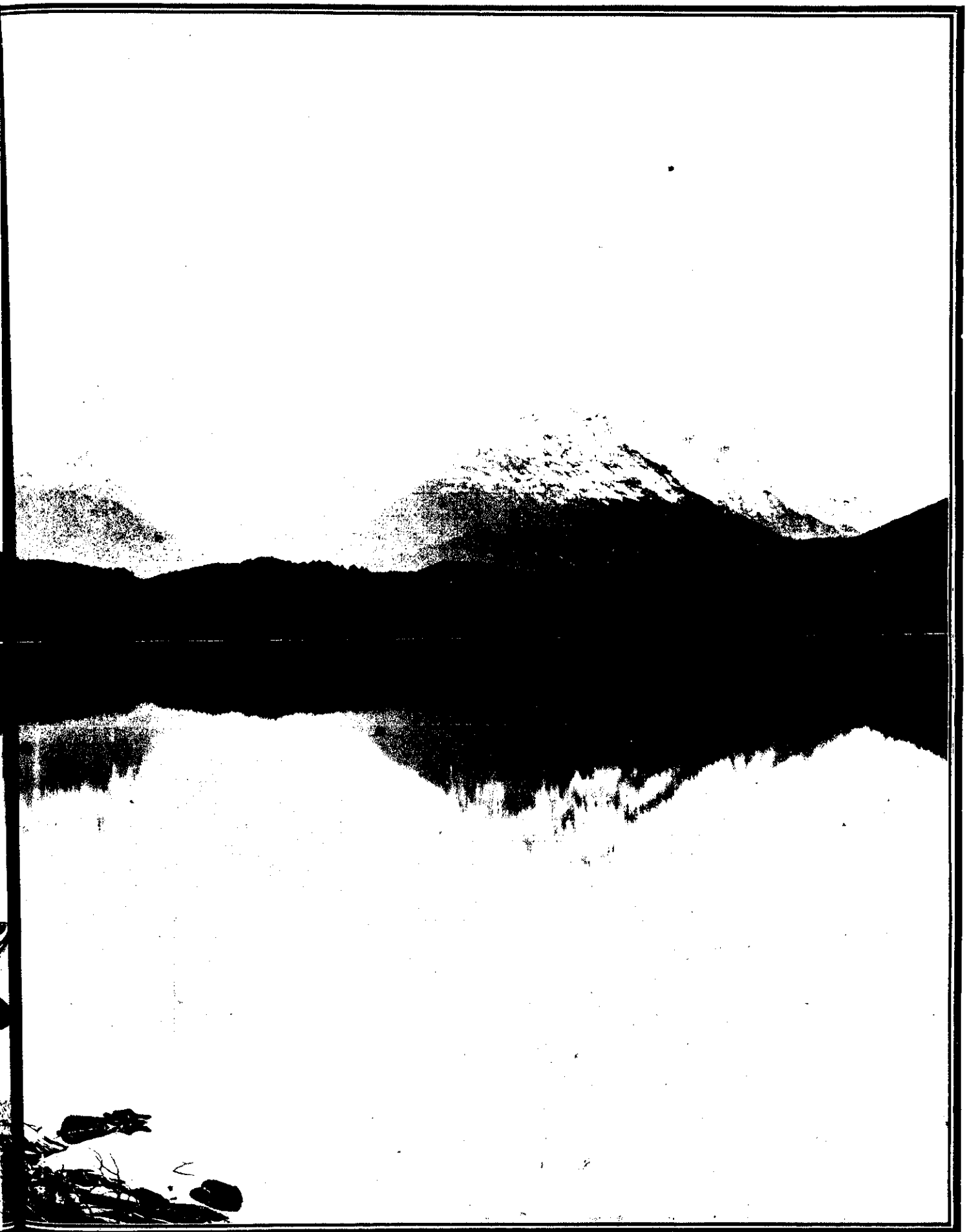
SOME POPULAR MEMBERS OF THE SIR RUPERT CLARKE, JOHN WREN, MEYNELL AND GUNN DRAMATIC COMPANY, NOW TOURING NEW ZEALAND.

MISS BEATRICE HOLLOWAY, MR J. R. CAREY, LITTLE QUEENIE WILLIAMS, MR C. R. STANFORD, MR ERNEST LEICESTER.



Lovely South Island Scenery





ery: **Diamond Lake, Otago.**



THE PROMENADE OF SCHEVENINGEN.



THE RAPENBURG LEIDEN, PERHAPS THE LOVELIEST CANAL IN HOLLAND.

## Being Stray Notes of Five Years of Travel

BY WINIFRED H. LEYS, AUCKLAND.

### HOLLAND: THE HAGUE AS A CENTRE FOR DAY EXCURSIONS.

**I**N all the wide, wide world there is, perhaps, no country in which the visitor may by day excursions from one centre so easily visit all the other important towns, as in the circumscribed country of Holland. For a week so spent in the land of the Dutchman, the Hague—or, as the Dutch call it, Gravenhage—is as admirable a

south-east to Rotterdam, 10 miles north-east to Leiden, and 30 miles north-west to Amsterdam.

However, convenience alone does not make the capital city charming. The home of the conventions of 1710 and 1717, and of the more recent Peace Conference of 1907, the Hague has an air of genuine good-fellowship; clean wide streets open into squares beautifully shaded by lime and poplar trees, and



THE VIJVER LAKE, WITH THE BINNENHOF TO THE LEFT.

the tall, stately houses, that are the homes of the retired military and naval officers, who have come home to the Hague to spend their declining days in the most beautiful city of their hom-

was due to the Counts of Holland, who about the year 1250 chose this once shady park as the site for a hunting lodge, and the village that consequently grew up around the castle has kept the proud air of luxury even to this very day. In the matter of individual sights the Hague does not keep us as busy as many another capital, but the general beauty of her streets and squares and parks keeps our interest alive, and, above all else, she is never tiresome. If we wandered in her streets in a somewhat idle manner, it was a luxury to do so, and to breathe the freshness that sweeps in from the German Ocean, only two and a-half miles away. When we visited the Hague in 1907 the Peace Conference was sitting, and the quiet city had an air of extra importance. Carriages stood in front of the Hotel des Indes and other hotels, and sped to and fro through the streets to the Ridderzaal, where the conference was being held. Even Prince Henry, husband of the much-loved Queen Wilhelmina, was now and then to be seen driving to or away from the reception of some notable ambassador.

The principal square in the Hague is called the Plein. This and the Vijver Lake were illuminated with fairy lamps one evening during our stay, in honour of the birthday of the mother of Queen



WHERE THE PEACE CONFERENCE WAS HELD.

centre as could be obtained, since all the towns that one desires to visit lie within an hour or a two hours' train journey, it being but five miles to Delft, 15 miles



CANAL AND NIEUMARKT, WITH PRISON BEYOND.

bordered by the palaces of royalty and the nobility, or the offices of the Ministers of the High Council. In the streets

land, breathe down upon the pedestrian an air of prosperous aristocracy and of happy home life. The origin of the city



DOGS DRAWING A LOAD OF PEAT.



THE SHADIEST CANAL OF DELFT

Wilhelmina. Under the shady trees of the Plein is a statue of the Dutchenman's greatest hero, Stadtholder William I, who lived towards the end of the sixteenth century, and was known as William the Silent, on account of his reputation for never speaking a careless or misguided

miration for the father of their nation. On the other side of the Plein is the Maurits-huis, where is treasured a good collection of pictures by Dutch and Flemish artists. Having stood in one of the rooms, and from looking out of the window at the Vijver lake that laps the

This calls to mind an incident illustrating how necessary it is when visiting a city to make a point of seeing, as far as possible, all its most notable possessions. For, if you fail in this, someone is certain afterwards to declare that the one thing you missed was

Jones confessed that she had not seen it, because it was away for cleaning, or some such reason, her friend exclaimed that it was the only picture in the Hague worth looking at. What is more, she harped on that bill to such an extent that poor Mrs Jones felt as



ON THE BEACH, SCHEVENINGEN.

word. During his lifetime this brave and generous prince beggared himself to help the Dutch against the power of Spain. No wonder they reverence his name; no wonder that in their anger at his cruel fate they tortured to death the dastardly coward who had murdered their prince in the hope of winning the reward offered by Philip of Spain for the death of his noble rival. Even in this twentieth century there are Dutchmen who raise their hats as they pass this statue, and women who place a flower on the pedestal in token of an undying ad-

outer walls of the gallery, turned back to the representations of Dutch scenes, I felt that here these somewhat sombre pictures are at home, as they never seem to be squeezed into a gallery of sunny Italy. The very people in the rooms have faces akin to those painted by Frans Hals, and Israels, and Rembrandt. Paul Potter's famous Young Bull, which, being a life-sized representation of this truly Dutch animal, might indeed be sheltering under a tree on anyone of the tow-paths we had passed on our way up from the Hoek.

of supreme interest and importance. When sitting in the lounge of our hotel one evening, I overheard the following conversation between two American ladies:—"We went to the Maurits-huis this afternoon," said one of the ladies.

"Did you see Paul Potter's Bull?" inquired the other.

"I guess I just did," the first speaker replied. "Why, when Mrs Jones returned from the Hague last year I heard a lady say to her, 'Did you see Paul Potter's Bull?' And when Mrs

if her whole visit to the Hague had been a failure. So, I guess, I just made up my mind that I would not return to America until I had seen that identical picture."

The attitude of Mrs Jones' friend seems very narrow-minded and absurd, but it is one that has to be reckoned with among the minor irritations of travel, for one meets with it continually.

Continued on page 53.



A TYPICAL COUNTRY SCENE IN HOLLAND.

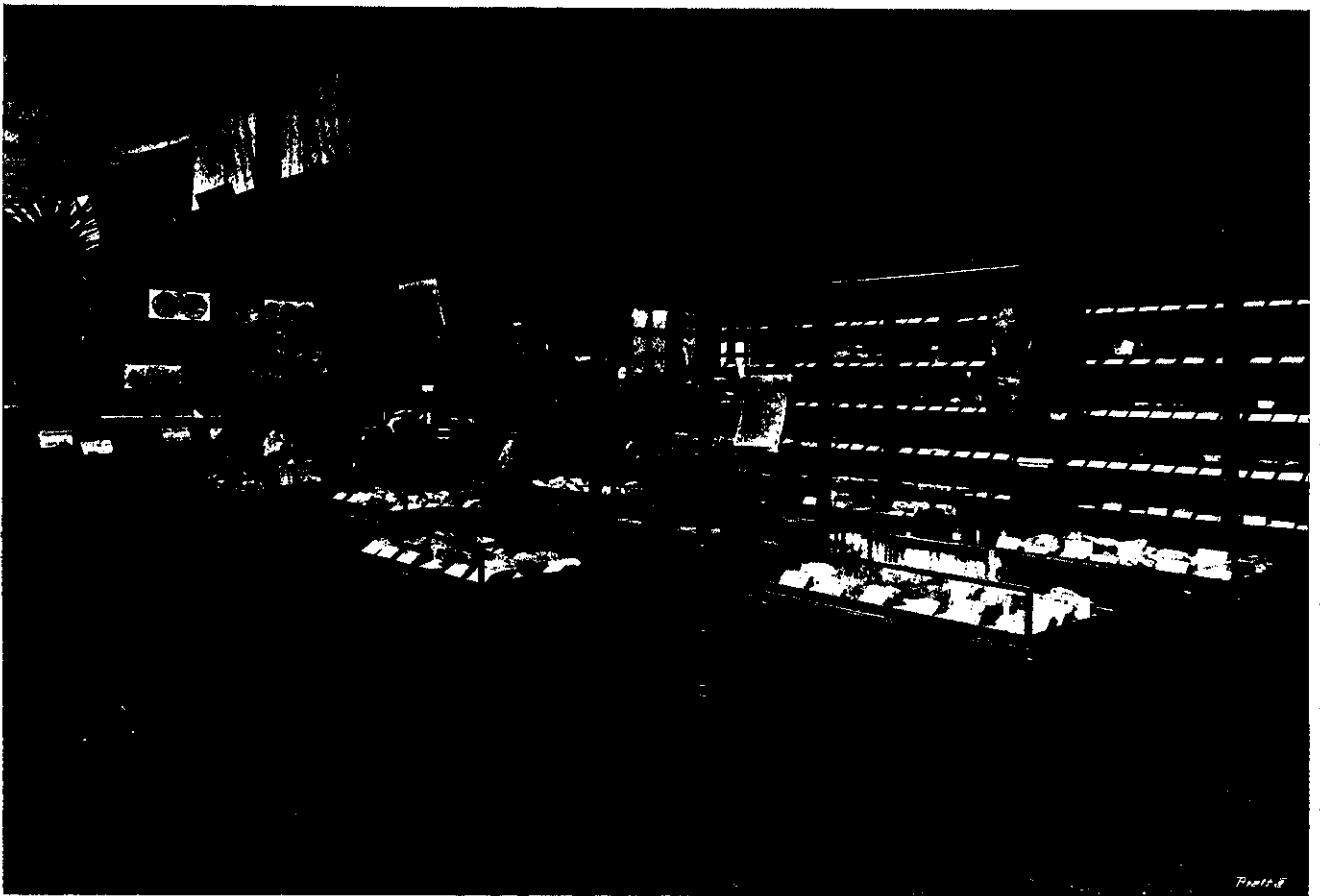


GENERAL EXTERIOR VIEW OF THE PAVILION.

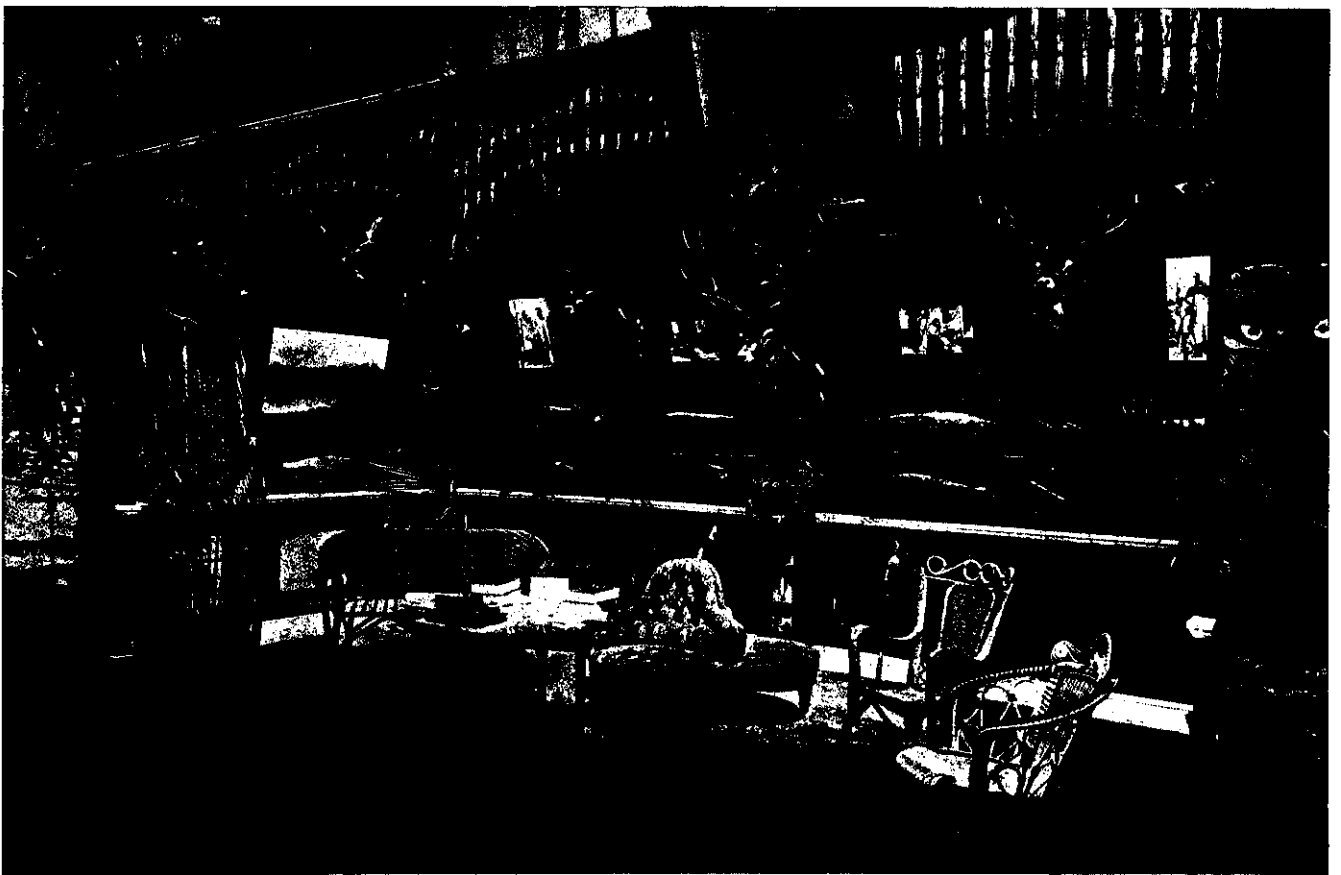


TOURIST AND SPORTING SECTION.

NEW ZEALAND'S PAVILION AT THE FRANCO-BRITISH EXHIBITION, LONDON.



THE MINERALS SECTION, WHICH AROUSES MUCH INTEREST.

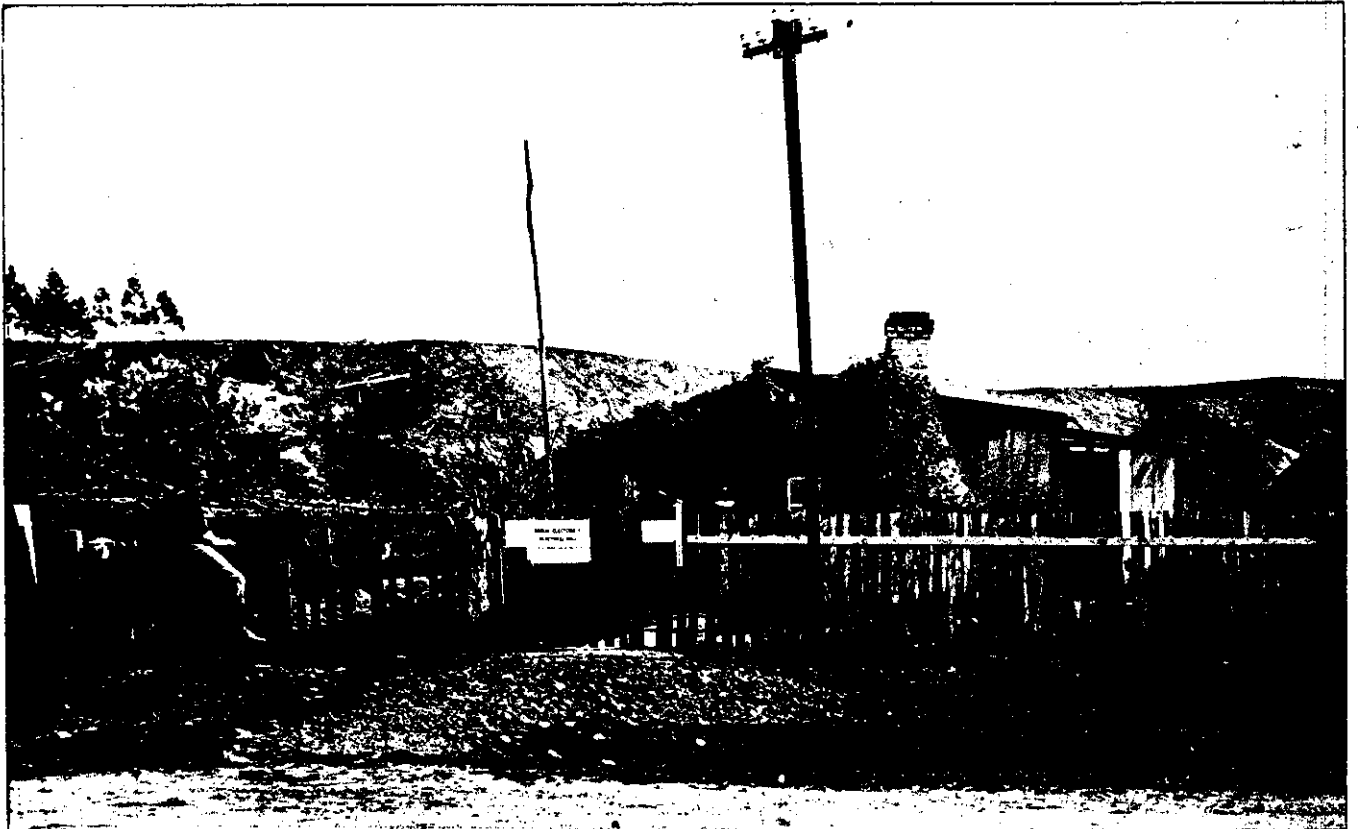


ANOTHER VIEW OF THE TOURIST AND SPORTING SECTION, SHOWING THE ENQUIRY BUREAU.  
NEW ZEALAND'S PAVILION AT THE FRANCO-BRITISH EXHIBITION, LONDON.

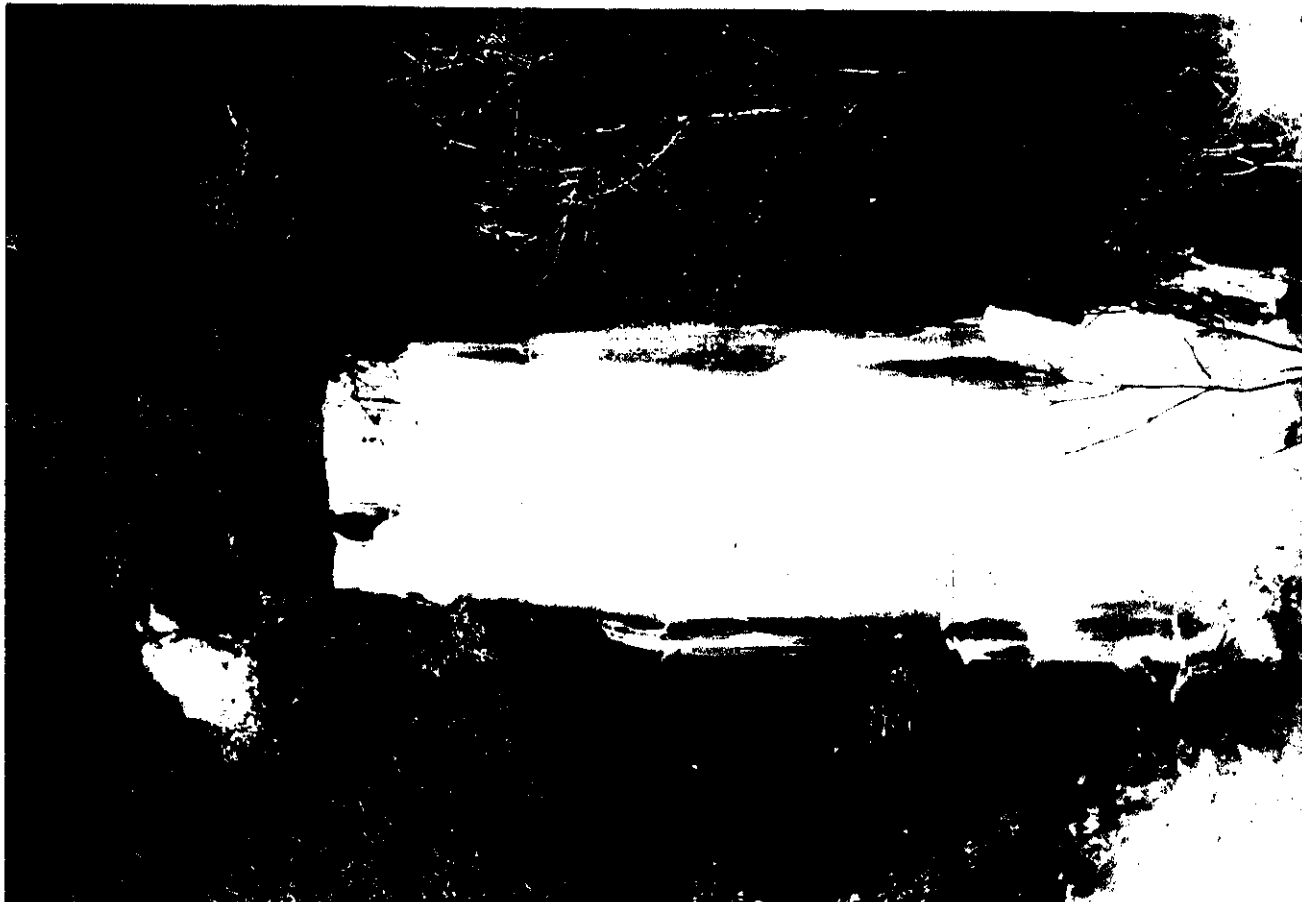


Muir and Mackinlay, photo.

FLASHLIGHT PICTURE OF CHILDREN AT THE RECENT JUVENILE FANCY DRESS BALL AT WORSER BAY, WELLINGTON.



A PICTURESQUE POST OFFICE ON THE NORTH ISLAND'S WEST COAST, AT CUNNINGHAM'S.



VIEW OF THE WAITUNGURU FALL, AT RATANUI, KING COUNTRY.



V. L. JACKSON, PHOTO. A LOVELY SCENE ON THE MAROKOPA RIVER, KNOWN AS THE LOG FALLS.

LOVELY BUT LITTLE KNOWN SCENERY IN THE KAWHIA DISTRICT, AUCKLAND.

AT THE PARNELL SCHOOL, AUCKLAND.



REV. MR. SIMPSON ADDRESSING THE CHILDREN.



THE MAYOR (MR. BASLEY) PRESENTING THE MEDALS.



AT THE MOUNT ALBERT SCHOOL, AUCKLAND.

MR. VINCENT RICE PRESENTING MEDALS AT MOUNT ALBERT SCHOOL.



CHILDREN AND CADETS PARADED AT MOUNT ALBERT SCHOOL.

PRESENTING DOMINION DAY MEDALS.



# Official Life in a Penal Settlement

A VISIT TO LITTLE ROSS ISLAND—ROWED BY MURDERERS—THE LUXURIES OF THE ISLAND—CONVICTS AT WORK—LIVING ON A VOLCANO—LEAVING FOR HOME.

By HENRY FRANCIS

The article here given is of the greatest interest at the present moment in connection with the deportation to Ross Island of the large number of prisoners convicted of sedition in India, where the Government are suppressing with a firm hand the mischievous efforts to stir up a rebellion. Ross Island is the most important and largest penal settlement under British control, and is likely to be in the public eye considerably during the next few months.—Ed. "Graphic."

“WHAT do you do with yourselves?” I asked as the vessel steamed slowly into the harbour of Port Blair.

“It is a dull place,” replied my companion. “We don’t do much except get rowed about the harbour by murderers.”

This opened up vistas of exciting possibilities to my mind, and I turned with interest and surveyed the speaker. He belonged to the Andaman Commission which administers the Convict Settlement, and he was now on his way back from leave. He looked bored; hopelessly and utterly bored. So perhaps even being rowed about a harbour by murderers may lose its charm after a while.

We stood on deck together. Little Ross Island was on the port side, rising steeply from the water and crowned with the infantry barracks which resemble a frowning mediaeval castle. To starboard lay the main island with coconut palms fringing the sea-shore and the densely wooded hills rising beyond.

I was far from sharing my companion’s boredom. Here was the land of the Anthropophagi, “the men whose heads do grow beneath their shoulders.” Here lived fourteen thousand convicts, Malays, and Chinamen, and all the various races of India and Burma. Fourteen thousand criminals kept in order by a handful of Englishmen and overawed by a garrison of only some four hundred soldiers.

How could any one be bored who is privileged to live and work amid surroundings such as these? A land where even the trees and shrubs have flowers; where the scenery would make a background for a fairy tale; where everything is strange and unexpected; and where men go about their daily task in boats rowed by murderers. Compare it with the humdrum life in a London office and who would hesitate to embrace this? Well, apparently my companion would, for he offered to exchange with me. For the sake of distinction I will call him Hoggenheimer, for I discovered later that, like the hero of musical comedy, he was bored in the morning, bored in the afternoon, and bored in the evening.

## ROWED BY MURDERERS.

We anchored in the harbour and a boat came off to meet us bringing police. Lest any daring convict should conceal himself and effect his escape as a stowaway, the first to come on board on arrival and the last to leave a ship before departure are the police. A little later we were rowed ashore by convicts. Each wore an iron ring round his neck with a wooden tab attached bearing his distinguishing number, for a convict loses his name with his liberty.

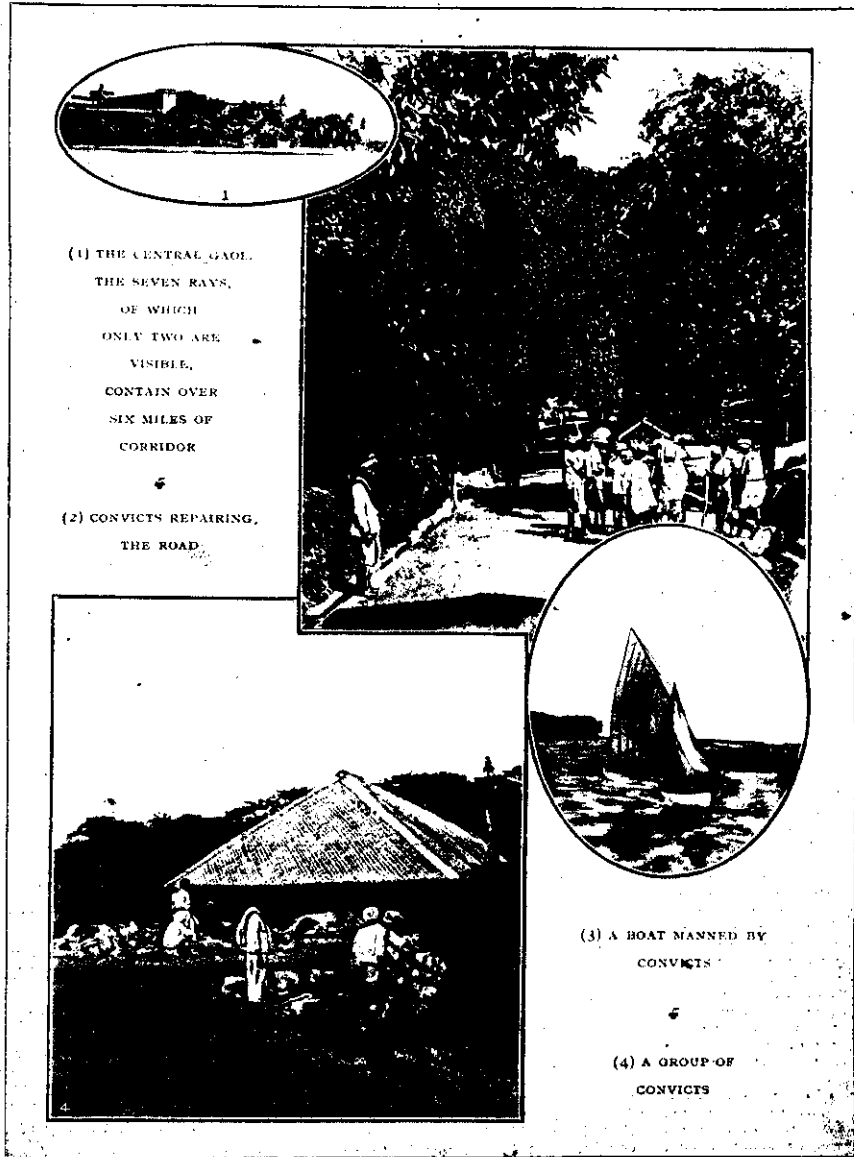
“Are these murderers?” I asked, and was told that they were.

Here was I, immediately on my arrival, engaged in the exciting adventure of being rowed by murderers. I gazed at them with a strange feeling of awe and I looked for the mark of Cain on their foreheads, but they have none. Except for their shaved heads there was nothing to suggest their awful crime. They had no air of ferocity; on the contrary they were well fed and fairly cheerful specimens of Oriental humanity. You could not walk for five minutes in the streets of Bombay

## THE LUXURIES OF LITTLE ROSS ISLAND.

The members of the Andaman Commission have learned to lighten the tedium of their exile in this lonely spot by surrounding themselves with the comforts and luxuries of life. This club, where all the bachelors dine, is one of the most comfortable and best managed in the East. It is a fine teak-wood building designed after the pattern of English houses in Burma. There is a good library, and in the reading-room are all the papers and periodicals which any one

could want to read. In the dining-room is a large and very handsome screen of Burmese wood-carving. It is the work of a convict and is said to have occupied him during the whole of a life sentence. The dining-table is a magnificent piece of red padouk, a wood for which the islands are noted, and the menu is worthy of the table. Excellent fish of many kinds are caught in the harbour, and prawns in the fresh-water streams. Oysters of gigantic size are plentiful, and when a turtle is caught there is soup worthy of a lord mayor’s banquet. Mutton has to be imported as sheep cannot live in this



(1) THE CENTRAL GAOL.

THE SEVEN RAYS, OF WHICH ONLY TWO ARE VISIBLE, CONTAIN OVER SIX MILES OF CORRIDOR

(2) CONVICTS REPAIRING THE ROAD.

(3) A BOAT MANNED BY CONVICTS

(4) A GROUP OF CONVICTS

or Calcutta without meeting men with more repulsive features.

My companion noticed my absorbed attention and mistook its cause. “You seem concerned,” he observed.

“Well, you see,” I explained apologetically, “hitherto my experience of murderers has been so very limited. A few soldiers I know, and a judge; but I am not sure that a judge may properly be described as a murderer. He takes human life though not with his own hand.”

“A judge a murderer,” Hoggenheimer so I explained that it was meant for a joke.

This mollified him but he was not at all sure whether it was seemingly to joke about a judge, so I remained silent, keeping a watchful eye on our boat’s crew—just in case of accidents.

We landed at the pier where some convicts were engaged in unloading sacks of rice and flour from barges, passed the tennis courts and the swimming-baths, and climbed a steep road under a dense arch of luxuriant trees. Here we passed more convicts repairing the road, and finally reached the club, where we had breakfast.

# Wet Feet!!

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damp climate, but vegetables and fruits grow abundantly. Plantains and pineapples, mangoes and mangoes, furnish a varied dessert. Or if strange dishes are desired sea-slugs can be got and edible birds' nests dear to the heart of the heathen Chinese.

**CONVICTS AT WORK.**

After breakfast I sat in the cool verandah and smoked the calumet of peace with the civil and military officers of the settlement. Each officer had a certain number of convicts attached to him. Their principal business is to row him from place to place where his duties take him, for nearly all the convict stations are situated round the harbour or up one of the small creeks. Besides this they carry water, hew wood, work in the garden and make themselves generally useful. The work is light compared to that of other convicts and only men are chosen whose conduct has been exemplary for some years. My friend Toggelheimer very kindly put one of his men at my disposal to carry messages. I looked at the man with some misgiving.

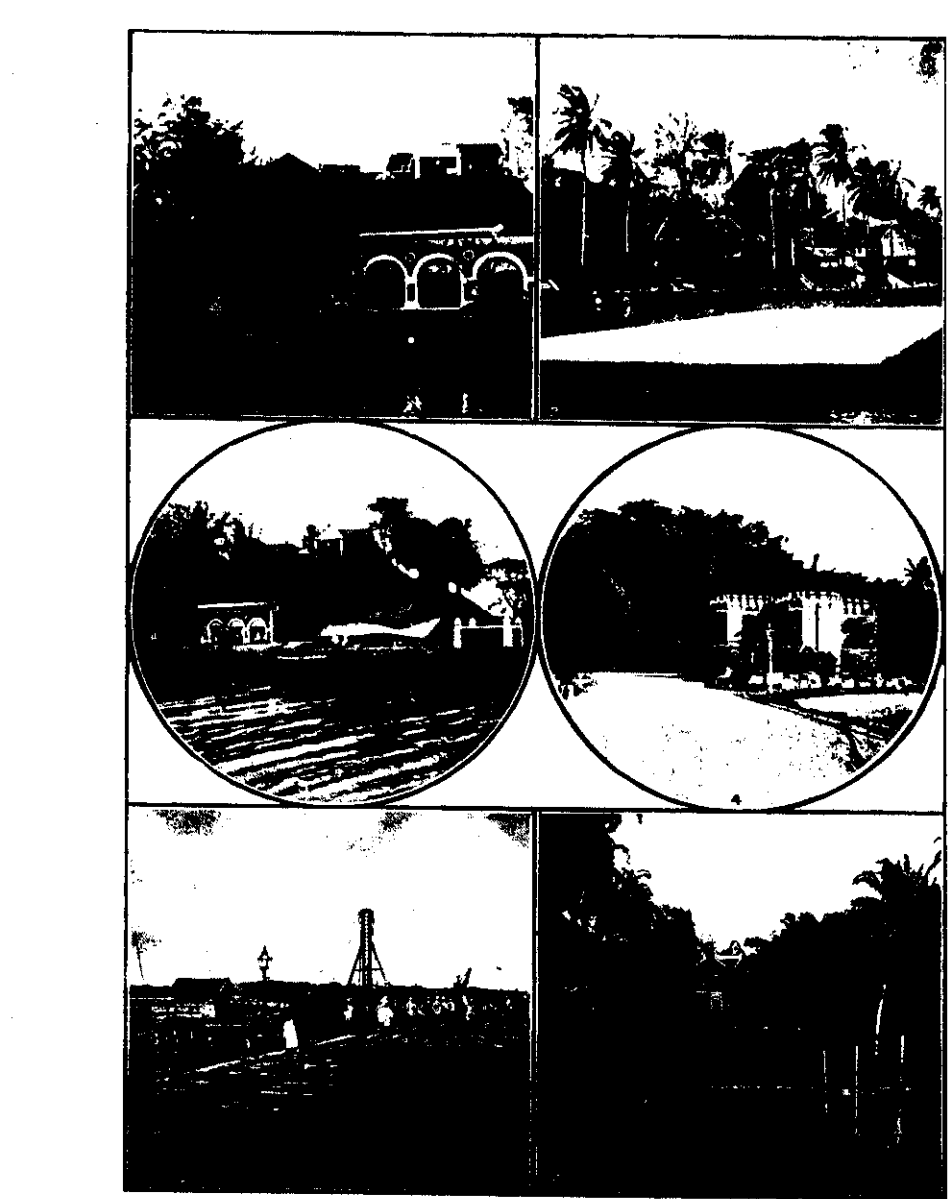
"Is he a murderer?" I inquired.  
 "Of course," was the reply.  
 "Couldn't I have some one else instead?" I asked a little diffidently. "It is very good of you, but I would much rather have just a common thief or even a burglar."  
 "We don't put thieves on this duty. They are much too dangerous." Here was a novel view of human nature, but like everything else in this wonderful place it was the result of half a century of experience. It is the cunning of the thief that makes him dangerous, and the thieves who are sent to Port Blair are the worst of their kind, for ordinary theft is not often punished with transportation: except by the courts in Burma where sentences rule higher than in any other part of British India.

**THE CENTRAL GAOL.**

After lunch I was taken across the harbour to Aberdeen where convicts are immured on first arrival. The Central Gaol, three stories high, stands on an eminence and its seven arms stretch out from the central observation tower like the tentacles of some gigantic octopus reaching hungrily for its human prey. Here, opening on to stone flagged corridors, are iron barred solitary cells. The total length of these passages exceed six miles and every few paces brings you to another cell, each precisely like the last, bare but for a wooden shelf to sleep on, and each contains one man. Some are lying down, some walking to and fro, and some sit gazing at the narrow strip of sky which shows above the prison wall.

This place is the most depressing in the whole island. The silence, the interminable corridors, and the solitary figure in each cell; each at the beginning of his term of penal servitude with years and years of captivity before him, for none are here for less than seven years, many for life. The young men will come out old, and the old men will never taste freedom again. It was with relief that I stepped into the open and heard the massive doors close behind me.

In walking back to the boat we passed the Aberdeen guardhouse, beside which grows an enormous tree. Fifty years ago a number of convicts who were engaged on outside work, overpowered their warders and escaped into the forest. For some days they were at large, but were unable to have the



1. The Guard House, Viper Island; 2. Convicts rolling the tennis court; 3. Viper Island; 4. Aberdeen guard house; 5. Convicts working on the pier, Ross Island; 6. The club.

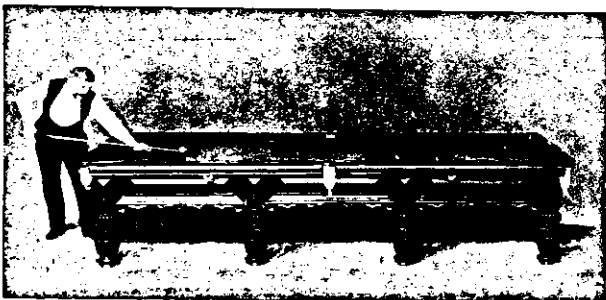
island, where they were harassed by the Adamanese. They were also unable to obtain food after the first supplies were exhausted, and at last were reduced to such straits that they offered to give themselves up. The chief commissioner declined to treat with them, swearing that he would hang every man he caught. At length, unable to endure their sufferings, they surrendered themselves unconditionally, whereupon eighty of them were hanged in one day from this tree.

**THE WOMEN'S GAOL.**

We were next rowed over to the women's goal, and on the way we passed several other boats, some of which were flying a flag which bore the device of a rising sun. This is the flag of the old

East India Company, and is flown by all boats carrying an officer.

The women's gaol is surrounded by a high wall. On passing through the gate we found ourselves in a beautiful garden which runs down to the sea. Green turf is under foot and large shady trees spread their branches overhead; in the



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centre is a piece of ornamental water, while flowering shrubs, hibiscus and bougainvilleas lend an air of brightness to the place. Never was there anything so unlike a gaol. The living houses and work sheds are dotted about, and passing through the latter we saw the female convicts sowing and weeding under the eyes of their female warders. There was an air of peace about the long shed where the women sat plying their needles or working easily, almost lazily at their looms. Except that their clothes were coarse, there was nothing to show that they were convicts, for their heads are not shaved.

"What have they been convicted of?" I asked.

"Most of them for killing their husbands," was the reply.

As a married man, I considered this a most reprehensible practice which ought to be discouraged.

We passed through the shed and out through the other end when, turning a corner, we came upon a young Sikh woman standing at a doorway. I judged her to be about 17 or 18 years of age, and she was of a most remarkable beauty. As we approached she gazed at us under heavy eyelids, and then turned lazily and entered the building. "What is she here for?" I asked, for it never occurred to me that she could be a convict.

"Murder," was the reply. "She was married to a man many years older than herself, and she had a lover. They murdered her husband, and now she is here and her lover over there in Viper Island."

AN "AT HOME."

It was quite late in the afternoon when we returned to Ross Island, where we found the whole official population with their wives and children collected at the little kiosque, where one of the ladies was "at home." Some had been yachting, some fishing in the harbour, others playing tennis or "squash" or bathing in the swimming baths. Filled as my ears had been all day with the word murder, it came as a shock to see this easy social life amid surroundings of such crime. For all I heard in general conversation, then or later on at dinner,

there might have been no such thing as crime in the world.

But underlying all this pleasant social life, the not very arduous duties, the sports and games and varied amusements, there is the ever-present possibility of a dangerous outbreak among the convicts. This is a possibility that is never mentioned, but never lost sight of, and it is only by coming upon little customs which at first sight appear strange that you realize how constantly it is kept in view. The care with which sails and oars are removed from boats and locked up for the night is, of course, to prevent escapes, for convicts have been known in their despair to face the ocean in an open boat. Then, perhaps, the commanding officer of the troops may mention that some of his men are going over to Aberdeen to practise shooting on the rifle range. He will suddenly start up with the remark that he has forgotten to get permission from the chief commissioner. You are surprised that permission is necessary for such a trivial matter, until you learn that the chief commissioner may have secret warning of a threatened outbreak, and may require the aid at any moment of every soldier in the garrison.

LIVING ON A VOLCANO.

Again, you notice near the landing-stage on Ross Island, where no convicts live, a number of buildings which you are informed contain the food supplies of the whole settlement, and early each morning numerous barges, heavily laden with foodstuffs, leave for the various posts on the main island. This appears to be an absurd waste of labour. Why is not the food, on first arrival from India, taken direct to the different places where it is required? This, again, is a precautionary measure. Should a widespread outbreak occur and the convicts gain the upper hand for a time on the mainland, they will be starved into submission within 48 hours. These and many other little things you notice, and gradually the knowledge sinks into your mind that the whole English population is living on a volcano.

And they know it; every man and woman in the settlement. Yet in truly British style they live and talk as though no such thing as danger ever entered their thoughts.

I spoke to one man about it. "You take it very easily," I said.

"It is the only way," he replied. "If you let yourself think about it, especially if you are a married man and your wife is out here, it is liable to get on your nerves: and if that happens you are done for."

The departure of the weekly steamer obliged me to curtail my visit and prevented my seeing many things of interest. So at an early hour next morning I stood on deck taking a last look at this beautiful but sad corner of the world. A small boat passed, and it seemed to me that the convict boatmen looked with longing eyes at the vessel which was just about to start. Each was doubtless counting up the years that still remained till he would stand upon her deck returning homeward. And I wondered if any I had seen were victims of erring justice. In countries like India and Burma, where the Indian police are notoriously corrupt, mis-carriages of justice cannot but occur; and when combined with this, the courts of the latter country give sentences which in England would be called ferocious in their severity, I could not help wondering how many of the fourteen thousand men should never have come here. There must be some: there may be many.

LEAVING FOR HOME.

At last the signal to depart was given, and as the ship moved slowly from her anchorage, a barge full of convicts passed us by, towed by a small steam launch. Near me on the main deck of the mail boat stood two released convicts returning to India. The others on the barge waved their turbans to those on the steamer, and the man waved back farewell. The woman stood a little while gazing at them with an intensely painful to witness; then, with a wild movement, she tore off her sari and waved it to them, bursting into an agony of tears. Twenty years had dealt hardly with her, for she was old and wizened up. But what friendships had she made in these long years of punishment while the convict settlement had gradually become her home? Was it for these she wept, the friends that must remain behind for years, perhaps for

ever? Or did she think of her home-coming: doubting if there would be any one to greet the lonely, old ex-convict woman?



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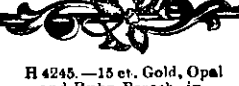
G 9310.—9 ct. Gold-mounted Pearl Set Greenstone Brooch, 16/6.



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H 2282.—9 ct. Gold-mounted Greenstone Brooch, 27/6.



G 5771.—15 ct. Gold, Amethyst and Pearl Set Brooch, in Morocco Case, £3/10/-.



G 2569.—15 ct. Gold Pearl Set Spray Brooch, in Morocco Case, £4.



H 1389.—9 ct. Gold Topaz Set Brooch in Morocco Case, £2/6.



H 2011.—9 ct. Gold-mounted Pearl Set Greenstone Brooch, 14/6.



H 4942.—9 ct. Gold Brooch, Set with Pearls, 13/6.



G 5210.—9 ct. Gold Pearl Set Safety Pin, 6/6.



H 4393.—9 ct. Gold Pearl Set Brooch, in Morocco Case, 21/-.

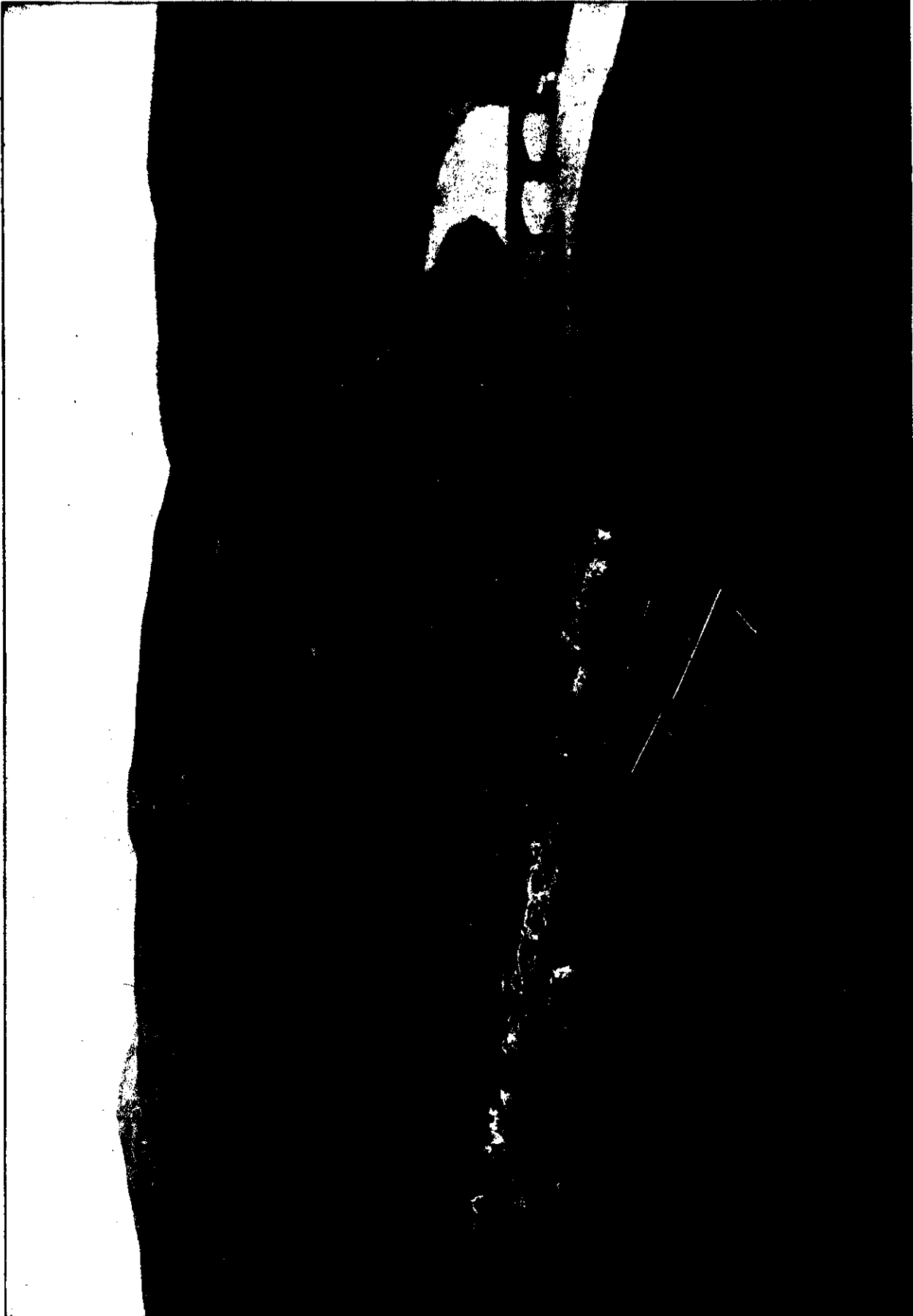


H 2530.—Greenstone and 9 ct. Gold Brooch, 10/6.



H 1172.—9 ct. Gold Amethyst and Pearl Set Brooch, in Morocco Case, 16/6.





SHEEP FARMING IN THE OLD COUNTRY.

**Perfecting Submarines.**

A very remarkable performance is reported by Our Correspondent who is watching the developments in the Firth of Forth in connection with the naval manoeuvres, says the London "Daily Telegraph." The Great Fleet was joined by a flotilla of seventeen submarines, after a non-stop run from Dover all up the East coast. During this unparalleled cruise these little craft were under war conditions, each with a crew of sixteen officers and men, and for forty hours, as they travelled up the eastern shores of Great Britain, a distance of 300 miles, they remained under water, except for their conning-towers. The performance was not only a supreme

test of the mechanical efficiency of this new type of man-of-war, of which there are about seventy built or building, but bears signal testimony to the endurance of the officers and men.

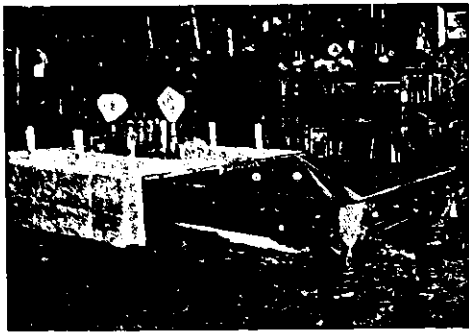
These submarines are the British development of the original Holland design, which was obtained from the United States eight years ago. The early boats of 120 tons displacement were useful practically only for coast defence, owing to their limited radius of action, and were very slow, but under the direction of Captain R. H. N. Bacon, D.S.O., who was for a long period inspecting captain of submarines, and his successors, a new and more useful type of vessel, has been evolved. The capabilities of these newer ships have been effectively illustrated by this long non-stop cruise; they are shown to be fit to go anywhere and do anything, and the officers familiar with their powers claim that they could even steam for a

very much longer distance than 400 miles. The flotilla of seventeen submarines belong to the "B" and "C" classes, with a displacement, submerged, of 313 tons, and are fitted with two torpedo tubes. A great degree of habitability has been obtained in these later craft, which cruise on the surface, with gasoline engines, and, as this trial indicates, can travel at an average speed of ten knots for a very long period, in an awash

condition, without developing mechanical defects or having to put into any port for fresh stores. When completely submerged—with no part observable on the surface—they are propelled by electrical energy, at a speed of about eight knots. The cruise from Dover to the Firth of Forth definitely asserts the usefulness of British submarines as offensive men-of-war of high value, and not merely as weapons for local defence.

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# Life in the Garden

## Practical Advice for Amateurs

### NEXT WEEK'S WORK.

By VERONICA.

#### SEEDS TO SOW THIS MONTH.

**Flowers.**—Candytuft, Carnation, Calliopsis, Dianthus, Lupins, Godetia, Mignonette, Sweet Peas, Poppies.

**Vegetables.**—Broad Beans, Peas, Carrot, Cabbage, Cauliflower, Cress, Mustard, and Radish, Lettuce, Onions, Parsnip, Spinach, Turnip (White Stone), Parsley, Tomato, Celery, and Vegetable Marrow; sow under glass.

**Roots.**—Potatoes, Rhubarb, Gladioli, Lilies.

**Trees.**—Roses, Lemons.

**Plant Out.**—Cabbage, Cauliflower, Lettuce, Onions, Nemiasias, Ten-week Stock, Asters, Antirrhinums, Carnations.

#### IMPORTANT TO SHOW SECRETARIES.

We invite Secretaries of all Horticultural Societies in the Dominion to forward the dates of their forthcoming events for publication. These will be inserted free of charge.

### GENERAL GARDEN WORK.

The garden must have attention this month. Many who may have neglected to do a little when opportunity offered will now regret putting off when they find the soil hard and baked. Those, however, who attended to turning over their land and leaving it in a rough state, will now be able to get ahead rapidly, as the soil will be in good workable condition. Any trees or shrubs still unplaced should be at once planted. Potatoes should be planted in quantity this month. Rhubarb roots may still be set, and every opportunity should be seized for planting out cabbage, cauliflower, lettuce and onions. While transplanting onions the root should be "puddled" in a mixture of old cow-dung and mould fairly wet. The tops should be trimmed and do not plant too deep; shallow planting gives better bulbs. When onions are deep planted they are apt to grow "neckie." Several sowings of peas should be made this month; these stakes are plentiful, some of the tall growing kinds, such as Telephone, Telegraph, Duke of Albany, etc., may be used, but where staking cannot be done then sow some of the many dwarf-growing kinds, such as Little Gem, King Edward, or Stanley.

In the flower garden, attention must be given to flowering bulbs now coming in flower; stir the soil lightly and keep free from weeds and slugs. Ten-week stocks should be planted out as soon as possible; in order to have a good display these must be got out early, they do best in good well-manured soil. Carnations should be got into their flowering quarters, and the Marguerite varieties which are so useful for cutting should also be planted out. Antirrhinums and Delphiniums require attention, and when strong enough should be planted out. A few hybrid gladioli may be put in now, and towards the end of the month the bulk of these roots should be in the ground. By making several plantings a succession of blooms will be secured. Lilies may still be planted, some of the finest kinds, such as Sulphureum, succeed best planted this month.

Spray peaches—where this work has been overlooked—with Bordeaux mixture for the prevention of leaf curl. The best time is just before the buds burst.

### GARDEN NOTES.

*Nemesia hybrida* (blue gum) is a charming little plant, grows 9 inches high, individual flowers are not so large as *strumosa suttonii*; the colour is a beautiful forget-me-not blue. It was sent out by Peter Barr this season, but we do not know if he is the raiser; we have seen the first flowers opening, and consider it a very promising thing.

The much vaunted Red Sunflower is a fraud in our opinion; the flowers have little, if any, resemblance to a sunflower. It is more like a rudbeckia, the blooms we have seen are not red, they are a washed out sort of pink. We have been much disappointed over this plant, and had no end of trouble in germinating the expensive seeds. Our hope is gone, and out go the plants.

Some very attractive Lupins have been bred by Kelway and Barr. They are chiefly of the polyphyllus and arborous section; one is a rose-coloured sort known as rose beauty, the other colours are yellow with blue, yellow with white, delicate mauve. Lupins are useful plants in the garden, as they not only give great abundance of bloom, but their roots improve the soil by gathering nitrogen from the atmosphere; poor soils are greatly benefited by their growth.

The Eckford Memorial Cup, value fifty guineas, was this year gained by Mr. Wellesley, of Woking, for 12 distinct bunches of sweet peas, the varieties being John Ingman, Mrs. Collier, Prince of Asturias, Helen Lewis, Lord Nelson, Mrs. H-redcastle Sykes, Audry Crier, Frank Dolby, King Edward, Helen Pierce, Nora Unwin, and St. George. This cup has to be gained three successive times before becoming the property of the winner.

The Rev. W. Beatty did good service in drawing attention to the coming market for spring flowers in Wellington, on the completion of the Main Trunk Line. Growers would do well to note this opening when setting their spring bulbs next season. The early flowering sorts should bloom in time for this market, and, provided the railway will carry such perishable goods at a reasonable rate by the express trains, we may hope for a considerable development in this line.

#### A PLEA FOR CANDOUR.

In a recent issue of "The Scottish Gardener" Mr. Blair gave several excellent illustrations of the necessity of the cultivation and practice of patience amongst gardeners in particular, but it goes without saying that this virtue would hurt nobody although there was a big increase of it all round. There is another virtue, however, which would not harm horticulturists though it received more attention, and that is candour. We are not inferring that horticulturists are the least "wee bit" more untruthful than any other class, because we don't believe that such is the case, but there is in some branches of the trade a tendency to exaggeration—an exuberance of language—what parliamentarians now describe as "terminological inexactitudes"—which, to put it mildly, sometimes leads to profanity. Take the seed catalogue of any firm of repute that offer special strains of some seeds of their own raising or selection, and it is found that nearly every one of these are described as "the best in cultivation." Possibly under certain conditions some may be "best," but they are not all "best," but the extravagant encomiums bestowed on them dazzle the mind of some horticulturist, amateur or professional, who wishes to have the best of everything, and the result is often disappointment and—bad language. Of course, seedsmen are not the only sinners in this respect; it is a feature in every business at the present day to boom every new introduc-

tion for all it is worth—usually more. But while the merits or demerits of many new things can be judged by sight, or quickly tested in other ways, it is not so with a packet of seeds, except it be for germinating properties.

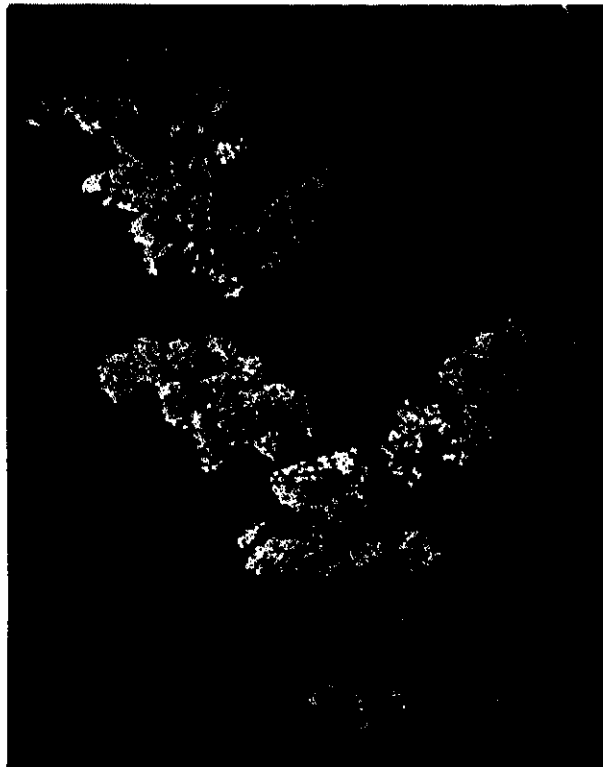
A break may occur in the supply of some favourite vegetable, or some big prize may be lost at some exhibition, all through want of candour on the part of the seed distributor, who gave to his speciality a character undeserved.

Further, amongst the many readers of this paper there are doubtless a few who, at one time or other, have had reason to regret the want of candour on the part of some firm of nurserymen who were finding them a place. In many cases the nurserymen know that the place is not what they depict it to be, but a good man may be required to fill it, and they know that only by painting a glowing picture will a good man take it; so some "terminological inexactitudes" are used, with the result that that firm is heartily

### OZOTHAMNUS ROSMARINI-FOLIUS.

This pretty Australian evergreen shrub is by no means well represented in gardens generally. It forms a neat bush of free growth, with long slender shoots clothed with narrow Rosemary-like leaves about one inch in length, bears corymbs or dense clusters of tiny white Aster or Daisy-like flowers at the apex of the branches and branchlets in such profusion as to justify the appellation of "Snow flower," by which it is sometimes known. This species succeeds in the open air without protection.

It is no means fastidious as regards soil, it prefers one consisting of rather stiff loam, to which peat and leaf-mould have been added, which should be made quite firm at planting time. Perfect drainage is essential. The best position is one



Flowering Spray of *Ozothamnus rosmarinifolius*.

Flowers white.

banned by some disappointed man a few days later. We grant that some of the exaggeration of description may be unintentional in some cases, but we are preaching candour, and candour compels us to say that it is done. Again—and to come nearer home, as we might term it in this case—there are many head gardeners who dispense with candour to some extent when they give a certificate to some young man who may be leaving them, and young men are met with now and then in possession of certificates of abilities which, to put it mildly, they are unable to act up to. Certainly, all head gardeners do not fix their standard of proficiency at the same level, still it sometimes happens that a young man may have some good quality of head or heart, though but an indifferent workman, and some employer gives him a splendid character on the strength of these extraneous qualifications. There is an old saying to the effect that, "If you can't say any good about a person, don't say any ill," but some gardeners sometimes feel disposed to—well, not bless some brother-craftsmen who has ignored the first clause of this. These are only a few instances of how the want of candour causes disappointment and ill-feeling, and candour is just as deficient, while just as desirable, in other walks of life; but two blacks don't make a white, which is our excuse for taking notice of it in this case.—G.F. in "Scottish Gardener."

having a south or south west aspect, as it is only when the wood becomes thoroughly ripened that the best results are obtained. On no account should a position be selected that is exposed to cold winds, as the plant is apt to suffer in spring while growth is tender. Water should be given freely during hot, dry weather. In cold districts this species may be grown as a pot plant for the embellishment of a green house. It is very valuable for affording flowers for cutting, and they can be obtained with long stems for vases, being capable of remaining fresh for a long time.

#### MY FIRST EXHIBIT.

##### HOW I TOOK A PRIZE FOR ROSES.

It was a lovely morning in June, writes a contributor to an English gardening paper, when turning out of bed about six o'clock, and hastily putting on a few things, I went down into my garden to see what blooms were fit for exhibition. I had entered for the local rose show, which was affiliated with the National Rose Society. Placing some vases filled with water on the table, I went into the garden, first visiting the trees on which I had placed hopes for show blooms.

Frau Karl Druschki had not disappointed me. Cutting a beautiful bloom, I proceeded to Mrs. W. J. Grant. There I found two good blooms, and felt secure for my back row; Marquise Litta, Ulrich Brunner and Horace Vernet had failed me, but I cut a splendid Suzanne Marie Podochanachi; now I wanted a light-coloured rose, and in spite of having some 150 bushes I had a task to find what I wanted. To my delight I found a good bloom on The Bride, a plant I had planted out from the cold greenhouse. I also found a beautiful Madame Lambard, and hidden away beneath the foliage on a standard I had was a perfect bloom, although not so large, of Marechal Niel. Gathering some twenty to twenty-five blooms of different varieties, I proceeded to set them up in the show box. I had planted, pruned and looked after the trees myself, made the exhibition box, now came the pleasure of setting up and showing my own blooms.

After some hesitation I finally decided on Frau Karl Druschki and Mrs. W. J. Grant for the back row, S. M. Rodocanachi and The Bride for the middle row, and Marechal Niel and Madame Lambard for the front row. They were not of the largest size, but they were good-shaped blooms. Placing them in a cool outhouse, with the lid of the box raised somewhat by a piece of wood, and putting the spares I had cut into some vases, I finished my toilet, had my breakfast, and at 9.30 proceeded to the show tent, placing my box in the position for the class I had entered, and keeping the roses covered. I waited for the word, "Clear tents," when removing the lid and giving them a final touch up, I left them for the judges' inspection.

I went out of the show ground for a walk, and when I came back, expecting the judging to be finished, I found, in looking through the door of the tent, that the judges were then judging the class in which I had entered, and that my box with two others was engaging their attention. At last it was over and I found to my joy that I had been awarded third prize out of eighteen entries, some of the boxes being shown by experienced gardeners. Those who have shown know the pleasure that prize card gave me, and that first show taught me more of what a good rose should be than anything I had done before, and I strongly advise any amateur who has the chance of showing to do so. It is a good education and adds a fresh zeal and zest to rose culture.

A. D. COOPER,

Wimbledon, S.W. Eng.

**COLOUR CHANGING IN FLOWERS.**

Some interesting examples of colour-changing in flowers by direct sun rays were shown at the recent Grand Yorkshire Gala. This is an absolutely new process, the details of which reached England only a year ago, through the pages of the report issued for the year 1906 by the South African Association for the Advancement of Science. In that country cloudless skies are the rule for three or four months in the year, and experiments were carried out by an officer now quartered at York, to endeavour to ascertain what changes could be effected in the colouration of flowers by withholding different hours of sunlight from the same varieties of plants. The common Nasturtium proved very sensitive to sunlight when clouds were absent from the sky for days together, and by screening off the light at different hours decided differences were detected in the colour shades of flowers which were similar in every respect to begin with. It soon became evident that the experiments were leading to definite results, which were shared by other plants besides Nasturtiums, and moreover that growth was also greatly affected by the time of day when direct sunlight was admitted or was screened off. Many vegetables were found to be highly sensitive to direct sun-rays, and increased crops of lettuce, onions, and peas were obtained where aspect was properly attended to. All gardeners realise the importance of aspect as regards growth, but it will be news to most of them that just as much attention must be paid to exposure to direct sun rays if they wish to obtain the most delicate colour shades in flowers.

**THE RUNNING TO SEED OF THE CABBAGE LETTUCE.**

During the hot summer months the gardener finds that many of the cabbage lettuces are running to seed. Although this mishap cannot be wholly prevented, everyone may, by following the practice here given, bring about an essential improvement in his stock. The chief condition is to cultivate only such varieties as are found to succeed in the district. When the plant begins to form hearts, the finest of these should be marked throughout the bed, and as soon as these marked plants begin to shoot they should be pulled up for use, and this practice is to be persisted in till only so many plants remain in the bed as will suffice for affording a crop of seed. By this process of selection, carried on for some years, plants may be raised which will fully resist the effects of hot weather.

**CUCUMBERS.**

This picture shows the right way to sow a cucumber seed in a pot. The seed is shown at A, 1 inch below the soil B, good drainage material being put in at C.



Fig. 3.—This sketch shows the right way to sow a cucumber seed.

The compost should be a light one. Mellow loam two parts leaf-soil two parts, and a small quantity of coarse sand, all well mixed together, will do. But do not starve the young plants. If possible plunge the seed pots in a hot-bed, and when the young seedlings appear place the pots on the surface of the bed and give air with due caution, so as not to subject the plants to cold draughts.

**QUALITY OF SEEDS.**

The influence of the character of the seed on the crop that will be produced from it is well known as a general fact. But it is probable that more detailed attention than is very often given to the matter would well repay the trouble entailed. It is becoming better understood than formerly that the very early life of a plant has an overwhelmingly important influence on its subsequent growth. Thus it is a matter of common experience that some plants rapidly improve, if grown even for a few generations under specially favorable conditions. This is certainly to be attributed, in great part at any rate, to the cumulatively favorable start in early life enjoyed by the plants themselves. The environment thus continues to influence the development through several generations, and in a cumulative fashion. This circumstance has given rise to a certain amount of confusion as to the existence of inheritance of acquired characters. Probably what has really occurred is that the accumulated wealth of one generation serves to endow the seeds of the next with more capital in the form of food, and this will produce its effect during the youthful and most important period of growth in the seedling. This view is supported by the ease with which such improved races degenerate when favorable conditions are relaxed. Such considerations, which are borne out by facts, serve to emphasise the desirability of more thoroughly studying the relations that exist between the various properties of the seed and the quality of the progeny that will arise from them. The matter is not new, but it is still worth a very careful scientific investigation, and the results are certain to be of practical value.

**DARWIN AND THE FLOWER.**

Lord Avebury, in relating recently some personal recollections of Darwin, told the following story:—"Darwin was rather a puzzle to the villagers. One of his friends once asked the gardener how Mr. Darwin was. 'Oh,' he said, 'my poor master has been very sadly,' and added confidentially, 'I often wish he had something to do. I have seen him stand doing nothing before a flower for ten minutes at a time. If he only had some regular work, I believe he would be better.'"

**YELLOW HYBRID PAEONIES.**

"La Tribune Horticole" says that M. L. Henri, when head gardener at the museum, tried the hybridisation of the yellow Paeony (Paeonia lutea) with the Tree Paeony, and last year the same journal notes his success with the yellow Paeony Mme. Louis Henri. Another of his experiments gives a result absolutely marvellous. It is the product of the crossing of P. lutea with the Tree Paeony Ville de St. Denis. It is flowering splendidly and very abundantly, the flowers being very double. They are of a beautiful tint of clear yellow, not quite so dark as P. lutea, edged and shaded with carmine-purple. This hybrid is quite woody, and derives its habit of growth from the pollen parent, which differs decidedly from that of P. lutea. It is entirely a new colour in the genus Paeonia, and the editor of the above paper believes it has a great future.

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# The Hearst Myth and the Hearst Power.

THE BIG GAME OF BLUFF PLAYED WITH OTHER MEN'S BRAINS—THE TRIO OF ABLE MEN WHO MAKE UP THE COMPOSITE PICTURE OF HEARST.

## THE MEN WHOM HEARST HAS RUINED.

The "revelations" concerning Senator Foraker and Senator Bailey, who have been denounced by William Randolph Hearst, of Yellow Journalism fame, and one of the most powerful political operators in the States, can scarcely have surprised Americans themselves. The most violent attacks, containing most serious allegations, have been made on both in various American magazines, notably "The Cosmopolitan," which is absolutely unsparring in its violence, under the title of "The Treason of the Senate." The matter being topical, and of general interest, we give a portion of a vastly illuminative article on Hearst, and the sources of his power, from "The World's Work," and also one or two very brief extracts from the attacks on Foraker and Bailey, showing the type of men they are represented to be.—Ed., "Graphic."

As a political factor William Randolph Hearst may or may not be ephemeral, but in either case he is a man for political leaders to reckon with. His prominence is in one sense the result of an enormous amount of advertising, a continuous, systematic campaign of publicity conducted by men who know how to make the most of every new development. The situation which made his success possible is not of his own creation. When the public mind had been aroused to a high pitch by the life insurance disclosures, the railroad investigations, the oppression of the coal trust, the ice trust, the beef trust, the private car lines, and other branches of "the System," the Hearst boom was launched by the three keen, able, adroit men who are his brains, ability, and industry.

### THE GENERAL PUBLIC KNOWS ONLY MR. HEARST.

His name is at the top of his newspapers in New York, Chicago, Boston, San Francisco, and Los Angeles; all the proclamations, platforms, and editorials are signed by William Randolph Hearst; the bills which he has introduced into Congress credit him as their official author. The intellectual output for which he receives public credit is sufficient both in volume and in ability to give him the reputation for possessing a scholarly mind, a profound intellect, a persistent industry, and a capacity for conception and execution equalled by few. (Yet to three men is due the credit (or blame) for the prevalence of what may be called the Hearst myth. At first there were two: Mr. Arthur Brisbane and Mr. Solomon S. Carvalho; the third, Mr. Clarence J. Shearn, came in later. All these men are well known in the newspaper world, but with the outside public Mr. Hearst gets the credit for their great and varied ability. He does deserve credit for their selection and for leaving them alone. He also pays them well—probably the highest salaries and commissions received by newspaper men in the world. They do the work; the only thing which Mr. Hearst desires is the public credit, and that he fully receives. Mr. Brisbane does the writing; Mr. Carvalho looks after the business management and Mr. Shearn drafts the bills and supplies all the necessary legal knowledge.

The life-story of William Randolph Hearst is the simple story of

### A WEALTHY, AMBITIOUS YOUNG MAN, WHO EARLY LEARNED THE EARNING POWER OF MONEY INVESTED IN BRAINS—THE BRAINS OF MEN ABLEER THAN HIMSELF.

He was born in San Francisco in 1863; his father was Senator George F. Hearst, a hard-headed, self-made man, whose fortune, dug from mines of copper and of silver helped him to a seat in the United States Senate, that he might add political experience to business success. Young Hearst was kept by his father in

the San Francisco public schools, and this training did him more good than anything else that ever happened to him. From the public schools, with the aid of a private tutor, he went to Harvard; from Harvard he went into journalism. Following the custom of Western millionaires with many interests to protect, Senator Hearst owned the San Francisco "Examiner," which he conducted carefully and conservatively for the benefit of his mines, his railroads, and his friends. This paper he gave to his son.

Young Hearst began his newspaper career in 1886, being then only 23 years old. He promptly let down the bars, and turned the "Examiner" loose on the corporate and vested interests of California. He was like a child with a new toy, and delighted in nothing more than in attacking the great corporations and the

lion of San Francisco's fashionable society. His hard-headed father at first resented, but the "Examiner's" success sheets were such positive proof of his son's business success that the Senator could only be delighted.

What Mr. Hearst really did with the "Examiner" was to take the weights off the safety valve, and let the staff get out a good newspaper—that is, good in the sense that it sold well. He did not spend much of his time in San Francisco, and in fact knew little about the details of management. He was far too ambitious to be content with that life, and, besides, he preferred living in the East. After looking over several Eastern newspapers, he bought the New York "Journal," which from a large circulation had dropped to almost nothing. With this paper he adopted the policy of hiring the best men he could get from other papers, and letting them do as they pleased. This particular wisdom is of itself enough to disprove many allegations regarding Mr. Hearst's incapacity for business. He showed in this respect a self-denial beyond that of Horace Greeley or James Gordon Bennett or Charles A. Dana, who had only subordinates.

Mr. Hearst's manner of life gave great freedom to Mr. Brisbane and Mr. Carvalho, and they made the "Morning Journal" a financial success. When the "Evening Journal" was started they secured contracts from Mr. Hearst by which they were to receive a percentage of the receipts, in addition to their salaries. Under this spur the "Evening Journal" became a tremendous success and is said now to have the largest circulation of any daily in the United States. It quite dwarfs the "Morning Journal," to which Mr. Brisbane does not give the same amount of personal attention.

One by one the other papers of the Hearst group enlarged the scope of the Brisbane-Carvalho genius and step by step their owner came into prominence. Since the personality known to the public as William Randolph Hearst is really a composite personality, it can best be understood by an analysis of its component parts.

Mr. Arthur Brisbane,

### THE WORKING EDITOR OF ALL OF MR. HEARST'S NEWSPAPERS,

is one of the most versatile writers in America. He talks off editorials on economics, babies, matrimony, politics, and every conceivable subject, and these

tion in the United States, England, Germany, and France; when he returned by New York in 1884, and went to work as a "kid" reporter on the "Sun," he could write and speak French more fluently than English. From the "Sun" he went to the "World," and from the "World" he was engaged by Mr. Hearst at a compensation which has so increased that it is reported now almost to equal the salary of the President of the United States.

Forty years ago such a forceful personality as Mr. Brisbane's would have stood before the public as the great editors of those days did. Now his financial recompense is much larger than theirs but his personal fame has been swallowed up in the Hearst myth.

Mr. Solomon S. Carvalho, the second member of this energetic trio, is the mental and physical antithesis of Mr. Brisbane. Mr. Carvalho has been in the newspaper business for thirty years, and has served in all departments and in every capacity. He left the business office of the "World" to become the business manager of Mr. Hearst's papers. In all the details of advertising, circulation, distribution, and mechanical production, Mr. Carvalho is a past master. He sees that the Brisbane labour editorials are circulated in factory towns and other sections where the circulation canvassers can best use them; he has a personal acquaintance with all the large advertisers, and has organised the advertising department, through which the funds to pay the running expenses flow in. Business details are to Mr. Brisbane as editorial writing is to Mr. Carvalho. Mr. Carvalho, on the one hand, knows what manner of editorial comment and news handling will please the readers, and win the favour of advertisers; Mr. Brisbane, on the other hand, knows how to make the business policy effective.

The third of these men who give intellectual substance to the Hearst myth is a lawyer, Mr. Clarence J. Shearn. He was at first one of the clerks and later a junior partner of the law firm which defended the "Journal's" multitudinous libel suits. He had charge of the preparation of the cases and was thus brought into contact with Mr. Carvalho and Mr. Hearst. Mr. Hearst learned of his worth and induced him to leave the law firm and join his staff. Mr. Shearn drafted the Hearst railroad rate bill, the Hearst anti-trust bill, the Hearst gas bills, and the other reform legislation which the Hearst newspapers agitated, and which Mr. Hearst himself introduced into Congress and had introduced into State legislatures. Mr. Shearn looks after the legal proceedings against the various trusts, but these are brought in the name of William Randolph Hearst as plaintiff, or on the relation of William Randolph Hearst as taxpayer or citizen. Every few months one of these proceedings is begun against the ice trust, the coal trust, the gas trust, or some other public monopoly. The Hearst newspapers print it in full and blazon the name of William Randolph Hearst as the one rich man who at his own expense is fighting the people's battles.

These Hearst newspapers do not circulate among the most highly educated or the wealthy or the fashionable people of the cities wherein they are published. They sell for a cent, are printed in ink of various colours and with headlines of circus poster type. Their illustrations are fanciful and often sensational. The largest space is given to tragedies, to murders by women, or on account of women, to elopements, scandals, and exaggerated descriptions of happenings in that class of society whose notoriety of wealth is best known. It is most natural that the men and women whose mental calibre is such that they prefer this kind of newspaper should believe that it is really William Randolph Hearst who writes and publishes all the things which his newspapers credit to him. The woman who reads one of the editorials about babies has a kindly feeling toward Mr. Hearst for his sympathetic and friendly advice. The man who buys his coal at half-ton lots regards Mr. Hearst as his champion. The saloon keeper who has had the price of his ice raised believes that if Mr. Hearst were in power the ice trust would be abolished. The tenement house-dweller who bemoans his gas bill regards Mr. Hearst as anonymous with fifty-cent gas. The motorman and street car conductors who read Mr. Brisbane's editorials hope for two dollars and a half and an eight-hour day as a result of Mr. Hearst's political success.



SENATOR FORAKER,

Denounced by Hearst.

president families. This policy was at once a financial success; the circulation of the "Examiner" quadrupled. The old conservative readers kept on taking it to see what it had to say about them, and the masses read it because it attacked California's plutocracy and ridiculed the San Francisco aristocracy. Mr. Hearst had acquired at Harvard a contempt for the extravagance of Western mining millionaires and a disregard for the opin-

appear simultaneously in the different newspapers of the Hearst group. Mr. Brisbane's style is simple, clear, novel, and argumentative; capital letters and interrogation marks are always prominent. His father, a friend of Horace Greeley, was also an able writer and what might be called a Socialist. He was a member of the Brook Farm community and had many extreme theories. Arthur Brisbane received a cosmopolitan educa-

# THE "GRAPHIC" READERS' OWN PAGE

## COMPETITIONS FOR OUR READERS.

### COMPETITION NO. 26—MISSING LINE, LIMERICK.

Prizes are offered for the best line to complete the following:— 7

There was a young lady of Gore,  
Who became a most terrible bore,  
She sang shrill soprano  
And thumped her piano.

The last line must scan, and rhyme with Gore, but that word may, of course, be repeated if preferred.

**FIRST PRIZE, A YEAR'S SUBSCRIPTION, Value £1.  
SECOND, FIVE SHILLINGS CASH.**

Entries received until October 2. Results announced October 7.

### COMPETITION NO. 27—HOW TO LIVE COMFORTABLY ON £200 A YEAR IN NEW ZEALAND.

Everything is going up. Everyone limited in income to some such sum as we have suggested complains that it is "impossible to make ends meet nowadays," and that to marry on such a sum is absurd. Is it? Are not the main difficulties artificial, created by a more ostentatious style of living generally?

Granted rents are unduly high; also that the cost of building practically prohibits the acquisition of "a home of one's own," are there not compensating reductions, advantages, which the parents of the rising generation were denied. These and similar questions arising from them are for our readers to answer.

Prizes are offered for the best solution of the problem.

**First—A YEAR'S SUBSCRIPTION TO THE "GRAPHIC," Value £1.  
Second—FIVE SHILLINGS CASH.**

Set forth briefly how the money should be spent, so much for rent, so much for dress, education, holidays, emergencies, etc., etc. Allow for a family of say three children.

Entries received up to October 9th. Results announced October 14th.

### COMPETITION NO. 28.

**BEST BONA-FIDE STORY OF PRECOCIOUS OR WITTY CHILDREN.**

The children of the Dominion are noted for their precocity and for the quaintness of their sayings. Prizes are offered for the best story of a witty saying, or funny question put by children to each other or to grown-up people.

**First—A YEAR'S SUBSCRIPTION TO THE "GRAPHIC," Value £1.  
Second—FIVE SHILLINGS CASH.**

Entries received October 16th. Results announced October 21st.

### COMPETITION 29—FOR ANAGRAMS.

In response to a suggestion from a correspondent, to whom our thanks are due, we have pleasure in announcing an Anagram Competition.

#### WHAT IS AN ANAGRAM?

An Anagram consists of the letters of a word used so as to form another word, or words. Its excellence is determined by its appositeness—that is, in the new words made being in some way related to the meaning of the original word chosen. This can best be seen from the following examples, some of which are excellent:—

#### Chosen Word.

Argumentatively  
Broken  
Consternation  
Conversation  
Desperation  
Exasperating  
Exclamations  
Followers  
Important  
Policeman's  
Three-hundredweight  
United  
Worthy

#### Anagram.

(The same letters transposed.)

At it! Ye vulgar men  
On kerb  
O Nance! 'tis torn  
O! sir, Rev. Canon  
A rope ends it  
Spinage extra!  
Camell! It's an ox  
Slower, Flo  
A Mr. Tinpot  
'Elp's acomin'  
Truth! Ned weighed her  
In duet  
Who try

All the letters in the chosen word, and only those letters, must appear in the anagram.

Competitors are invited to send in anagrams formed from any word they like to choose from any part of the pages on which appear "The Week in Review" articles up to the date of the closing of the competition. The word and the article and issue it is extracted from should be quoted, in sending in the anagram.

**First—A YEAR'S SUBSCRIPTION TO THE "GRAPHIC," Value £1.  
Second—FIVE SHILLINGS CASH.**

Entries close October 23. Results October 28.

It is stipulated as a condition of all Competitions that the decision of the Editor of the "Graphic" shall be final, and that no correspondence on the subject of the Competitions shall be allowed. Any of the Competition Papers may be published in the "Graphic." Contributors who may not wish their names published should sign initials or motto. The names of all Prize Winners will be published.

### RESULT OF COMPETITION NO. 25.

#### NEW ZEALAND FIFTY YEARS HENCE AS OUR READERS SEE IT.

#### SOME INTERESTING OPINIONS.

The interest taken in this competition has proved very gratifying, and a very great amount of pains has been lavished on the majority of the replies, which are almost without exception very obviously the work of people of considerable thoughtfulness and culture. Unfortunately, many—in fact, ninety per cent—of the papers were too long, being in some instances many hundreds of words over the 500 laid down in our conditions, which were obviously too severe in this respect. Some latitude has been allowed therefore in this respect; but to stretch too far would be unfair to those who have kept approximately to the space-limit specified.

It is scarcely possible that our decision should please everyone, but, after very careful consideration,

#### THE FIRST PRIZE

is awarded to

**MR. THOMAS DAWES,**  
Ponsonby Road, Auckland,

his conception of the solution of the colour 'difficulty and the results thereof being exceedingly daring and original.

The second prize goes to

**MR. D. BLACK,**  
Hamilton.

Mr. Black sticks to the obvious and practical, but does so in very happy vein.

The third prize is awarded to

**MR. SPENCER E. WARNER,**

and we must very highly commend the humorous contribution of "Bill," which will be greatly appreciated by all. A further selection of answers sent in will appear next week.

#### FIRST

#### WHEN "COLOUR" IS ELIMINATED.

the greatest marvel of the age especially affecting Australasia, having intensive alterative consequences, was the discovery that skin colour is subject to elimination. This upset of old-time troubles was begun by an American scientist experimenting with some success on a negro, the fame of which, reaching Europe, set the French and German savants on an hitherto undreamed path. Their successes were such that coloured people who could afford the process clamoured to be made white. The secret was soon filched from its possessors by a combine of Eastern potentates, who at once set to disseminating the process throughout their countries. The "Yellow Peril" thus metamorphosed could no longer be effectively restrained. Soon the useless barriers were removed, and British subjects admitted on an equal footing. Japs and Chinese became naturalized. This invasion gave an enormous impetus to population throughout Australasia, New Zealand growing at the rate of a million yearly during the second and third decades, has now nearly 35,000,000 souls. The scenic marvels of the country attract a moving population of over 1,000,000 yearly. Kawhia has become the greatest seaport and largest city in the Dominion railway lines radiating therefrom ramify throughout the island. Southward of the city are vast iron, coal, and oil industries. Auckland has developed in shipbuilding, and is port of call for Panama steamers. Kaipara and Waikato are connected by canals. Land gambling is ended, the State having repurchased all alienated land, and the unearned increment belongs to its creator. Ground rental leases form almost the only source of revenue. Free Trade is consequent, and an abounding prosperity the result. Being impossible to invest money in land, its use, not its

acquisition, is the paramount idea, thus continual good accrues to the community; invention is assisted, deep-level gold-mining is a fact, scientific agriculture prevails, manufactures abound, wages are buoyant, living cheap, pleasures plentiful. Labour union aggressiveness has been swamped by the influx, and by spread of manufactures owned by workers in co-operation. The Oriental influence is widely apparent; it has added to architectural variety, and manners and customs have a tone of Eastern ceremony and floridity. English only is taught in schools, immigrants becoming assimilated into the national life as was the case in America. Through scarcity of timber, houses are built of steel and glass, richly decorated—great glass factories being established on the northern sand hills.

Sanitary science now decrees that nightsoil solids be deodorized and calcined. Municipalities invariably own all public conveniences within their control. The State has added to its functions: electric power generation, wireless telegraphy, paper currency, the manufacture and sale of alcoholic beverages on a no-revenue basis, the only profits derivable being for the upkeep of the hotels, which are also public clubs, with gymnasium, swimming bath, library and recreation rooms. Passenger and parcel carriage on the railways is by electric car, steam haulage being retained for heavy goods. Atmospheric vagaries make aerial travelling unpopular. Navies are rendered powerless by asphyxiating balloon bombs. The North Island population is double that of the South.

THOS. DAWES.

Ponsonby-road.

#### SECOND.

#### EXTRACT FROM THE "DOMINION THUNDERER," SEPTEMBER 30, 1908.

The Auckland Chamber of Commerce last evening tendered a dinner to Mr. William Wright, branch manager of the State Fire Insurance Department, on the eve of his retirement on superannuation. Mr. Wright entered the public service fifty years ago, and his remarks regarding the progress of the Dominion during the half-century are highly interesting.

"I remember perfectly well," said Mr. Wright, "the opening of the railway line between Auckland and Wellington. Now we have three fast express trains, daily, via the Grand Central, covering the distance in under nine hours. The alternative routes, via Gisborne (the East Coast capital), and Stratford, also offer more expeditious traveling than that obtainable fifty years ago by the old Main Trunk."

"The underground tramway system of Auckland, and at the sister cities of Wellington and Dunedin, are also striking evidences of the immense strides the Dominion has made, in the matter of locomotion and transit. I am informed that the negotiations recently entered upon by the Government with the British Mono-rail and Electric Traction Syndicate for the installation of a trial system of the mono-rail between Christchurch and Timaru, are likely to be brought to a successful issue."

"The air motor service recently established by the Government between Picton and Wellington to ensure speedy connection between the two islands, has not proved an unqualified success, most travellers preferring the one-hour sea journey between those ports."

"Our constitution is now totally different to that of fifty years ago. The adoption of the four state legislatures who each send their quota of senators

to the Dominion Assembly at Palmerston, and the abolition of the old-time upper-house, has proved an undoubted success, and although the new departure was opposed tooth and nail by the reactionary party as being a cumbersome and costly method of government, it has been the means of securing almost perfect representation and fair allocation of public moneys.

"Instead of fostering parochialism, as prophesied by the 'rookers,' it has practically eliminated provincial jealousies.

"Our fortunate immunity from war, and the dread of invasion, is no doubt due to the system of universal military training instituted thirty years ago. We have transferred our Imperial Navy subsidy to our big sister, the mighty Commonwealth, and the splendid warships now patrolling and guarding New Zealand coasts are sterling tributes to the equipment and efficiency of the naval ship-building yards at Sydney.

"The expatriation of the last batch of Chinese is now an accomplished fact, although the expense to the country has been enormous.

"Fifty years ago there were but six electorates in which the sale of intoxicating liquors was prohibited, and to-day 'No-license' holds sway in the entire Dominion.

"Another item in our national progress is the establishment of coaling stations for the Imperial and Commonwealth Squadrons at Point Elizabeth and Auckland, where only State coal is bunkered.

"I am proud to have lived to see Auckland attain a population of half-a-million, and commend the wisdom of the State Legislature in granting the £10 per annum bonus for each child in families exceeding four."

D. BLACK.

Hamilton.

THIRD.

APPROVING STATE CONTROL.

The condition of the people of New Zealand in the year 1908 will be much happier than at present, consequent upon the spread of Socialistic and altruistic principles.

The land of New Zealand will belong to the people, and those who require a large

or small area for their own use will pay the yearly value (or rent) of that area of the national land into the national treasury.

The State will own all the coal mines, work all the saw mills, all the coastal steamers, and, in conjunction with the people of Australia, will run the inter-colonial boats.

The supply of bread, meat, flour, and other articles of food will be in the larger towns, managed by the Municipal Councils. In the country districts it will be mainly in the hands of co-operative societies, and only in the very remote places will the old-style storekeeper survive.

Flour-milling, and to a great extent wheat-growing, will be national matters, no profit being made by the State, but the full benefit of improved and cheaper methods being passed on to the people.

Boots, clothing, furniture, and other commodities will be made at State factories, which will almost completely supersede private ones, not that any law prevents or forbids "private enterprise," but because the superior quality of the State-made articles will make private factories unnecessary.

It follows, then, that the bulk of the people will be employed by the State or the municipality, and that the functions of Parliaments and Councils will be greatly extended. This will cause deep interest to be taken in elections, and a more intelligent electorate will demand a more intelligent stamp of men, and women, than secure election at present.

State education will be more extensive, and for a longer period than now, the first 20 years of each child's life being devoted to study, travel, and culture.

The religious beliefs of the people will be much broader and much more varied than at present, and there will be a general desire to taboo dogma and teach and practice the altruistic idea.

At age 45, all who desire can claim a pension sufficient for decent subsistence, but the majority will prefer to keep on working, and every provision will be made in the State factories, workshops, etc., for the provision of suitable tasks. Those who refuse to work, and are physically fit, will be treated as criminals or imbeciles, as the case may be.

Steam will be a much-used motive power, but where waterfalls abound, the water-turbine will generate vast stores

of electrical energy, largely for the running of the State industries.

Intoxicating drink will be prohibited throughout the length and breadth of the land, and indulgence therein will be classed with opium-smoking and morphia injection.

Summed up, in 50 years' time it will be impossible to find a willing worker without a job, or a landlord or a capitalist growing rich through the toil of others, and the freedom from anxiety as to the future will cause the marriage rate and the birth rate to increase instead of dwindle. It will be expected of every healthy man that he shall study in his youth, work well in his manhood, and, if he is able to serve his country as a Councillor or M.P., that he should be willing to do so. Of every healthy woman, it will be expected that she should cultivate her mind (on other subjects than fashions), and do tasks for which she is fitted in the national or communal factories, etc.; while the highest honours will be paid to those who are the mothers of the coming race. There will be no room for the loafer, the spieler, the drunkard, or the wanton.


(SPENCER E. WARNER.

AFTER FIFTY YEARS.

"See them these glass houses; well, we grows and ripens all manner of delicious fruit and vegetables there all the year round, and exports 'em all over the world." The speaker was sitting on the slope of a mountain near Rotorua, and as he spoke he pointed to acres of low glass-covered buildings, and continued talking like a phonograph. "All heated by water and steam from the springs and geysers. See that building over there; that's the greatest incubator in the world. We hatch chicks by the million there, and export 'em, too. That spring has a large overflow of water just the temperature for hatching eggs, and never varies; and the hardest work about the whole thing is lifting out the broken eggshells after the chicks are hatched. See them works over there; well, that's where they generate all the electricity used in the North Island. Grand piece of work that, to harness up all that steam power as has been belching and blowing and busting year in and year out, and never cost a cent


to keep it going. Them clouds over there is the new geyser; the Government owns it, same as these other undertakings. Yes, they made it. Had a job to get it to go at first, but goes all right now, and old fogeys say it beats Waimungu as used to be. You see, we knew that stream of water was cold before it reached that particular basin, and it was considerably warmer below that where it emerged like. Well, we just had to turn the stream round another way, and just let enough cold water into that blowhole, for such it proved to be, to cause the action to take place. Yes, people come here every day from all parts of the civilised world to see the sights. Most of 'em travel by air-ship, and, of course, come from anywhere and everywhere, and arrive at any hour, day or night. Well, they wasn't much till fifteen years ago, when this new power was discovered, two pounds of which will drive the machinery the whole trip. It laid all the old ideas aside, and now they make the trip from London in fifteen days. The machine is quite simple, and easier to manage than a perambulator. Our population is just two million now. There are very few of them descendants of the old stock. The people stopped rearing children here, so you see our country has been dumped full of all colonies from other countries, and it's clearing for one to hear pure English now; one hears it so seldom. There's a great many of 'em employed in the mines down South, and also in the iron-and-steel industry. That stuff is shipped in huge liners to Manila to the great works there, to be manufactured. Dairy produce? Yes, since the Lunna Canal has been finished, our export has increased—well, something enognous. Yes, sir, all our timber has been gone this last twenty years, every stick of it; so what bit we use now comes from South America. We use a patent material in place of it for building now—easy made, and cheap, and lasts just as long. Had to get something." I strode away down the hill, and left him talking, talking, and I imagine I can still hear him. I was hustled away back to Auckland by electric train, through lovely country, covered with dairy herds and sheep—country I was told had been years previous a waste of stunted scrub and bracken.

—B.L.L.



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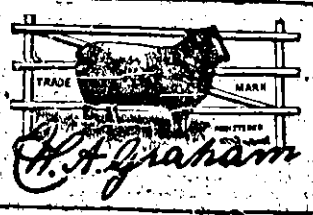
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Continued from page 41.

Everybody who is wronged by a public service corporation or is dissatisfied with conditions of his employment and sees the situation through spectacles coloured by the Brisbane editorials looks to

**MR. HEARST AS A POLITICAL PANACEA.**

They do not really know Mr. Hearst. Few even of the thousands, of his own employees have ever seen him or talked with him. His five newspapers are scattered from Los Angeles to Boston, and if he were disposed to divide his time among them he could give them only a small part of the personal attention which they need. Not Mr. Hearst but Mr. Carvalho makes the rounds of the newspaper offices and supervises their business affairs. Not Mr. Hearst but Mr. Brisbane—with the aid of the telegraph, the phonograph, the telephone and the mimeograph—prepares their editorials. Not Mr. Hearst but Mr. Shearn starts the legislation and the litigation which help crowd the billfiles of Congress and the calendars of the courts.

Of course, it would be impossible for Mr. Hearst or any other man to do all these things himself. As a matter of fact, since his marriage Mr. Hearst has spent most of his time with his wife and son, of whom he is very fond and whose society he prefers to that of his editors and his fellow-Congressmen. The records of the House of Representatives, although they contain many bills introduced by Mr. Hearst, possibly fail to show his presence at roll-call one time in ten. The "Congressional Record" contains several able arguments credited to Mr. Hearst, and the average reader of a Hearst newspaper mistakenly believes that he actually delivered these speeches to an attentive Speaker and a crowded House.

Mr. Hearst has served two terms in the House of Representatives. This is his only public office, but he was a candidate for the Democratic nomination for President in 1904, for Mayor of New York City in 1905, and is in the race for Governor of New York at the present time. His popular support is increasing, for everybody with a grievance has heard of him, and everybody who is opposed to anything that is in power and who has read the Hearst newspapers looks upon Mr. Hearst as his champion. It was fortunate for him that he was not nominated for President in 1901 and that he did not receive the certificate of election as Mayor of New York. So long as he is elected to no executive office he can remain a myth; so long as he is in opposition he represents an issue. Possibly he prefers it to be so. At any rate, campaign expenditures have been profitable newspaper investments, for his continuous performances as a political candidate add to the size of his newspaper constituencies. The one thing that will demolish the Hearst myth is that Mr. Hearst shall be placed in such a position that he must fulfill instead of promising, that he must act instead of criticising, that he must do what he has denounced executive officials for not doing. And even Mr. Hearst has enough good common sense to know that this is impossible.

**ONE OF THE DENOUNCED: SENATOR BAILEY.**

In the House, in the Senate, and on the stump, Bailey has spoken as strenuously for people and country as any other politician. He is not surpassed in that respect by any of the rest of the band of expert raisers of dust over the Senate arena as a cover for the acts of treason. But words are not significant of the real man. If words meant character, Judas himself with his "Hail, Master!" would rank as a very Jonathan of Idelity. Let us discard Bailey the talker. Let us ask only, What has Bailey done?

He came to Washington, to the House, fourteen years ago—last December, when but twenty-eight. His ostentatiously unconventional dress and his frank physical, as well as mental, vanity made him something of a butt at first. But soon through his fast-peeling surface there appeared a strong and developing personality. So rapidly did he disclose power and shrewdness that his becoming House minority leader at thirty-four, had after only three terms, would not have seemed mysterious had he not been highly unpopular with his party colleagues, especially with those least in sympathy with "the interests" that were

financing and dominating both party machines. Soon the feeling against him became open, led to frequent and fierce rows between him and his colleagues. Those were the days when the "merger" of the two party machines was not so apparent, nor indeed so complete, as now; the House had only just submitted to the yoke of its committee on rules, controlled by "the interests." If speech were conclusive, there would be no room for doubt of Bailey; for he discharged his picturesque vocabulary of vituperation

friendship for the people in the struggle between them and "the interests" that prey upon labour, honest capital and honest investors. Bailey is a leader of the body that is covertly but literally the final arbiter of the distribution of our prosperity, is covertly but literally the final fixer of wages, salaries, incomes and prices. And his leadership consists in boggling issues by contributing to what he himself calls "the endless and confusing wrangles of the lawyers" about a Constitution which the Supreme Court,

chief spokesmen, the men who strike the "keynotes." With such leaders, what must be the leading? Is it strange that "the interests" grow and the people diminish?

**FORAKER DESCRIBED.**

In the Republican-Democratic "merger" for protecting and aiding the big exploiters of the American people, there is, physically and oratorically, no more attractive figure than Senator Foraker of Ohio. In intellect he is not the equal of Knox, hardly the equal of Spooner or Bailey; he lacks the cold audacity which has got Aldrich and Elkins their enormous riches, though he has made the service to which he has devoted the last twenty-five years pay well enough to net him a large fortune and to keep him in the millionaire class, despite his extravagance. His chief usefulness to "the interests" and to his private fortunes has been his oratory. He is about the best stump speaker at the command of the backers of the merged political machines.

Foraker's beginnings were away back in the late seventies, when the domestic enemies of the people, enriched by the spoils of Civil-War contracts and bond-jobbing, were covering their huge grabs of franchises and privileges in the nation and in the states by having their political agents wave the "bloody shirt" and call on the people to "vote as they shot." Nowadays, Foraker, like Aldrich, Bailey, Cannon, Williams, Spooner, and all the "merged," is an ardent advocate of states' rights, flares fiercely at any suggestion of repelling the national foe by national enactments, demands in the name of God and Constitution that the states be left to deal with "the interests"—it being, of course, impossible for the states singly to do so. But in the days when the "bloody-shirt racket" was as good for fooling the people as "the interests" think "Beware of socialism!" is now, Foraker was a wild and winning waver of the "bloody shirt."

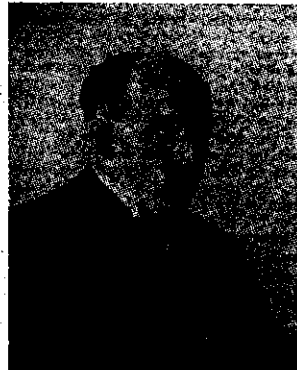
Thus Foraker became the protege of the respectable traders of campaign contributions for licenses to loot, became the



MR. WILLIAM RANDOLPH HEARST.



MR. ARTHUR BRISBANE,  
Mr. Hearst's Editor.



MR. CLARENCE J. SHEARN,  
Mr. Hearst's Attorney.



MR. MAX F. IHMSEN,  
Mr. Hearst's Political Manager.

**THE COMPOSITE HEARST.**

The group of men who, with Mr. Carvalho, Mr. Hearst's business manager, make up the combination that furthers the political movement that is known as "William Randolph Hearst," and which has denounced Senators Foraker and Bailey.

tion upon his enemies in a philippic on April 15, 1897, in which he equalled Joe Cannon or Gorman or Spooner or Lodge at their best in proclaiming their own patriotism. Bailey is rich with wealth acquired in the service of corporations and men whose doings and alliances have not always been, to say the least, for the public good. Bailey is a political leader whose record reveals no act of effective

when the legislative and the executive departments have given it a chance, has rarely failed to interpret broadly for the people in amazing disregard of the "learned constitutionalists" in Congress for "the interests." Aldrich and Gorman was, the master of the Republican and Democratic machines, the decision what "the party" shall do and what it shall merely pretend to do. Spooner and Bailey are their

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pot of his own Cincinnati's notorious George Cox gang. They made him a judge; they and their pals throughout the state ran him for governor, finally elected him, re-elected him—and gay and rich was the carnival he presided over. But when, in 1889, he ran for another term, he was beaten. The people had had enough of him and his gang; stump oratory as a power for public plundering ceased to charm. The people revolted against the rule of the "boys" calling themselves Republicans, and turned to the so-called Democratic "boys"—who were equally "boyish," and hungrier and clumsier about stuffing themselves. The Republican "boys" soon got back, but not "Fire Alarm" Foraker; his public career, an office for which the people vote, was at an end. While waiting for a senatorship to be vacant so that the "boys" could re-enter him in the "service of the people" without their consent and all but beyond their reach, he became a lobbyist and the chief negotiator between the "boys" in control of the state legislature and "the interests" feeding upon Ohio's rich resources and industrious population. We

let us content ourselves with citing in some detail only Foraker's immensely profitable street-railway job. This, the article proceeds to do with much elaborateness, and at far too great length for inclusion here. The quotations we have made show, however, that the denunciations of Hearst could scarcely have burst as a bombshell in the campaign, but merely that he has been able to divulge positive proof of what has for years been a subject of comment, often denied but generally believed.

**Amazing Story of a Quack's Imposture.**

The extraordinary credulity which still prevails among a large section of the population was well illustrated by a prosecution at Brunswick, Germany, which resulted in a man named Charles Albrecht being sentenced to three years' penal servitude for criminal quackery. Albrecht practised as a quack doctor at

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**WRITE TO-DAY.**

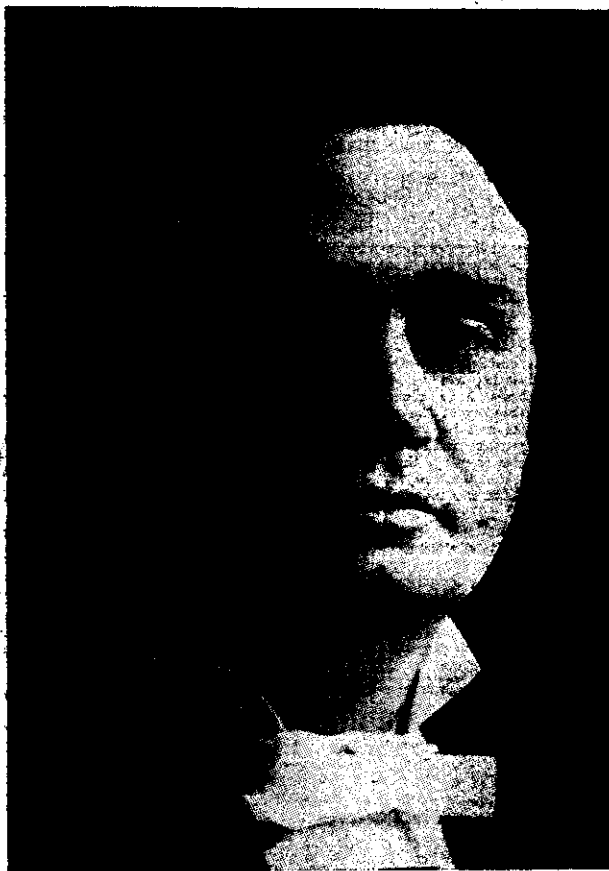
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SENATOR BAILEY,

Denounced by Hearst.

and him in 1892 installed, not in a Columbus hotel like a common lobbyist, but in the state Capitol itself, using its library and committee-rooms as his offices. The legislature was called "the Foraker legislature"; the supreme court of the state was known as "the Foraker court."

**(AN IMMENSELY PROFITABLE JOB.)**

To relate his doings in detail would serve no useful purpose. There was the law permitting parallel railways to consolidate and so create monopoly and insular extortion; there was the Cincinnati waterworks law, a six-million-dollar job for Foraker's overlord, Cox, and the Cincinnati "boys" both Republican and Democratic—for, in Ohio, the two machines work in jocular harmony, with no quarrel except about which shall be harvester and which gleaner, just as they do in New York and Pennsylvania, in New Jersey and Illinois and Massachusetts, and so on through practically the entire list of states where there are two parties. But let us pass the enactments of "the Foraker legislature" for financiers seeking to rob the people by means of railways and telephones and insurance, etc., etc.,

Kirchbrak, and to his many clients he recommended the blood of executed murderers as a remedy for all kinds of ailments.

The demand for this gruesome medicine was enormous, and in order to cope with it Albrecht obtained a quantity of pig's blood, which he bottled and sold as the blood of beheaded murderers at 12/- a bottle.

His profits were very large, and his patients, who numbered hundreds, blindly obeying his directions, drank the pig's blood, believing it to be the blood of criminals who had died on the scaffold. The same remedy was recommended for heart disease, consumption, gout, skin diseases, and practically every other form of sickness.

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# SHOULD WOMEN RIDE ASTRIDE?

By ELIZABETH YORK MILLER

A DISCUSSION OF A FASHION THAT APPEARS TO BE GAINING GROUND, IN WHICH SAFETY, HEALTH, AND PROPRIETY ARE CONSIDERED, AS WELL AS THE QUESTION OF COSTUME.

SHOULD woman ride astride? Well, humanly speaking, why shouldn't she do what she wants to? One never finds men deep in solemn conclave as to whether man should do this or that. Each decides for himself to the best of his lights, and there is no tedious debate on the subject. But women, by instinct, yearn for external authority by which to direct their ways, and it is this tendency to act as a body that has given rise to all the general aphorisms about "woman." You don't hear "man" described in this collective way. Men seem to have a recognized right to their individuality; but "woman" is held up as a composite embracing the whole sex, and then proverbs are made about her which no individual can escape.

She might ignore the proverbs, but the laws that bind her individual will in utterly unimportant matters are harder to avoid. Should she bicycle? Should she wear short skirts—corsets—

From the very fact that her seat depends more on her ownadroitness in balancing than on mechanical aids, her body adjusts itself to the demands of the exercise, and learns a valuable independence. I have seen a pupil of this saddle, confronted with a broken stirrup, twist her knees together and gallop cheerfully home without foot rest of any kind. Still, learning in this fashion is undeniably more difficult, and the timid will make much faster progress with two good stirrups under her feet and her body in a normal position for balancing.

Of the two cross saddles, the Mexican was certainly the more comfortable. This was largely due to the high pommel, which gave a reassuring sense of security, of something fixed that might be resorted to in time of upheaval. And then, too, it felt a trifle "dashing" with its carved leather and flying fringes; and such unpractical advantages are not to be scorned. A pinch of stimulation



HOW THE FRENCHWOMAN RIDES ASTRIDE.

Zouave trousers of Cheviot coming well below the knee, leather leggings or high boots, and a cloth cap.

concerned, a good horse-woman who rides astride has an advantage over a better one who uses a side saddle. Even the best trained horse is disconcerted by an unequal distribution of weight. When an emergency arises, the side saddle rider is very likely to discover, too late for remedy, her inability to maintain her poise as well as her control of her horse. Serious accidents have resulted which prove the inadequacy of the conventional woman's saddle, and it is probably from this fact, together with the natural character of the country, that the Western woman is a readier convert to cross saddle riding than her more conservative Eastern sister.

The fearless little Westerner in sombrero and bluskin divided skirt, dashing across the plains or climbing steep mountain roads on her cow pony, knows how to ride. She can stick to her saddle like a burr. Usually she has mastered the side saddle as well, but she uses it as a concession, not from preference.

Those who ride only along well ordered country roads need not be so much concerned about danger. But although the emergency arises less frequently, when it does present itself the chances of injury are very great. And as for women who follow the hounds, the greater safety in riding astride is beyond question.

## WHERE WOMEN RIDE ASTRIDE.

In the large riding academies, little girls are almost invariably taught to ride on a boy's saddle, changing to the side saddle when they become sufficiently skilled, or continuing with the boy's saddle until they become what is considered too big to ride in that fashion. Not infrequently these little equestrians are seen on the park roadways, striding their ponies with all the cheerful abandon of the new woman; and it is not strange that some of them rebel, when the time comes to make a change in their method



THE DIVIDED CLOTH SKIRT.

Designed to give the effect of side saddle riding on either side of the horse. When the rider dismounts, the two sides of the skirt may be buttoned together.

bloomers? Should she smoke? There is ceaseless flack as to whether she ought or ought not, in matters where the decision should rest entirely on personal preference and conviction.

But does she want to ride astride? That is a different matter altogether; and recent indications seem to suggest that, under the right conditions, she does. If she is sensible, she would do all things in the most comfortable and healthful way that is consistent with good taste. To find this way is not always easy, and it is here that the experience of others may help.

Personally, I have ridden a two and a three horn side saddle, a flat English cross saddle that was little more than a leather pad, a Mexican saddle as big as a rocking chair, with a four inch pommel and stirrups like starch boxes, and bareback. The last is not to be commended for comfort, for the average horse has a ribbed and notched backbone that makes no concessions. A blanket strapped on is a slight alleviation, though the animal's jagged spinal column seems to penetrate even that in time. It is at best an uneasy seat, only endurable to those who have practiced it from childhood.

## SIDE SADDLE AND CROSS SADDLES.

The side saddle flacking the third horn, which fits closely down over the left knee, is far less secure than any other saddle, entailing the disadvantages of both methods of riding. Yet the girl who learns on that, without the steadying and reassuring third horn, gains a poise and awareness that the conventional side saddle does not teach.

doubles the courage of the average woman, and trebles her enjoyment.

Of course riding astride makes the unaccustomed rider very lame, at first, and a big, hard saddle increases the painful results. One should begin on a horse with a narrow barrel, so that the knees are not forced apart any further than necessary. The round, body of a well fed pony is anything but comfortable for a first experience.

So far as health is concerned, both methods of riding are condemned by voices of equal authority, and some physicians go so far as to say that women should not ride on horseback at all. This is an extreme opinion, probably due to instances where women have ridden unadvisedly and without proper moderation. If a woman sits on a side saddle correctly, there is no twist given to her vital organs; and with careful choice of cross saddle and horse, and wisdom in not overdoing, riding astride need not injure a sound physique.

It is in positions of sudden danger that the cross saddle shows its marked advantages. Those who have ridden over rough mountain trails, where the slipping of a girth meant imminent peril, have discovered this; sometimes at great cost. For it must be accepted as the truth—that a side saddle which will not turn has never been constructed. No matter how tightly the girth is cinched, if the weight of the body is thrown to one side or the other with great force, the saddle will follow, and once it begins to turn, the rider is well nigh helpless. Riding astride, one can grip the horse with the knees and lessen the strain on the girths. So far as safety in riding is



THE OLD-FASHIONED CLOTH SKIRT,

which still dominates the City, though the progressive declare that its doom is sealed.

of riding, and give up the saddle which has been a source of security to them for so long.

**THE QUESTION OF COSTUME.**

The costumes designed specially for the cross saddle rider offer a relief from the conventional and trying habit, but are in many cases rather too striking to be widely adopted. In this country the woman who rides astride usually makes some futile effort to conceal the fact. She will array herself in a long skirt, buttoned front and back, which, of course, must be unbuttoned whenever she mounts her horse. Underneath this skirt she wears ordinary riding boots and short knickerbockers. The jacket is the familiar one of the riding habit. The skirt, which falls evenly on both sides, is prevented from flapping by means of weights sewed in the hem. Miss Rahe, who has braved criticism in Central Park, wears an ordinary divided skirt, which makes her look as if she was riding a side saddle on the side from which one sees her.

neared civilisation, or when she was not actually in the saddle.

Little girls who ride astride usually wear short bloomers, or, if they are very young indeed, they come to the riding academy in their school dresses, and do not trouble to make a change of costume.

As for the question of impropriety, it is hard for a true modern to see any in the simple act of striding a horse, while it is impossible for the old fashioned to see anything else. The old and the new must fight it out together till the fittest survives. The result is not hard to foresee, in a generation when women's shoes are no longer supposed to be fastened to their petticoats.

The heads of several prominent riding academies have taken a decided stand against cross saddle riding for women, averring that it is unhygienic, unnecessary, and generally undesirable. Their authority would be a serious argument against the innovation, were it not for the fact that riding astride is much easier than the other way—and so may be



THE LONG DIVIDED COAT,

tightly buttoned to the waist and hanging free below, worn over bloomers and leather leggings—a wise costume for the woman who goes in for cross country riding.

The Englishwoman and the Parisienne make no attempt at skirts. Their style of dress is frankly intended for striding a horse. The favourite basis for the costume is a pair of bloomers of the same material as the coat, cut rather full and plaited, and reaching half way between the knee and ankle. These are met by leather leggings worn over low patent leather shoes. One rather striking costume seen in Paris at the time of last year's exposition was of black cheviot, with long plaited bloomers, and a tight fitting semi-military jacket braided with gold. The cap was of black silk felt, with gold bands, and the leggings of black patent leather.

A more sensible and more conventional dress consists of bloomers worn under a long divided coat, tightly buttoned to the waist, and hanging free from the waist down. This costume does away with the necessity of buttoning and unbuttoning a divided riding skirt, and practically serves the same purpose.

For rough riding in parts of the country where comfort is more to be desired than looks, nothing is more serviceable than a Norfolk jacket of rough cloth and loose knickerbockers of the same material. With this suit are worn either leather leggings or heavy gait stockings, according to the preference of the rider. A woman who adopted this style of costume for a Western riding trip carried in her clothes kit a divided golf skirt, of the same material as the bloomers and jacket, and donned the skirt when she

mastered in a very much fewer number of lessons. Naturally, the profession is not going to encourage such changes.

It is said that Buffalo Bill indorses the new idea so heartily that he has offered a bet that in ten years the side saddle will be almost extinct.

**The Influence of Home Life.**

An eminent doctor in London states that 10 per cent of the girls who come to him are ill because they do not get on at home, and a writer in a leading woman's paper says that nobody can disagree with him who knows anything of English family life. It seems to be the lack of interest and want of occupation in these girls' lives that makes them first morbidly miserable and sensitive, and then really ill, for many girls are driven into anaemia by listlessness and boredom. With so much crying out to be done, it seems a very dreadful thing that mothers should bring up their daughters in such a way that they are not only useless to the nation, but are driven to boredom and ill-health by lack of sane and wholesome occupation.

"Having held a position as field umpire to the South Australian Football Association, and having to go under rather severe training, my constitution had a very severe strain. The tonics I took did not benefit me. I then tried Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and can faithfully say that it did me a wonderful amount of good. In fact, it built my system up so that I could go through my training without an effort.



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Now of Penola, S. A."

**AYER'S Sarsaparilla**

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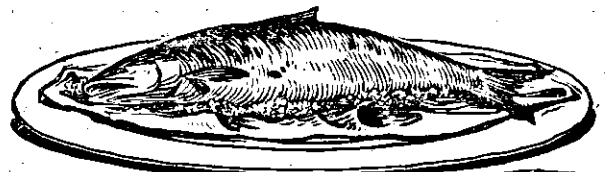
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# The Biggest Playground in the World

**CONEY ISLAND, THE SUMMER PLAY CITY OF NEW YORK—ITS VAST THRONGS OF FUN-SEEKERS, ITS DAZZLING AND DEAFENING VARIETY OF ENTERTAINMENT, AND THE REMARKABLE TRANSFORMATION IT HAS UNDERGONE DURING THE LAST THREE YEARS.**

**C**ONEY ISLAND is a unique illustration of the fact that men and women are but children of a larger growth. It is the vast summer playhouse of a great city—a playground in which boys and girls of all ages and of all classes may find such amusement as they choose.

Two generations ago Coney Island was a wind-swept waste of sand, stretched along the ocean's edge east of the opening of New York Harbour. A generation ago the waste was dotted with booths and hurdy-gurdies and bathing-houses. The island was a resort to which adven-

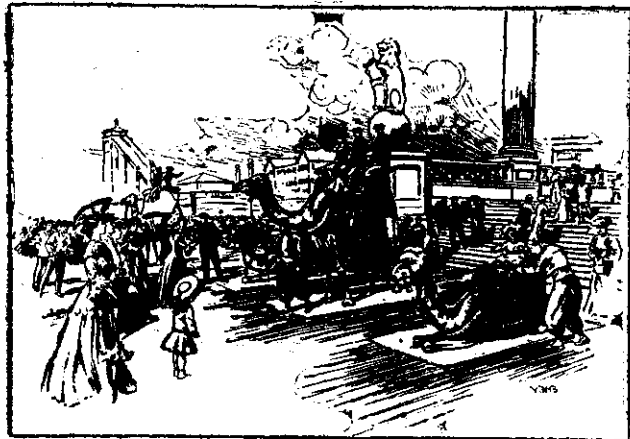
turous dwellers in Brooklyn journeyed at great expense of family, time, and treasure, for a day's outing by the sea. Very few people in New York knew aught of it.

In the meantime, it has passed through changes which it would be a libel upon insect life to compare to the larva and chrysalis stages. At its worst, less than 10 years ago, the most frequented part of the island was a concentrated sublimation of all the mean, petty, degrading swindles which deprived ingenuity has ever devised to prey upon humanity. Nevertheless, demoralising and unbeauti-

ful as it was, it was the best public playhouse the city had.

Now, where the waste was, and where the catchpenny hovels were, there rises to the sky a thousand glittering towers and minarets, graceful and stately and imposing. The morning sun looks down upon them as it might upon the magically realised dream of a poet or a painter. At

Sea Gate, a somewhat aristocratic half-water suburb at one end, and the great Manhattan Beach and Oriental summer hotels at the other. In the days when the amusements of the place were small, and for the most part bad, the site of the wonder city of to-day was "the West End." Along the shore itself was a boardwalk built close down to the tide line



ONE OF THE GREAT ENCLOSURES AT CONEY ISLAND.

Here one may watch those who ride on camels or miniature trains, who "shoot the chutes," or "slide the slides."



THE BOWERY

once the tawdriest and "toughest" of Coney Island thoroughfares, but rebuilt in improved style since the great fire of two years ago.

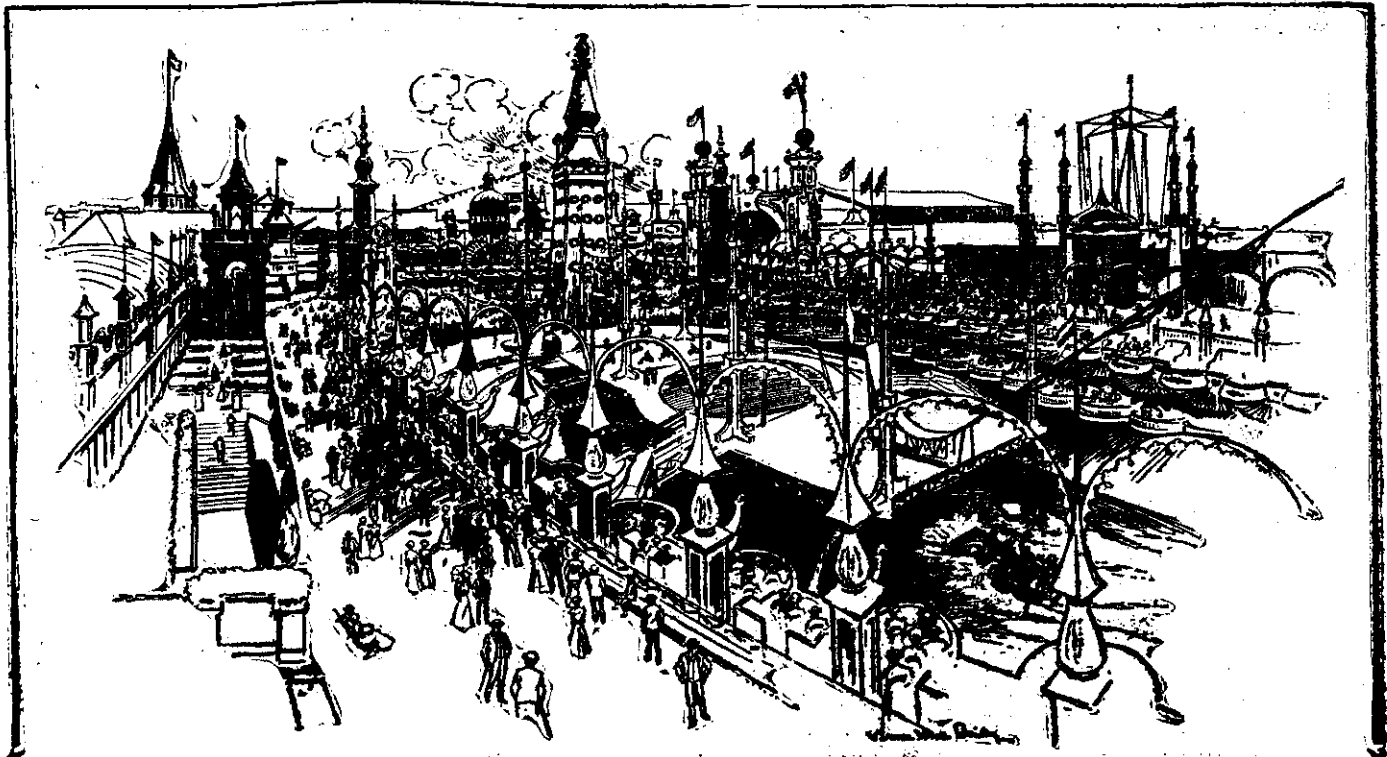
night, the radiance of the millions of electric lights which glow at every point and line and curve of the great play city's outlines lights up the sky and welcomes the home-coming mariner, 30 miles from shore. To this playhouse, every day of the summer, come from ten thousand to three hundred thousand merry-makers from the American metropolis.

behind this were acres of dressing-houses—for it was the opportunity for sea-bathing which first attracted the crowds to Coney Island. Behind the bathing-houses, along irregular plank walks which were built across the sands according to the whim of the beach proprietors, grew up the catchpenny settlement.

**THE CONEY ISLAND OF YESTERDAY.**

There settled the frankfurter man, the boiled-corn man, the fried-crab man, and the lemonade man. The droning carou-

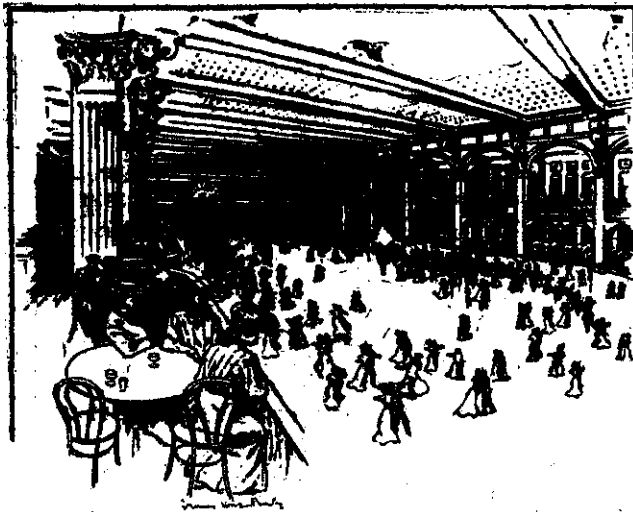
The Coney Island which the world knows by good and evil report is really but small part of the stretch of land set down on the maps under the name, with



A GENERAL VIEW OF THE GREAT CONEY ISLAND ENCLOSURES (LUNA PARK)

All around are the side-shows; in the centre is a platform for shows, and under it the lagoons into which boats descend from the water chutes.





CONY ISLAND'S FINEST DANCING PAVILION.

A marvellously beautiful room of simply designed decorations, all in white, which sparkled with electric lights, at night, like a gem-set casket.

...sel whirled its horses under its conical canopy. Loudly was the passer-by incited to hit the coloured man whose face decorated the centre of the curtain, and to get thereby a good cigar. "Cane-boards," the insidious gambling devices by which spendthrifts are lured to the tossing of tiny rings over the heads of canes and umbrellas; tin-type galleries, and shooting galleries, and all the other delicious accompaniments, usually associated with a travelling circus—not excepting the nimble three-shell man—elbowed one another for room. Nor were more ambitious enterprises lacking. Observation towers and gravity railroads, dancing pavilions and music-halls—in which the standards of conduct and entertainment were none too near the ideal—grew up in blocks. In the midst of the whole queer conglomeration was a mammoth wooden elephant. At the moment it is not possible to recall what was in that elephant, or why it was built; but it was as big as a church, and was the first landmark one caught sight of when approaching the island across the mangrove.

THE COMING OF A NEW ERA.

The resort grew to be so "tough" that thousands shunned it after a single visit. Out of this very aversion to the rough and tumble of the streets and alleys came the wonderful regeneration of the place. At the far western end of the West End, where things were most vulgar and squalid, a shrewd man built a great enclosure within which there were decent shows, honest prices for food and drink, and some semblance of cleanliness and public order. A queer hobby-horse railway on which four riders, each on a different hobby-horse, started on an unrelenting tour of the enclosure, gave the place its name, Steeplechase Park. It prospered. The respectable lun-seekers crowded into it with their families.

Two young men who had studied the American people, and who had given shows on the "midways" and "pikes" of half a score expositions, saw the prosperity of Steeplechase Park. Midways and the like were profitable because they were close to temporary displays which brought out great numbers of holiday-making visitors. Here was the city of New York and its suburbs, with

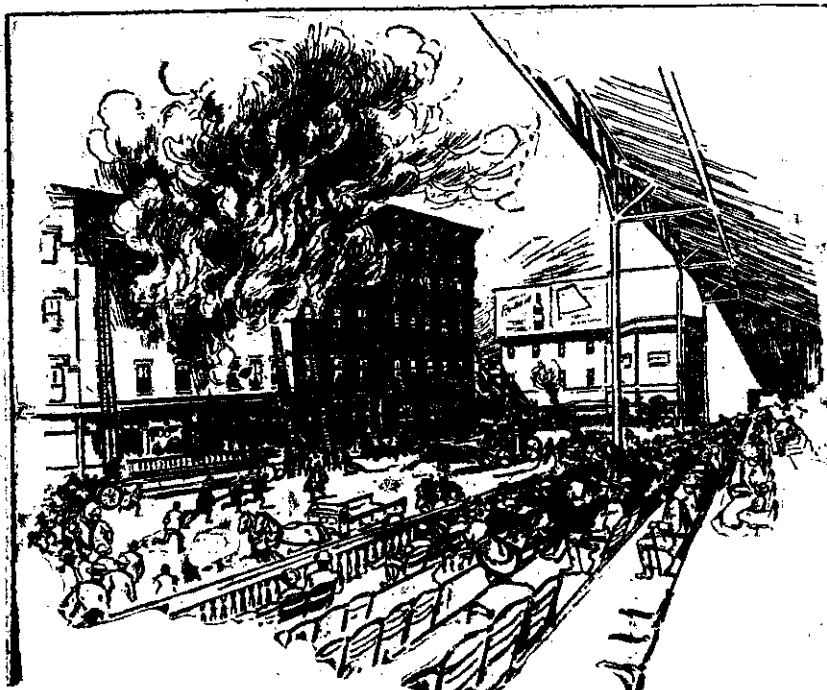
a population of some five millions of people; and it was apparent that these five millions wanted to be amused—even to the extent of enduring to be bulldozed and awindled. Instead of leaping from exposition to exposition up and down the land, taking chances on the enterprise of boards of directors and the liberality of railroads, why not settle down to amusing New York!

On the cheapest large tract of land they could find in Coney Island the two young men built Luna Park. They made it as much like a section of an exposition midway as they could. The staff-molded sculptures; the lavish use of incandescent lights; the blaze and glitter of bright-uniformed employees; the crowding together of free shows and open-air circus performances; a lagoon full of sea lions; a polished trough in which the populace sat and slid, giggling and whooping, from a raised platform to the ground—all these things put the visitors in a good mood with themselves and all the world, and moved them to a reckless patronage of any side-show that offered amusement. Air-ships, submarine boat trips, scenic railways, canal trips through dimly lighted tunnels, miniature



THE FALL OF PORT ARTHUR AS A CONY ISLAND SPECTACLE.

Russian and Japanese armies lumbered each other over the crests of tin hills, 40 miniature warships, under their own power, circle in a harbour of real water, and blaze away.



CONY ISLAND REALISM.

Trained fire-fighters attack sham conflagrations in a city block made of iron scenery. The fire-engines are real, the houses are real, the water is real.

railways, animal exhibitions, villages of outlandish peoples—such was the bewildering variety of the side-shows.

The experiment was successful. The number of visitors from the city increased until the street-railways had to double and triple their equipments. The character of the crowds showed a great change. The man who formerly came with a gang of fellows from his office or shop to enjoy a relapse into rowdiness now brought his womenfolk and was decent. By a lucky accident, about this time a succession of fires cleared off nearly two-thirds of the miserable old seum of frame shacks and tent frames. Capitalists, catching the point of the Luna Park experiment, piled in their money to get a share of the profits. Through the winter an army of carpenters worked at enlarging the enclosure, already built, in making a new one—Dreamland—on a still grander scale, and in erecting costly buildings along Coney Island's main streets for the housing of ambitious shows such as the Johnstown Flood and the Eruption of Mount Pelee.

Restaurant-keepers and owners of dancing-pavilions caught the spirit of the times—at least, the wisest and most progressive of them did—and cleaned up and rebuilt their establishments. What preachers, reformers, and newspapers had failed to do came with a rush at the behest of business instinct. For two years New York has had the new Coney Island for its playhouse, and has watched it grow with a pride which almost amounts to a sense of proprietorship.

ONE DRAWBACK.

"What do you think of the simplest spelling?" "It would be all right, if it wasn't so hard to learn."

# Anecdotes and Sketches

## THE ENTHUSIAST.

I remember the morning when we first met, and he told me about it.

His step was light and springy. His colour was good. His eye was bright.

"Yes," he said in answer to my inquiry, "we are getting ready to go on our holiday."

"Have you arranged —"

"I'm just doing that now. I have given up the day to it."

Later I met him again.

"Not off yet?" I asked.

"Not yet. It takes a little time to adjust things. There's quite a lot to do. But," he continued brightly, "if all goes well, we shall be started by the first of the week, Tuesday at the very latest."

The next day I ran across him in the bank. He apologized for running into me.

"Somewhat of a rush," he said. "I have had to fix up a lot of odds and ends—get my book balanced, and lay out certain schedules—"

"That's all right," I said sympathetically. "I understand. You are—"

"Getting along nicely," he muttered, with a slightly tired voice, as he rushed away.

Two days passed. Suddenly I ran across him in the post office. He carried a bundle of mail. He dragged one foot feebly after the other.

"Still at it?" I asked. "Still getting ready for that holiday?"

"Yes," he whispered. "Say! Maybe I haven't been working like a slave!" He glanced at his watch. "Must hurry to meet my wife. She wants me to help her pick out some clothes. And me up to my ears!"

"Haven't got things fixed up yet?"

"No! No! But I hope to by Monday. Been working every night for a week. But maybe we won't have a good time when we get off! The thought of it is all that keeps me alive."

He shuffled away. Could this decrepit creature be the sprightly one of a week ago? Days passed. A week later I met him again. He looked better. He was walking slow.

"Hello!" I cried. "I thought you were going on that vacation."

"I was, but—"

"You don't mean to say that you gave it up?"

He nodded.

"I had to," he replied. "The doctor said that in my condition, it wasn't safe to get away from home."

TOM MOSSON.



## A STROKE OF LUCK.

He was a speculator, and for a year past nothing had been coming his way except expenses. Misfortunes never came by themselves. One day his daughter informed him, in a cold and unfeeling manner, that if he did not give her a diamond tiara worth at least a thousand she would elope with the coachman.

"Come to my arms, my darling," he exclaimed, as the tears of joy coursed down his wrinkled cheeks; "come to my arms."

"Do I get the tiara," she asked, hesitating ere she accepted his invitation.

"Of course not," he smiled, "you get the coachman. I owe him nine months' wages."



MISS MARK TAPLEY.

Philosophy, says Jerome K. Jerome, is the art of bearing other people's troubles. The truest philosopher he ever heard of was a woman. She was brought into the London Hospital suffering from a poisoned leg. The house surgeon made a hurried examination. He was a man of blunt speech. "It will have to come off," he told her. "What, not all of it?" "The whole of it, I'm sorry to say," growled the house surgeon. "Nothing else, for it!" "No other chance for you whatever," explained the house surgeon. "Ah, well, thank Gawd it's not my leg."

## JUST BEFORE.

Scene: At Home.  
Discovered: A husband and wife.  
She: Dear! Do you mind helping me?

He (all ready fifteen minutes before. He has just finished brushing his evening clothes and is now looking over the stock report in the evening paper and smoking a cigarette): What do you want?

(Her mouth full of hair-pins.) "Button up this waist, will you?" (Throwing down paper.) "Where is that maid?"

"Now, dear, you know this is her afternoon off. Hurry!"

(Getting up and walking over back of her. He takes hold of waist at top and starts on top button.) "What's the matter with these buttons, anyway?"

(Sweetly.) "Now, don't lose patience. They slip right in it—"

"How do you suppose I can get the thing together when you're squirming like an eel?"

(Scratching her head from one side to the other, absorbed in getting her hair right.) "You can do it."

(Nervously.) "Look here! You keep still! Now, I've got to begin all over. (He starts, in his face knotted up in agony and looking ironically gets three buttons in.) Now! Now! Don't move, I say! There! That's better. Hold on! I've got 'em going! Keep still! Don't you dare move! There!"

"Finished?"

"Yes."

(Standing up.) "Oh, you wretch. Don't you see?"

"What the dickens is the matter now?"

"Why, don't you see, can't you see, that you've started wrong. It's all got to be done over."

"Dash it! - What's the use? We'll stay at home."



## THEIR ONLY QUARREL.

"Did you ever quarrel with your wife, Binks?"

"Only once."

"Only once? Gee! You are a lucky man."

"Oh, it wasn't luck—I merely found out then that it wasn't worth while."

"Aha! Had to let her have her way, eh?"

"No; it wasn't that. She didn't have her way."

"Oh, I see! You won out, and felt like a brute afterwards."

"Nope. I didn't win out."

"Well, how the dickens?"

"Why, it was this way. You see, she wanted to name the baby Thomas, after me, and I wanted to name it William, after her father, who was a dead game old sport if there ever was one. We had an argument lasting two whole months, and while she wept I was firm; she was adamant even in her tears, and I wasn't to be moved by heaven or earth. And then—well, then, you see, the baby was born."

"And then, of course, you each wanted to give in to the other, and found yourselves still on opposing sides."

"No. The baby was a girl."



## NO PROSPECTS.

Sympathetic Little Boy: You're awfully tired of keeping house, aren't you, mother?

Mother: Yes, dear!

But there isn't even much use in dying and going to heaven, is there? 'Cause you'd have a mansion on your hands then.



## A DREAFFUL WOMAN.

"That woman next door is really dreadful, John," said a young married woman to her husband. "She does nothing but talk the whole day long. She cannot get any work done, I'm sure."

"Oh," remarked the husband, "I thought she was a chatterbox. And to whom does she talk?"

"Why, my dear, of course," was the reply. "She talks to me over the fence!" —Philadelphia Ledger.

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# The Men Who Learned to Fly

EXTRACTS FROM THE WRIGHT BROTHERS' STORY OF THEIR EXPERIMENTS, THE SENSATIONS OF FLIGHT, AND THEIR ESTIMATE OF THE FUTURE OF THE AEROPLANE.

By GEORGE KIBBE TURNER

In 1900 the Wright Brothers, two young bicycle-makers, of Dayton, Ohio, started experiments in air-gliding in a machine operated on a new principle. In 1903 they added a gasoline-engine to their aeroplanes, and began to navigate the air in mechanical flying machines. It is a well-established fact that they have been flying on mechanically driven aeroplanes for the past four years. Exactly how they do this is not known; they are keeping their method secret, in the belief that this is the only way in which they can secure a financial return from their invention.

## THE WRIGHT BROTHERS AND THEIR STORY.

Before the Wright Brothers sailed abroad last, for the demonstrations of their machines before foreign war departments they discussed with me for an entire morning their invention, the theories and sensations of flight, and their personal beliefs and ambitions in connection with their discovery—two lean quiet men in a dingy, commonplace little brick bicycle shop; pleasant, unassuming, most approachable but shy and silent under the oppression of the greatest secret of the time. Orville, of the more social and conversational temperament, did the greater share of the talking—an amiable, kindly faced man of thirty-five. Wilbur—prematurely bald, about forty, with the watchful eyes, marked facial lines, and dry, brief speech of a naturally reticent man—corroborated or amplified his brother's statements. It would be both unnecessary and impossible to divide the story of their invention between the two men exactly as they told it. Practically their story, like their invention, was the product of one mind—one dual mind. I will tell it as a simple statement of fact, without attempting to reproduce the exact conversation. It is the extraordinary information, and not the method of statement, which is of importance. The story follows:—

In 1896 we saw a little Press despatch in a newspaper telling of the death of Lilienthal by a fall from his machine. This, and the reading of the "Aeronautical Annual" for 1897, started our first active interest in the problem of aerial navigation. We have been at work at it ever since—first as a mere scientific pastime, but for nearly ten years as the most serious purpose of our life. Up to 1900 we had merely studied and made laboratory experiments; in that year we started actual experiments in flying on our gliding machine.

At that time (1900) there was really only one problem remaining to be solved to make a workable flying machine—the problem of equilibrium. Men already knew how to make aeroplanes that would support them when driven through the air at a sufficient speed, and there were engines light enough per horsepower to propel the aeroplane at the necessary speed and to carry their own weight and the weight of an operator. There were plenty of aeroplanes that would fly in still air. What was needed was an airship that would not capsize when the wind was blowing.

### THE TURBULENCE OF THE AIR.

No one who has not navigated the air can appreciate the real difficulty of mechanical flight. To the ordinary person it seems a miracle that a thin solid plane can be driven up into the air by machinery; but for over ten years that miracle has been accomplished. On the other hand, the great problem—the problem of equilibrium—never occurs to anyone who has not actually tried flying.

### THE REAL QUESTION OF THE FLYING MACHINE IS HOW TO KEEP IT FROM TURNING OVER.

The chief trouble is the turn-out of the air. The common impression is that the atmosphere runs in comparatively regular currents which we call winds. No one

who has not been thrown about on a gliding aeroplane—rising or falling 10, 20, or even 30 feet in a few seconds—can understand how utterly wrong this idea is. The air along the surface of the earth, as a matter of fact, is continually churning. It is thrown upward from every irregularity, like sea breakers on a coast line; every hill and tree and building sends up a wave or slanting current. And it moves, not directly back and forth upon its coast line, like the sea, but in whirling rotary masses. Some of these rise up hundreds of yards. In a fairly strong wind, the air near the earth is more disturbed than the whirlpools of Niagara.

thought, and the centre of pressure changes with it. It is as difficult to follow this centre of pressure as to keep your finger on the flickering blot of light from a prism swinging in the sun.

Lilienthal balanced himself in his gliding machine by shifting his weight; his body hung down below his wings, resting on his elbows. In Chanute's machines the operator did nearly the same, swinging below the wings, with his arms supported on little parallel bars. In both machines the rapid motion of the body was difficult and exhausting work, and the size of the machine was definitely limited by the weight which the operator could carry on his back. In our gliding

planes had been shown to be the best type for the aeroplanes—they were stronger than any other, allowing the principle of the truss-bridge to be used in their bracing, and they were more compact and manageable than the single-surface wings.

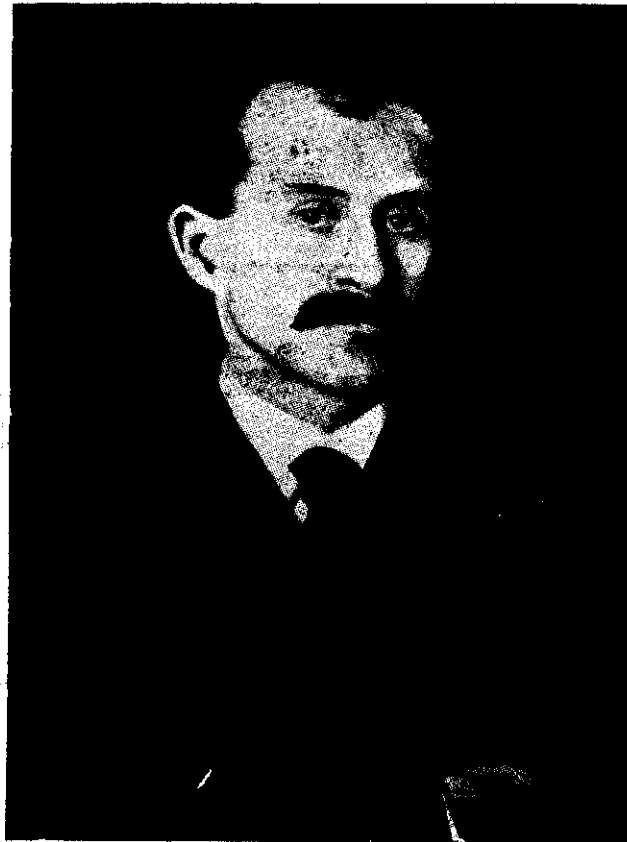
By 1900 we had designed our type of gliding machine. It was made of cloth and spruce and steel wire, very much after the style of the Chanute double-decker—a little larger than his. But in its principle of operation it was entirely different. The operator, instead of swinging below the wings, lay fore and aft across the middle of the lower wing upon his stomach. In front of him—extended out before the machine instead of behind it—was a horizontal rudder. This guided the gliding machine up and down. But it did much more than that; it counterbalanced the movement of the centre of pressure backward and forward on the main surfaces of the machine; that is, it kept the aeroplane from pitching over backward or forward. For steering and balancing sideways, we turned the outside edges of the wings against the air-pressure by cords controlled by movements of the operator's body. The tail used in previous gliding-machines was given up. Our idea was to secure a machine which, with a little practice, could be balanced and steered semi-automatically, by reflex action, just as a bicycle is. There is no time to be given to conscious thought in balancing an aeroplane; the action of the air is too rapid.

The shape of the wings afforded another important problem. Langley and other experimenters had favoured wings set at a dihedral angle—that is, each slanting upward from the centre where they joined. They hoped to secure a stable equilibrium by this. We believed that this device would work well in still air, but that in the shifting, troubled air of out-of-doors it would add to the danger of turning over. These wings are made after the style of the wings of a soaring buzzard—a bird which avoids high winds. We curved ours down a little at the tips, after the fashion of a soaring gull—a rough-weather bird. Our wings did not approach the exact form of birds' wings so closely as Lilienthal's or Pilcher's. They were made of cloth, fixed to two rectangular wooden frames, fastened one above the other by wooden braces and wires. The cloth surfaces were arched by ribs between these frames to secure the curved surfaces of birds' wings, which Lilienthal had shown were essential to the best results in flying.

### THOSE ANIMATED AEROPLANES, THE BIRDS.

We had also worked out a new method of practice with gliding-machines which we hoped to use. Lilienthal and Chanute had obtained their experience in flying by the operator's launching himself from a hill and gliding down on to lower land. This involved carrying back their apparatus, after a short flight, to the top of the hill again. Because of the difficulties of this awkward method, although Lilienthal had made over two thousand flights, we calculated that in all his five years of experiment he could not have been actually practising flying more than five hours—far too short a time for the ordinary man to learn to ride a bicycle. It was our plan to follow the example of soaring birds, and find a place where we could be supported by strong rising winds.

A bird is really an aeroplane. The portion of its wings near the body are used as planes of support, while the more flexible parts outside, when flapped, act as propellers. Some of the soaring birds are not much more than animated sailing-machines. A buzzard can be safely kept in an open pen thirty feet across and ten feet high. He cannot fly out of it. In fact, we know from observation made by ourselves that he cannot fly for any distance up a grade of one to six. Yet these birds sailing through the air are among the commonest sights through a great section of the country. Every one who has been outdoors has seen a buzzard or a hawk soaring; every one who has been at sea has seen the gulls sailing after a steamship for hundreds of miles with scarcely a movement of the wings. All of these birds are doing the same thing—they are balancing on rising currents of air. The buzzards and hawks find the currents blowing upward off the land; the gulls that follow the steamers from New York to Florida are merely sailing downhill a thousand miles on the



MR. ORVILLE WRIGHT,

Recently severely injured by the overturning of his aeroplane.

### EQUILIBRIUM—THE REAL PROBLEM OF FLYING.

The problem of mechanical flight is how to balance in this moving fluid which supports the flying machine; or, technically speaking, how to make the centre of gravity coincide with the centre of air-pressure. Now, the irregular action of the air is naturally reflected in the movement of this centre of pressure. If a wind should blow against a plane at right angles to it, the centre of pressure would be in the centre of the plane. But an aeroplane must be sailed at a very slight angle to the direction in which it is moving. That means that the centre of air-pressure is well forward on the surfaces of the machine. Every sudden breeze that blows strikes strongly on the front of the plane and very little on the back of it. The result is that the force of every gust of wind is multiplied by leverage in its tendency to tip the plane over. The wind often veers several times in a second, quicker than

machine we introduced an entirely new method; we governed the motion of the centre of pressure, not by shifting our weight, but by shifting the rudder and surfaces of the machine against the action of the air. Before this can be understood there must be some idea of the wings of our machine.

### THE DEVELOPMENT OF ARTIFICIAL WINGS.

Lilienthal, in his first flights, copied the wings of soaring birds very closely; later, he used wings in two planes, that is, one above the other. Chanute experimented with wings of as many as five planes, but, like Lilienthal, secured the best results with the "double-decker." When we took up our gliding experiments we believed that these wings in two

\*Chanute tested three types of his own, in two of which the wings were automatically adjusted by the wind-pressure. The

ing currents in the wake of the steamer in the atmosphere, and on the hot air rising from her smokestacks.

**A REVOLUTION IN THE ART OF FLYING.**

In 1901 we started gliding again at Kitty Hawk, on a machine nearly twice as large as had been counted safe before. This machine had a surface of 200 square feet, whereas Lilienthal's had had 151, Richer's 135, and Chanute's double-decker 134. Our new glider was 82 feet from tip to tip, and the main surfaces were 7 feet across and 6 feet apart. It weighed 100 pounds, 240 or 250 with its operator. This machine, like the first one, had no tail. Its trials were so successful that the next year (1902) we made another on advanced lines. The main surfaces of this were 32 feet from tip to tip, and only 5 feet across. In addition to the devices in the former gliders, we used a vertical tail on this, as an additional method of keeping the lateral balance. We made between seven hundred and one thousand glides with this—the longest of which was 622 feet. By the actual tests of flying, we established many points definitely, and made many changes in the tables of calculation for aerial flight.

**EIGHTEEN MILES AN HOUR—THE RATE WHEN FLIGHT BEGINS.**

We found that at a rate of eighteen miles an hour through the air would sustain our aeroplane and its operator in flight. A rate of sixteen miles would sustain it, but at a great an angle to allow progress through the air. A wind of eighteen miles an hour is a good strong breeze, but it is not extraordinary. Half our glides in 1902 were made in winds of twenty miles an hour, and at one time we were gliding in a wind which measured thirty-seven miles an hour. You understand of course, that these gliding experiments do not mean the mere sliding down an inclined plane in the air. In heavy winds the aviator is sometimes lifted above the point he starts from, and often held soaring in one place. If he had the balancing skill of a soaring bird, he could remain there as long as there was enough wind to support him. Indeed, in our experiments we have remained motionless in one position for over half a minute.

**DECEMBER 17, 1903. THE FIRST FLYING-MACHINE SAILS.**

In these three years of gliding we established enough practical knowledge, we thought, to go on to the next experiment of placing a gas-engine upon our aeroplane and starting work on the real object of our research—mechanical flight. In the next year we experimented in our workshop with models and machinery for this. On December 17, 1903, our first mechanical flier, in a trial at Kitty Hawk, made four flights, in the longest of which it sustained itself in the air fifty-nine seconds, and moved 852 feet against a twenty-mile wind; that is, it actually moved half a mile through the air. After this first experiment we felt assured that mechanical flight was feasible.

This first flying-machine, with its operator, weighed about 745 pounds. It was run by a gas-engine which weighed 240 pounds complete with fuel and water, and developed 12 or 13 horse-power. The next year another flier was made, weighing with ballast, 925 pounds, with an engine giving 16-horse power, but weighing the same as that of the first flier—240 pounds. With this machine we made the successful experiments in flying of 1904 and 1905, over 150 in number, averaging a mile apiece.

**THE TROUBLE TURNING CORNERS.**

The problem of the real power-driven flying-machine was exactly what we knew it must be—the question of equilibrium. It was no longer necessary for us to have the peculiar conditions furnished by the wind and hills at Kitty Hawk to make our experiments with the mechanical machine. We secured the use of a swampy meadow eight miles east of Dayton, Ohio. On our test, there it became clear that the flying-machine would operate well in a straight line; the difficulty came immediately upon turning corners, and it was necessary to do in the small field. Just what the trouble was we could not tell. Several times might be made safely; then, all at once the machine would begin to lose its balance, and must be stopped and brought down to the ground. We kept experimenting to dis-

cover the cause of the trouble and the way of dealing with it, and in the latter part of the year 1904 we made some progress. We accomplished a complete circle on September 20, and two flights of three miles each around the course in November and December.

**FOR SALE—AN AERIAL WAR-SHIP.**

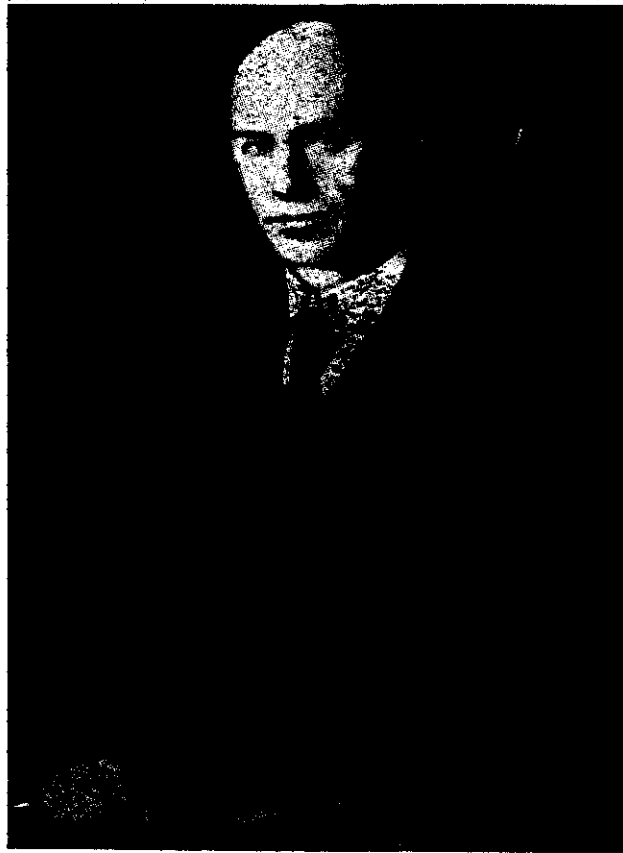
We feel that it is absolutely essential for us to keep our method of control a secret. We could patent many points in the machine, and it is possible that we could make a success of the invention commercially. We have been approached by many promoters on the matter. But we believe that our best market is to sell the machine to some government for use in war. To do this it is necessary for us to keep its construction an absolute secret. We do not believe that this secret can be kept indefinitely by a government, but we believe that the government which has the secret can hold the lead in the use of the invention for years. It will be able constantly to keep ahead of other nations by developing the special knowledge in its possession.

So far as we can learn, we are able now to give a government five years' lead in the development of the flying machine. The recent trials of Santos Dumont's aeroplanes

tic system of balancing. We believe that the control should be left in the possession of the operator. The sense of equilibrium is very delicate and certain. If you lie upon a bed three-quarters of an inch out of true, you know it at once. And this sense of equilibrium is just as reliable a mile above the earth as it is on it. The management of our aeroplanes, like that of the bicycle, is based upon the sense of equilibrium of the operator. The apparatus for preserving the balance of the machine consists of levers operated by simple uniform movements which readjust the flying surfaces of the machine to the air. The movement of these levers very soon becomes automatic with the aviator, as does the balancing of a bicycle-rider. In fact, the "Dear Friends," is "GRAPHIC" aeroplane is easier to learn and simpler to operate than the bicycle. In all our experiments with gliding and flying machines, we have not even sprained a limb; we have scarcely scratched our head.

**NO DANGER FROM STOPPING ENGINES.**

The only danger in our aeroplane is of turning over. We have purposely made our machine many times heavier than necessary, so that it cannot break.



MR. WILBUR WRIGHT, now successfully experimenting at Lake Geneva.

In France confirm us in this belief. Take one point only. He is trying to sustain a 600-pound machine in the air for short flights with a 50-horse-power engine—that is, sustaining ten pounds to the horse-power. We are flying and carrying, at a rate of 30 miles an hour, 925 pounds with 16 horse-power—that is, practically sixty pounds to the horse-power. The comparison speaks for itself concerning the relative efficiency of the two machines.

**LIKE THE BICYCLE, BUT EASIER.**

It is impossible, under these circumstances, for us to discuss the exact secrets of control and management which are our only asset in our machines. We have not even drawn working plans of our machines, for fear they might fall into other hands. But there are general principles of operating our aeroplanes of which we make no secret.

It has been a common aim of experimenters with the aeroplane to solve the problem of equilibrium by some automa-

ing the transportation of the future. It will scarcely displace the railroad or the steamship; necessarily, its expenditure of fuel will be too great. In a steamship, it is calculated that the heat from the burning of a sheet of letter-paper will carry a ton a mile; you could scarcely expect such results in an air-ship. The air-ship, so far as we can see at present, will have its chief value for warfare, and for reaching inaccessible places—for such uses as expeditions into the Klondike, or to Pekin during its siege a few years ago. The value of an air-ship moving faster than a railroad train for reconnoitering or dropping explosives upon an enemy in time of war is now obvious to the entire civilized world. The aeroplanes may also be of great value in the near future for service like the carrying of mail. When properly developed, it will be quicker than any means of locomotion now in use for direct journeys between two places—unless against hurricanes. There will be no switches, no stops whatever, and the journey can be made in an air-line.

The eventual speed of the aeroplane will be easily sixty miles an hour. It will probably be forced up to a hundred miles. Our last machine showed forty miles, and the one we are building now will go considerably faster. At speeds above sixty miles an hour the resistance of the air to the machine will make travel much more expensive of power. Our experiments have shown that a flier designed to carry an aggregate of 745 pounds at 20 miles an hour would require only 6 horse-power, and at 30 miles an hour 12 horse-power. At 60 miles 24 would be needed, and at 120 miles 90 or 75 horse-power. It is clear that there is a certain point of speed beyond which the air resistance makes it impossible to go. Just what that is, experiment will determine. Every year gas-engines are being made lighter—a fact which will increase the surplus carrying power of the machine available for fuel and operator, and heavier construction; but at present sixty miles an hour can be counted on for the flying machine. This, of course, means speed through the air.

**BETTER WINGS THAN A BIRD'S.**

There is no question but that a man can make a lighter and more efficient wing than a bird's. A cloth surface, for instance, can be produced, offering less surface friction than feathers. The reason for this fact is that a bird's wing is really a compromise. It is not made for flying only—it must be folded up and gotten out of the way when the bird is on its feet; and efficiency in flying must be sacrificed to permit this. The wings of the aeroplanes will vary in size according to speed. A slow machine will require a large wing; but the faster the speed, the less will be the supporting surface necessary, and wings for high speeds will naturally be very small. Not only will less support be needed, but the size must be reduced to reduce the friction of the air.

One difficulty with these fast machines will be in launching them at a high enough speed for their wings to support them. There may also be some difficulty in landing. We have launched our machines from an arrangement of wheels, and have landed upon stout skids fastened to the bottom of the machines. The aeroplanes will make its journeys, we believe, 200 or 300 feet above the earth—just high enough to escape the effects of the disturbance of the air along the ground—just out of the surf, so to speak. Our experiments have shown at a considerably lower level—of some 80 feet or less.

Our idea in our experiments has been to produce a strong, practical, and easy flying-machine. We have made no great effort to secure extraordinary machinery to furnish power. We found the gas-motor already developed to a point where it was practically available for our purposes. We have applied ourselves to the invention of an aeroplane which would balance itself, would be easily started, and would move with a moderate expenditure of power. In doing this we have devoted our chief attention to the scientific construction of wings and screws and steering apparatus.

**SCIENTISTS, NOT MECHANICS.**

Our hope is, first, to get some adequate financial return from our invention. We are not rich men, and we have devoted our time and what money we could command to the problem for nearly ten years. We do not expect a tremendous fortune from our discovery,

but we do feel we should have something that would be an ample competence for men with truly comparatively simple tastes. If we do secure this, we are anxious—whatever it becomes possible—to give the world the benefit of the scientific knowledge obtained by our experiments.

We object to the manner in which we have so far been put before the public. Nearly every writer upon our work in current publications has characterised us as mechanics, and taken it for granted—because of the fact that we are in the bicycle business, no doubt that invention has come from mechanical skill. We object to this as neither true nor fair. We are not mechanics; we are scientists.

We have approached the subject of aerial navigation in a purely scientific spirit. We are not highly educated men, it is true, but the subject of aerial navigation is not so much a problem of higher mathematics as of general principles; it can be approached by anyone possessing a high-school education—which we have had. We have taken up the principles involved in flying, one after another—not only by practical flights, but in constant laboratory experiments in our workshops. We have worked out new tables of the sustaining power of the air.

**DISCOVERED PRINCIPLES OF SCREW-PROPELLER**

Besides inventing a practical flying-machine, we claim to have discovered for the first time the method of calculating in advance the exact efficiency of screw-propellers, which will save the great waste involved in the present practice, by which screws must be made and tested before their efficiency can be accurately learned. This method of ours has been tested in the manufacture of our aeroplanes; our screws were made with only a slight margin of power over what was demanded by our flier, and they have invariably proved successful.

We say frankly that we hope to obtain an ample financial return from our invention; but we care especially for some recognition as scientists, and, whenever it becomes possible, we propose to bring out the results of our investigations in a scientific work upon the principles of aerial navigation.

**GOLDEN DAYS IN MANY LANDS.**

Continued from page 27.

The treasure of the Mauritshuis gallery is considered to be Rembrandt's picture of Professor Tulp's Anatomical Lesson, but this is a little too realistic to appeal to most of us, except as the work of a young genius.

From the Plein an archway leads into the Binnenhof or Inner Court which is surrounded by some of the oldest and most historical buildings in the Hague.

On the north and south sides of the Binnenhof are the First and Second Chambers of the Dutch Parliament, and the central building is the Ridderzaal or ancient Hall of the Knights where the last Peace Conference was held. But the many cruel scenes that have taken place in the Ridderzaal, and in the Binnenhof, certainly unfit this cluster of buildings as the home of the world's peace. In front of the Ridderzaal in the year 1419 John Barneveld, the most able chancellor Holland has known, was executed in a gruesome and unwarrantable manner. Another scene that casts a lurid slur across the associations of the Binnenhof is that enacted by the infuriated mob in 1672, when they rushed the near-by prison, and tore the falsely accused brothers de Witt to pieces, and hung their bruised bodies on the archway that leads to the Binnenhof. These are scarcely the clouds that should hang over the future peace conference. But when the new peace building is erected with the money given by Mr Carnegie, the Hague will indeed be a city apart from all other cities.

An Austrian once said to me that Vienna was a delightful city, because it was so near to Buda-Pesth, and I think the greatest charm of the Hague lies in its nearness to Scheveningen and to Delft. The three mile electric car ride from the capital city to the famous watering place of Scheveningen is most beautiful. Immediately on leaving the city the car enters the woods and runs between two rows of tall trees—oaks or elms, I forget which—that meet over

head. Sitting in the front of the car and looking ahead, one feels for all the world as though we were rushing through a long green tunnel, lit by some soft shaded limelight. This green tunnel ends at the village of Scheveningen. Once upon a time this was the port for The Hague, and it is still the home of a large fishing fleet, but the main life and interest centres on the long promenade which, facing the open ocean, is bordered on its landward side by the magnificent Kurhaal, Kurhaal and hotels that give accommodation each year, from June until well into September, for 20,000 visitors. The beach is of fine soft sand, and bathing and basking in the sun are the chief occupations of visitors to Scheveningen, while the splendid concerts held in the Kurhaal are a feature of the Hague as well as the Scheveningen season. Viewed from the end of the long pier the beach presents a puzzling appearance to the newcomer. Whatever could all those yellow posts be stuck biggledy-piggledy on the sand, I wondered. There seemed to be enough of them to tether the whole fishing fleet, but I knew that the boat harbour was some distance away, so that there must be some other explanation for this phenomenon. On closer inspection the yellow posts proved to be basket chairs with high backs and rounded tops, well-known appendages to continental watering places. They look queer enough from a distance, but one has only to experience the comfort of these portable summerhouses, which may be moved about at will so as to shade one from the glare and heat of the sun, to understand their popularity on the sands of Scheveningen.

I think that the only real disappointment in Holland is the costume of her people. Artists and photographers delight in reproducing these people in their national dress, but in reality that same national dress is conspicuous only by its absence. Except for a few fisher-folk the people of Holland dress as do the inhabitants of France, Germany, or England. On Sundays and holidays a few men in baggy trousers, and women in much padded skirts, cashmere shawl, fishus, and lace caps drawn tightly over the golden head-plates may be seen mingling with the hundreds of ordinarily dressed people on the promenade of Scheveningen; and away on the island of Marken, in the Zuider Zee, the peasants live mainly by the money obtained from tourists who go there to see those quaint costumes which these islanders have preserved, but which are almost obsolete in the rest of Holland. After a vain effort to snap a few of the girls whom we met in national costume on the promenade of Scheveningen, but who fled precipitantly when they caught sight of my camera, we made a morning's excursion down to the portion of that village given up to the homes of the fishing folk in the hope of there obtaining some pictures of the people. But in the village we met with an even worse reception than on the promenade, for the children danced in front of the camera and the women pelted us with stones, so that it appeared to be as dangerous to "pop" down in Scheveningen with a camera as to enter a Russian city openly carrying a bomb.

Another delightful car ride—this time by steam—takes us across the flat green fields from the Hague five miles to Delft. Towards the end of our journey one of those bewitching tree-shaded avenues leads us to the quaintest town of this individual land where the world seems still a-dreaming. Canals intersect this strange little town at all points and angles, and are shaded by lime and poplar trees, the former shedding a sweet fragrance in the summer sunshine. The canal paths in front of the houses are clean and the houses themselves spotless. In the shops the deep blue porcelain, for which Delft is rightly famous, tempted me to enter and possess for myself a memento of this city of sweet contentment. I wandered to the outskirts of the city to photograph the once fortified gateway, and smiled to think of a drawbridge and cannon in this peaceful little town. But shadows have passed over Delft, and one still hangs in the Oude Delft, where the tower of the Oude Kerk leans as if in benediction towards the home of William the Silent, the very home in which was enacted the most pitiable tragedy of Dutch history—the murder of this patriotic prince. Within the Oude Kerk is a tomb of interest to every English visitor—that of Admiral van Tromp, the barrier of the North Sea and German Ocean, and rival of our own hero Drake. After having spent even a few days in Holland, it

would be surprising indeed if on our first visit to Delft we did not cross the open Grote Markt to the Nieuwe Kerk, to bestow our own tribute of admiring thought beside the tomb where lies the ill-fated William I.

Those who have travelled a little on the other side of the world know how often and in what out-of-the-way places they meet with travel acquaintances of other days. I had been a little surprised when, walking across the lounge of the Kurhaal, at Scheveningen, to meet with an Austrian doctor whom I had last seen some 18 months previously in Calcutta; but a far more amazing encounter overtook us when, in a quiet street of Delft, we were stopped by a lady who, addressing my father by name, inquired the way to the Nieuwe Kerk. Noticing our surprise that she should have recognised us, she explained that she lived not a mile distant from our own home in Auckland, 12,000 miles away. These are the incidents that make one reiterate the time-worn saying that the world is very small.

It is not, however, in aristocratic Hague, or cosmopolitan Scheveningen, or even dreamy Delft that one sees the Dutchman at home. We must leave the town behind and go out across the open country on such a journey as that to Leiden, or to Amsterdam; out on to those miles of green flat land, unfenced save for the divisions made by the numberless dykes, almost treeless in the fields, but so beautifully shaded where a long straight avenue connects one village with another. In the green, green fields are the black and white cows that bring to the land of the Dutchman, a breed left behind once we cross the border into Germany. Acres of vegetables surprise one into a confession that one never before fully realized how varied is the colour we call green. Ah! but I would like to see Holland when those acres of vegetables have given place to the yellow glow of the narcissus and the various shades of the tulip! Behind each farm house is a rounded hay-stack, and most often the picturesque windmill, whose various uses range from the pumping of water and grinding of corn to the signalling from one farm to another, or to the village. Should the miller need a carpenter the wings of the mill are set at one angle, should he need a doctor they are set at another angle, and someone in the nearby village is sure to see and answer the summons. For a marriage, a birth, or a death the wings of the mill are the heralds. Indeed, there is scarcely an incident in the Dutchman's life which he is unable to signal to his neighbours by means of his beloved windmill. Of course the whole land is very flat, and to a dweller of hill country it would seem extremely monotonous, but it has its own charm as the home of the Dutchman—that persevering, hard-working man who, with his draining and reclaiming of the marshy lands, keeps pace even with the encroachments of the sea. Truly, this man works hard and wastes nothing. With bent back, he will for many a mile drag the heavy barges along the canals from village to village. I work, he says, why should not my dog work also; so the healthy, well-cared-for doggie pull little milk carts through the city streets, and seem quite happy to do so. In this last respect the Dutchman and his dog appear to be on equal terms, for both, though hard-worked, are happy.

Leiden, the brave little city that withstood the long siege of the Spaniards in 1574, is a more open and a busier town than Delft, though quite as intersected by tree-shaded canals—the Rapenburg, with its beautiful trees, being, to my mind, the handsomest canal in Holland. In the centre of the town rises the Burg, an ancient rounded tower, dating, it is believed, to the days of those Saxon brothers, Hengest and Horsa, to whom the ancient Britons appealed for assistance against their enemies, the Picts and Scots. From the Burg we can view all Leiden, and looking westward towards the green trees of the Rapenburg, the red brick Pieterskerk attracts one's attention. Quite near to this church lived the Rev. John Robinson, who, being among the first of the Puritans who fled from England, settled in Leiden. It was owing mainly to his preaching and exhortations to the people to maintain their independence in religious worship that the first of the Pilgrim Fathers set forth from Holland. Robinson himself remained in Leiden, continuing his work among the Dutch Puritans, and he died ere he was able to follow those whom he had prompted to emigrate to the new

free land. To-day the caretakers tell us that the old churches are too large for the present-day congregations, and the cry is heard in Holland, as elsewhere, the people care not to go to church.

Another great name connected with Leiden is that of Rembrandt, who was born and who spent the early years of his life in this charming northern Venice. A northern Venice? Could any town be just like Venice? Surely not; and although the canals of Leiden are really more beautiful than those of the delightful city of northern Italy, her buildings lack that appearance of wealth or power and the romantic air which holds us all enslaved to the memory of the city on the Adriatic sea. One of the same excursions from Leiden is the journey by steam-tram down to the village of Katwijk-aan-Zee, at the mouth of the Rhine. But though the six-mile ride across the huge market garden was pleasant enough, the village on the sand hills is steadily dull, and the villagers particularly uninteresting.

From our homing point at the Hague we passed one day north to Amsterdam, and one day south to Rotterdam. The latter city has a certain claim on our interest in its crowded quays, and impenetrable Boompjes, where the greatest part of Holland's shipping comes and goes. Otherwise it cannot vie with the

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**Zam-Buk**

A DAILY NEED.

diamond cutting city of the Zuider Zee. Amsterdam is the great commercial city of Holland, and is ringed in a most extraordinary manner by canals large and small. These run in a peculiar half circle from the Zuider Zee, through the city and back to the Zuider Zee—the half circle, being intersected here and there by small canals, and the city is thus divided up into 90 islands which are united by 290 bridges, large and small. Most of the canals are bordered by trees, so that the city, though closely built, has a pleasant green appearance. In the older, and more especially in the Jewish quarters, Amsterdam is very cramped and dirty, but out towards Ooster Park and towards the New Town the wide streets and handsome houses tell their own tale of prosperity.

In the Breestraat, once the finest street in Amsterdam, now buried in the heart of the Jewish quarter, lived Rembrandt for many years. Here, with his beautiful first wife, he mingled with the highest circles of society, and here, too, after the death of his beloved Saskia, he sank into poverty and misery until he was evicted from his home, a penniless bankrupt. Being a brave man, however, in spite of his dire distress, and unpopularity, he struggled on, painting, painting, ever painting, until in 1669 he died, and was buried without honour—the man who was among the greatest of the great in his powers of imagination, and his wonderful treatment of light and shade.

To-day, in the Rijk's museum his work is glorified, a special room being devoted to his stirring, glowing picture of the "Night Watch." This picture gallery in the Rijk's Museum is indisputably among the best arranged galleries of Europe. The little compartments off the Hall of Honour are so magnificently lighted that each picture seems hung in the light best suited to it. Here and in the other large rooms of the gallery we came to a better understanding of the portraits by Frans Hals, the landscapes of Cuyp, and portraits by Bartholomew Helst, whose picture of the "Entertainment given by the Buziger Guard of Amsterdam to Captain Cornelis Jan Wits," was spoken of by Sir Joshua Reynolds as "perhaps the first picture of portraits in the world." In the portion of the gallery given up solely to portraits, Rembrandt's "Five Directors of the Cloth Weavers' Association," looks out at us with its clear incisive proof of the master's greatness. I think one might learn to love Amsterdam did one remain there for a few days, but many changes of hotels and shiftings of luggage are tiresome, so like homing-pigeons, we came back each night to the Hague.

In Haarlem one finds a city not quite so Dutch in character as the others. Truly, it is completely surrounded by a wide canal, partly, indeed, by the river Spinaarne, but Haarlem is crossed by only two side canals, so that much of the charm of Leiden or of Delft is there absent. English people who know the Laughing Cavalier of the Wallace collection in London, are tempted to visit Haarlem if only to see the fine works of Frans Hals, which the citizens of Haarlem treasure in their picture gallery. In the spring, too, bulb fanciers flock to this centre of the bulb-growing industry, but in the summer, as everyone knows, one might as well wander through fields of onions as among the beds of narcissus, hyacinths, or tulips.

After long days spent in these towns, all so dissimilar in detail in spite of their main characteristics being almost identical, it was not with feelings of unmixed delight that we returned, a little travel weary and dreamy with the memory of green fields, or delighted by artistic genius, to find our hotel overrun by a party of twenty American women who took absolute possession of the lounge and waiting room, and above the buzz of whose chatter during dinner it was impossible to carry on the most ordinary conversation. However, after a few days, they passed away, as storms eventually do, and left us there in the spotlessly clean capital of the land which from every point of view is most adapted to be the camp fire around which the nations may smoke the pipe of peace. Through the past ages she, too, has known her struggles, has bred her great admirals, and famous soldiers, but now her energies are turned within herself, and she lives without rivalry, drawing the hands of jealous nations together in the hand-clasp of friendship, herself at peace with all the world.

Next week:

EGYPT.—I. CAIRO.

# THE MAKING OF A NEW ZEALAND POLICE OFFICER

## INTERVIEW WITH MR. W. DINNIE, COMMISSIONER OF POLICE

Continued from page 19.

The Commissioner of Police, interviewed by a "Graphic" representative, imparted some interesting information regarding the New Zealand police force, including its methods, system, constitution, and strength.

Scarce more than

THIRTY YEARS AGO

each province in the Dominion had its own individual police force, but reliable data of the system then in vogue is unavailable. The year 1877 saw the abolition of the provincial police forces, and the establishment of armed constabulary, in two forces—a field or military force, and a civil, or police force. At that period the strength of the civil police was 23 officers, 77 non-commissioned officers, 11 detectives, and 316 constables, making a total of 427. It was not until 1880 that a regular police force was established under the Police Force Act, but even then, both administration and organisation were unsatisfactory, the department being of a semi-military nature. A practical and experienced Police Commissioner (Mr. Tumbidge) was appointed in 1897, and a much better system was adopted. A Police Provident Fund was established, members' retiring age determined, the recruiting and promotion system improved, and an augmentation to the strength of the force authorised. Since then an experienced Police Commissioner has always been in charge of the Police Department, and continued improvements have been introduced from time to time. The result is that the New Zealand Police Department is in a highly satisfactory condition as regards discipline and efficiency. Lately an important revision has also been made in respect to pay and allowance of members, placing them on a better basis than ever before in the history of the Department.

Some idea of the growth of the New Zealand Police Force may be gathered from the fact that while the total strength in 1878 was 458, the present number, in all ranks, is 734.

ENTERING THE FORCE.

With a view to securing the most efficient men for the service, candidates must possess many qualifications. In the education test a fifth standard certificate is necessary. Testimonials are required of the best moral character. Candidates must possess activity, intelligence and good temper. The age limit is not under 21, and not over 30 years. A standard height of 5ft. 9in. and a normal chest measurement of not less than 38 inches, is necessary. On appointment to the probationary class, the rate of pay is 0/ per day, and when appointed constable 7/6 per day, advancing 1d. per day every four years, up to 9/6, less contributions to the Police Provident Fund.

A yearly examination on subjects relating to police work and Police Acts is held in which all members of the service are invited to participate. This encourages those men seeking advancement to qualify and become eligible, and assists the Head of the Department, since promotions are confined to those who pass the annual examinations.

THE DETECTIVE BRANCH.

All detectives are selected from the ranks, and have to undergo a term of probation to qualify for this branch of the service. The detective branch is superintended in city districts by a chief detective, who is responsible to the District Inspector for the supervision of his men, and the proper conduct of all criminal investigations arising in his district. The Chief Detective also conducts all ordinary prosecutions in the lower Court, in cases investigated by his Department. Legal aid is sought when considered necessary. Apart from this a chief detective is also attached to headquarters

for the purpose of conducting special investigations, such as Government inquiries, petitions, and serious crimes.

THE FINGER-PRINT BRANCH.

It is only four years ago since the finger print system was introduced in New Zealand, but its value in establishing the identity of criminals cannot be over-estimated. The department is under the supervision of the Commissioner, and two finger-print experts are employed. All prisoners charged with indictable offences are "finger-printed" by the gaoler, except in special cases, where the police are allowed to take impressions. Already the finger-print cabinet at headquarters contains the prints of over 6000 (six thousand) persons. The system of classification and filing the finger-prints is similar to that adopted at New Scotland Yard. Likewise a register containing the previous convictions of all criminals who have had their finger-prints taken is kept in this branch, together with their photographs. The necessary photography in connection with this work is performed by the finger-print experts.

According to a report presented to Parliament this session, during the past year 49 finger-marked articles from housebreaking cases were submitted to the branch by the police of the various districts for identification. Only 25 of these bore prints that were sufficiently clear to be of any value. Of these 25, 12 resulted in identification; and the information that the branch were thus able to give to the police, in several cases, materially assisted in securing the conviction of the offenders. In 5 cases, however, the evidence of identification given by the finger-print experts was quite uncorroborated, but the system was so clearly demonstrated by the experts that the accused, recognising the futility of pleading not guilty, in each case admitted the offence.

Two cases occurred in the Napier district which demonstrated

THE IMPORTANCE OF THE FINGER-PRINT SYSTEM OF IDENTIFICATION,

as follows:—Two men were arrested at different times and on different charges. Their finger-prints were taken and forwarded to the Finger-print Branch, where they were identified as those of persons previously convicted, and the police of the district were so informed; but on the accused being brought up on remand they both denied on oath having been previously convicted, and were discharged. A prosecution for perjury (denial of previous convictions) was instituted. Expert finger-print evidence was adduced which conclusively proved that both the accused had been previously convicted, and this resulted in their admission of the previous convictions and conviction for perjury.

The photographic portion of the branch is still working well, photography being quite indispensable to the successful working of the finger-print system of identification. During the past year photographs to the number of 2937 have been turned out at a cost of 1 1-3d each, whereas prior to the establishment of the branch the work was done by the local photographers at a cost of about 4d each. A considerable saving in expenditure is thus effected, besides which the work is much more expeditiously done.

From the above it will therefore be seen that the branch is working most satisfactory, and is proving very verifiable, not only in the identification of offenders, but in the detection of crime.

PAYMENT OF POLICE.

Of recent years the members of the New Zealand police force have been much better paid, and on entering the permanent staff they now receive 7/6 per day. This increases, gradually, to the rate of 9/6 per day. Married men,

not provided with free quarters, receive a shilling per day as housing allowance. Sergeants receive from 10/6 to 12/- per day, and 10/6 per week house allowance; station sergeants 12/6 to 13/6 per day, and from £45 to £50 per year house allowance; sub-inspectors, £200 to £310, and £50 to £80 house allowance; inspectors in outside districts, £230 to £410, and £50 per year allowance; city inspectors, £420 to £480, and £65 to £80 per year allowance. These figures do not include clothing allowances, or make provision for other remunerative appointments, such as bailiffs, clerks, deputy registrars, gaolers, etc., which members of the police force may hold.

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Wholesome, delicious, and absolutely pure.

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# News, Notes and Notions.

A sensational development has taken place in the American election campaign, as the result of Mr. Hearst's attack on Senator Foraker. He accuses him of being in the pay of the big Trusts, and brings a similar charge against Senator Bailey. Thus both the Republican and the Democratic parties are implicated. Mr. Hearst has published letters from one of the directors of the Standard Oil Trust to each of these two senators, which show that they, while in public offices, had financial and other relations with the Trust. This is the more damaging, as both the Republicans and the Democrats have made Anti-Trust legislation the main plank in their political platform. Corruption in public life is the great canker from which America suffers. Few men stood higher in the estimation of his party than Senator Foraker. At one time he was looked upon as a probable candidate for the Presidency in the Republican interest. It is said that these revelations have ruined his career. Whether that is so or not, they have still further shaken the confidence of America in its public men, and those who are sincere in their desire to see the great monopolies broken up will be sore put to it to know whom they can trust to act with honour and integrity. A most interesting illustrated article on Hearst, Foraker and Bailey appears elsewhere in this issue, excellent portraits of all being given.

Democratic Constitutions are not all joy. Ominous rattlings of cupboard skeletons are heard even amid the gay Hosannas of the Young Turks, and it is said that the Wrongs of Women are not the least noisy of them. There are, it appears, Harbortons in the Harem and Suffragettes in the Seraglio who are strongly disposed to claim their share of the new liberties. One of them, bearing the pretty name of Eugenie Senis Hanun, addressed a great open-air meeting at Salonika the other day with a fire and fluency which Christabel might envy. They have held public meetings on their own account, too, and from behind their piquant yashmaks have spouted musical verse in honour of Liberty and the new Constitution. This must be not a little disturbing for the Young Turks seeing that both the Prophet and the Constitution are resolutely opposed to Woman's Rights. There is no telling what may happen when this fact has to be gently broken to the veiled enthusiasts. The Prophet was ungallant enough to opine that women are "deficient in judgment and sense," and he even said disagreeable things about their alleged depravity. The Constitution (Article 65) limits the suffrage to "Ottomans of the masculine sex," though by a strange oversight there is no such restriction in the qualifications of senators and deputies. There is clearly a chance for a woman's rights agitation in Stamboul. Material for a "Votes for Women" procession are abundant, and one can imagine the banners inscribed with the names of such heroines of the

Harem as the beautiful Valideh Tarkhana, the mother of Mahomet IV., who, to set her son on the throne, slew all the rest of the seed royal; or her charming rival, Machpeika Sultan, who was the original of Racine's "Atalide"; or the great Roxalana herself. If these evidences of the political capacity of Moslem women do not convince the Stamboul Effendis, we are afraid the new liberties will have to be pronounced a sham.

Prince Meshterski, the intimate friend of Alexander III. and editor of the "Grashdanin," is unveiling the corrupt methods of the General Staff. He relates that an officer, desiring to be transferred to another regiment, presented his application to a high staff officer, who said the matter was a difficult one and that he thought it impossible. In the course of conversation, as he casually looked at the applicant's boots, he remarked that they were not stylish, and recommended him to buy a new pair from a certain shoemaker. He then told the applicant to return in a week. The officer went to the shoemaker, ordered the boots, asked when they would be ready, and what the cost would be. The shoemaker asked him who recommended him, and the officer told him. Then the shoemaker said the boots would be ready in five days, and the price was £50. The officer consulted an experienced fellow officer, who advised him to pay half the sum immediately and half when the boots were ready, and he did so. On the seventh day he re-appeared at the General Staff and found that the "difficult matter" had been satisfactorily arranged, the bribe having reached the right quarter via the shoemaker.

Since the recent Congress of Dancing Masters in Germany, it has been recognised that the decline of dancing is a phenomenon common to all civilised countries; and speculation is rife as to the reason. According to some authorities we live too strenuously to dance; according to others we have evolved too many alternative recreations. There may be something in both explanations, and something also in the view that dancing belongs to the childhood of races which are now growing, if not old, at least mature. One of the facts of which the dancing masters reminded each other was that King David manifested his joy by dancing before the ark. It seemed, no doubt, in that age, the most natural thing in the world for a great potentate to do. There is as little doubt that if, say, the present German Emperor, or President Fallieres, were to do it, the dancing masters themselves would have some difficulty in concealing their surprise, and would think, like the rest of us, that there was a certain self-conscious affectation in the display. Simple-minded people, in short, like sailors, for instance, have always been more addicted to dancing than others; and it seems a reasonable expectation that, as the world grows more sophisticated, we shall all dance less and less.

Pastor Elger, who is well known in Germany as a social reformer, has contributed to the proceedings of the Rhinish-Westphalian Prison Association, an interesting paper of statistics on "Criminality and Marriage." Taking as a thoroughly representative prison that of Luttringhausen, in Westphalia, he began his researches in 1880, and continued them until 1906. At no time, he says, have the number of married prisoners exceeded the number of unmarried, and since 1882 the proportion has gradually altered still more in favour of the married; the number of married criminals showing from that date a tendency to sink. Pastor Elger points out that neither in Luttringhausen nor in any other prison with which he is acquainted do married criminals suffer recidivisms so frequently as the unmarried. By far the larger proportion of criminals suffering as habituals are unmarried men or widowers. With regard to offences committed by these two categories of prisoners Pastor Elger's statistics are equally significant. In the class of crimes against the person the proportion of unmarried to married is as 124 to 30. In various classes of theft, including burglary, the proportion is 156 to 47. The proportion in what Pastor Elger calls offences against morality is 72 to 59. Pastor Elger comes to the conclusion that marriage is a reformatory and corrective influence of a very high order on the criminal classes. There can be no doubt, he says, of the educational influence of wives on the very lowest. Finally he draws the general conclusion that so far as society at large respects and appreciates marriage in so far will criminality decrease, and vice versa.

According to statements published in New York, certain American insurance agents have been warned that insuring against rain or twins, or the election of Mr. Bryan as President of the United States, constitutes gambling under the laws of the State of New York, and renders the parties who practise it liable to proceedings. The "New York Times" says that the State Insurance Department has already been working on these alleged evasions of the law, and, if necessary, the law will be amended to secure the punishment of transgressors. So far as Mr. Bryan's chances are indicated by insurance, he stands to lose by 10 to 1.

The poet has sung how Sister Mary bought a canary from a butcher's boy, and how its subsequent failure to whistle was explained by the appearance of an old cock-sparrow's bristles coming through the dye. But one scarcely expects to find the London Zoo similarly "bald." In the case of the white seal recently caught off the Irish coast, however, no human fraud has intervened. It is the animal itself that has secured special entertainment upon prime fish on the strength of its colour. And now, as the "Daily Mail" records, this seal has proved its superiority to the Ethiopian and the leopard of Scripture by changing its hue. The white has come off in masses of fluff, and an ordinary, comparatively uninteresting black seal is disclosed. We are not sufficiently familiar with seals' ways to know whether there is any chance of the white coming on again. But for the time, anyhow, the creature will be vastly en-

vied by many human beings. If only some of us could exchange white hairs for black by the simple process of moult-ing!

Ireland has distinguished itself this year by providing a dry-laund improvement upon the sea-serpent, though, thanks to the abiding efficacy of St. Patrick's operations, anything in the snake line was impossible. But a real live liprechaun is even more notable. For the past two months the children of a district near Mullingar have brought home stories of having seen such an uncanny creature, and their



"My little son, Norman, aged eight months, was very ill with a cold on the lungs, and the

## doctor advised

me to use SCOTT'S Emulsion, saying that if SCOTT'S did not do him good, nothing would. Less than half a bottle cured him and he is now a fine healthy boy."



NORMAN BOUGHE (Mrs.) J. BOUGHE.

Rosewood, via Ipswich, Queensland. 21/5/07.

ABOVE IS THE PROOF IN THE FACTS. HERE IS PROOF IN THE REASON WHY: The doctor ordered SCOTT'S because SCOTT'S is the standard cod liver oil emulsion. SCOTT'S is also the original emulsion which has been widely recommended by doctors for 32 years past. In addition to this, every season brings a great budget of letters quite as enthusiastic as the one printed above. There is a reason for this, and it is that no pains are ever spared to procure the finest possible materials for manufacture by the original perfected SCOTT process, which has never yet been equalled. Therefore, when purchasing, don't ask for "Emulsion," ask for and get SCOTT'S Emulsion—the difference between them means a cure for you! From all Chemists and Dealers in Medicines.

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genuine terror would have convinced most people that there was something in the tale, even if the local peasantry had not been ready to believe in leprechauns. One night recently, two policemen actually captured the leprechaun—that is to say, they caught a dwarfish creature in the wood, who is so far human that he eats greedily, but who answers all questions put to him only with a sound between a growl and a squeal. The peasantry seem still to regard the captive as a being of the weird world, in spite of such prosaic details of his capture by constables and his lodgment in the workhouse. If the truth were known, probably this is a pitiful case of some unhappy human creature who has escaped from the concealment in which his friends long kept him, or perhaps has been turned adrift by them at last.

Started in one or two small places a few years ago, according to the "Pall Mall Gazette," "Smokers' Clubs" have proved most popular institutions in Germany, and are now to be found in nearly every village. The members meet in the local taverns once a week, and drink much beer and smoke many pipes of tobacco. The most interesting feature of these clubs, however, is the annual festival, to which members of neighbouring clubs are invited to take part in a smokers' competition, held under precise and elaborate rules and conditions. The contestants are divided into two parties of ten each, and are seated on a platform at the end of the room. The president then weighs out with great exactitude five grammes, about one-sixth of an ounce, of tobacco for each man, who rams it into a new pipe. At a given signal matches are struck, pipes lit, and all begin smoking furiously, so that they are soon hidden in clouds of smoke. Meanwhile the judge counts aloud the seconds and minutes as they fly, and before three minutes have passed most of the pipes have been smoked out. Each man's time is duly entered on a sheet as he hands over his pipe, and the to-

bacco ashes in it are carefully examined to see that the pipe has really been smoked out. The prices consist for the most part of beer "steins" and smokers' articles, such as pipes, and tobacco jars and cases. Music plays a prominent part in the entertainments, which are becoming increasingly numerous and popular.

Playing "tag" for charity is reaching the dimensions of a national craze, and protests are raised accordingly. This sport consists usually of a boy of young people stationing themselves in public places, whence they descend upon the unwary with the understanding that everyone "tagged" pays tribute. There are various diversions of the sport, as at Oyster Bay, when "taggers" were mounted on ponies, or, as in New York, recently, when riders in motor-cars played the leading part; but the object is the same in every case, namely, "tagging" for cash. In Philadelphia the other day, selected beauties of the city "tagged" cheerfully and successfully for the local hospital, and nobody objected, but in some places burly ruffians have joined the ranks of the "taggers" and that has brought discredit to the game. Since the big slump there have been tens of thousands of unemployed in big American cities, and the prospect of able-bodied labourers, suddenly accosting their hated capitalistic rivals on their way to business, and "tagging" them for charity is regarded as a possible danger. "Tagging" for charity originated in the columns of American newspapers, but it was impossible to foresee that the practice would extend from one end of the country to the other. In view of the protests raised, it is probable that the police will intervene, and thenceforth all "taggers" will stand the chance of being "tagged" themselves, and hauled off to the nearest police-station. The practice of "tagging" for charity worked satisfactorily in the small towns and villages, but in big cities abuses crept in from the commencement.

One of the attributes of the American which surprises me, says a cosmopolitan, is that he does make conscientious efforts to remove the beam from his own eye, even though his sense of humour is tickled by the mote in his British brother's eye. Americans, for instance, are keenly alive to the impertinent aggressiveness of their young. A protest was made the other day against students of tender years being set to write essays on such subjects as "The Decline of Manners and Morals in the Twentieth Century." The American child is all too naturally ready to lecture its elders without being taught to do so scholastically. The "bright" children of the United States are indeed one of the least pleasing features of a great country. I used to see them in hotels. Their statures seemed to indicate that they had not learnt long the principles of toddling, but they were as fastidious about their food as any middle-aged gourmet. The little girls with their hair tied up with absurd enormous bows, the little boys with shaven heads and fancy boots, alike seemed to have their fathers and mothers well under control. I could not always catch the drift of their infantile conversation, but to judge by appearances it was often more forcible than polite. They may have been milk drinkers, but they wore an expression when they addressed the waiters which seemed capable of only one construction. "Waiter, bring me a magnum of champagne, and be quick about it!"

"To what do you attribute your

Pre-eminence?" asked the interviewer

Of Madam Meba lately.

"What keeps your voice so clear and pure,

The tone so steady, firm and sure,

That charms the world so greatly?"

"I kill a cold at once," said she,

"With Woods' Great Peppermint Cure, you see!"

"This is an age of steel," said the after-

dinner speaker. "Permit me to suggest,"

interrupted the chairman, courteously,

"that for the benefit of the reporters present you spell the last word."

## A NURSE SPEAKS OUT.

"BILE BEANS ARE A MAGICAL MEDICINE."

Professional nurses are unanimous in their praise of the curative virtues of Bile Beans, and their remarkable suitability as a medicine for family use. Nurses invariably recommend Bile Beans to their patients, and hundreds have adopted them as their family medicine. Miss O'Reilly, residing at 1 Walker Street, Redfern, Sydney, says:—"Some time ago I was prostrated with flatulency, heartburn and biliousness, and for some time had to keep to my room. Bile Beans were recommended to me, so I procured a box, and took two at bedtime. Their effect was really magical, and biliousness was soon a thing of the past. I always keep Bile Beans on hand, and recommend them to others, and in every instance they give complete satisfaction."

By reason of their remarkable curative properties and safe and certain qualities, Bile Beans have earned for themselves the confidence of the public as the standard remedy for biliousness, indigestion, headache, constipation, debility, piles, pimples, bad blood, skin eruptions, dizziness, fainting, lassitude, fullness after meals, bloodlessness, and, in fact, all derangements of the liver, stomach, and digestive organs. Of all chemists and stores, at 1s. 1/4, or 2s. 6d. large family size (containing three times 1s. 1/4).

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On the Shores of the Magnificent Lake Rotorua, one of the most commanding positions in the district. From its spacious balconies a wonderful view is obtained. Among the GREAT ATTRACTIONS this Popular Hotel has to offer are

## TWELVE NEW HOT MINERAL BATHS

of the latest and most up-to-date design in SEPARATE SPECIALLY CONSTRUCTED BATH HOUSES, situated on its own SPLENDIDLY LAID OUT GROUNDS, which are free to the use of visitors to this Hotel.

TARIFF: From 8/6 per day.

CHAS. A. SANSON, Proprietor.

# GEYSER HOTEL, WHAKAREWAREWA, ROTORUA.

SITUATED IN A UNIQUE POSITION CLOSE TO THE WONDERFUL GEYSERS AND MAORI SETTLEMENT.

From the verandah of this hotel visitors have constant opportunity of witnessing the Geysers playing, and of studying native life and customs.

The Hotel possesses its own private Hot and Cold Curative Mineral Baths, of which the most valued are the "Spout," "Oil," and "Carlsbad" Baths. It is furnished throughout in a most luxurious style, and is on a par with the leading Continental Spa Hotels.

TARIFF: From 10/6 per day.

F. WATKINSON, Proprietor.





# Children's Page

## COUSINS' BADGES.

Cousins requiring badges are requested to send an addressed envelope, when the badge will be forwarded by return mail.

## COUSINS' CORRESPONDENCE.

### YOUNGER COUSINS' LETTERS.

Dear Cousin Kate,—I expect you will be wondering why I have not written to you for so long. I have not been well, and my eyes have been troubling me lately, and the other week I went up to Palmerston to have them tested. I have to wear glasses now, and they do feel so funny. I go to the Technical School here to learn dressmaking, and I like it very much. There has been a big bazaar here in aid of the Rowing Club's funds, and the hall looked very pretty. I am afraid this will be my last letter, as we do not take the "Graphic" now, and it would be no use me writing, because I would not see your answers to my letters. I am very sorry, because I used to take such an interest in the children's page. Now I must conclude, wishing the Cousins' Society every success, and very best wishes for yourself. With love from Cousin BERYL.

[Dear Cousin Beryl,—I wonder what it is in New Zealand that has such a bad effect on people's eyes. Such a large number of my friends have had to take to wearing glasses lately, and two cousins too, and they are only babies. I am so sorry you have to also. I am always trying to make up my mind to learn dressmaking, but I hate sewing of any sort, so I don't think my dress would ever get beyond the cutting-out stage. We had a most successful bazaar here last week to raise money to build a new creche, and they think they will clear over £350. It would not be much fun writing letters and not having any answers, so I can quite understand your not writing; but we will be sorry to lose you.—Cousin Kate.]

Dear Cousin Kate,—It was very nice of you to say that I couldn't write too often. I love writing to you, and I love getting your letters in return. We are having our holidays just now, and they are so nice. We have had three weeks, and we go back to school a week to-day. I went to "Humpty Dumpty" twice when it was here—once in the afternoon and once in the night time. I liked the night time the better, but I thought it was lovely any time, didn't you, Cousin Kate? We have had such a dreadful earthquake since I wrote to you last. I am so frightened of them, aren't you? It is nice weather down here just now, and I hope you are having the same. I was asked to do a fancy dress dance the other night, and I went as a Caecilia Girl. It was such a lovely dance. Yes, it was the other cousin Bessie that I meant. No,

I did not write your name in my birthday book, Cousin Kate, because if ever I come up to Auckland I want you to put it in yourself for me, please. I got Ethel Turner's new book the other day, called "That Girl." It is such a lovely book, I think. Have you read it? Well, dear cousin, I think I had better stop now, with lots and lots of love for yourself and all the cousins. From MÄRJORIE.

[You seem to have longer holidays at this time of the year in Napier than our Auckland schools allow. All my small nieces have been having holidays, too, but they only had three weeks. I am glad you enjoyed your holidays so much. Wasn't it a good thing that the fine weather came in holiday time? We have had some lovely weather, too, but to-day it is wretched, raining and blowing, too. I suppose it is the commencement of the equinoctial gales. I don't think I have ever experienced a really severe earthquake, so I don't know whether I should be frightened or not; but the small shocks have only given me a nice creepy feeling, without being afraid, though the people I was staying with were terrified. We never have shocks here, you know. I liked "Humpty Dumpty" very much, but I liked "Mother Goose" better, didn't you? I haven't had time to read "That Girl" yet, but I hear it is very good, so I must get it.—Cousin Kate.]

### OLDER COUSINS' LETTERS.

Dear Cousin Kate,—I suppose you will be wondering what has become of me, for it is, as Cousin Hilda says, "ages since I wrote," but I have a good excuse to offer. As you will see by the above, I am in Rotorua. I got an appointment in the Telephone Exchange again, and was sent here, which was a pleasant surprise for me, as I had never been to Rotorua before. I had only two days' notice, and so did not have time for letter-writing. Since coming here about six weeks ago, I have scarcely stopped going. There is so much to see besides my duties to attend to, that I didn't

know whether I was on my head or my heels for a bit. I suppose you have been up here, Cousin Kate. I think it is a beautiful, as well as a wonderful place, and I am sure I shall never tire of it. I have been for some lovely trips, and enjoyed them immensely. Aren't the blue and green lakes beautiful? I went out to Wairoa one Sunday; it was a perfect day, and the lakes looked too beautiful for description. We had a lovely view of Lake Tarawera, and the mountain. It seems dreadful to think that hundreds of people were buried there at the time of the eruption. We all had our photos taken at the buried church, and also at the falls. Whakarewarewa is a most wonderful spot, and it fascinates me so much that almost every spare afternoon I have I go out. Dear old Sophia is a great friend of mine, and she talks to me by the hour. Maggie also is very nice, and so well educated too. I intended going to Auckland for fleet week, but came up here instead. I saw the American officers here, and met quite a number of them. I was very lucky in seeing Wairoa Geyser play. It was soaped for the Admiral and officers, and played to about 120 feet. It was a great sight. The opening of the new Bath Buildings was a grand affair, and the Maori demonstrations were splendid, especially the poi dances. I had a bath in the new baths last week for the first time. They are very luxuriously furnished. Beautiful red plush lounges and chairs, and lovely long white mirrors; it makes one feel out of keeping with it all. The entrance hall is magnificent, and there are five or six beautiful statues surrounded with ferns. There is also a piano in the upper hall. You must come up and see it all for yourself, for I am a poor hand at describing anything. The evening the fleet were here the Sanatorium grounds were exquisitely lit up with hundreds of Chinese lanterns, all colours, and it presented a very pretty picture. I expect you were all very gay fleet week in Auckland. I was longing to be there. Well, dear Cousin Kate, I must stop now, as my friends are waiting for me to go for a bath. Wouldn't you like to be here to come, too? Fond love to you and all the cousins.—From your loving BILL.

## Tom, Harriet, and the Electric Man.

There was a valley near where Harriet and Tom lived which had very steep sides. If you stood at the top and looked down into it you could not see much except that it was shady and green and cool down there. The reason of this was that the valley was narrow and filled with trees.

Tom and Harriet thought that it was not worth while to try to get down into the valley while there was so many other places which they had not seen. But when they had looked at all the other places they began to think of trying the valley. Perhaps there might be something else down there besides trees, after all. At any rate, a brook ran down into it and Tom had an idea that there might be trout in it.

So he went first, advancing cautiously among the rocks covered with grey moss and making sure that he had a firm place for his feet before he took a new step. Harriet came close behind him, holding by the moss and placing her feet carefully where Tom had placed his, just as he had told her to do.

They had not gone far before they found what looked like a path, although it was so overgrown by the moss and so hidden by the ferns which nodded their heads about their knees that they could not be sure that it really was a path. This made their progress easy, and before a great while they found themselves at the bottom of the valley. It was very cool and pleasant there. The trunks of the trees rose straight up and the leafy branches spread out over their heads like a great green umbrella.

Harriet had brought her doll, Nancy, too, with her. Nancy had charming yellow curls and large blue eyes. She really was a beautiful doll, and Harriet had had her ever since Christmas without breaking her once. She had pink lid slippers on.

As they walked down the valley beside the brook under the trees they were rather surprised to find a house. They had not supposed that anybody lived there. It was an unusual house, too. It was perfectly round, and the lower part of it was going around one way while the upper part of it was going around the other way. The lower part was painted blue, and the upper part and the roof, which was pointed, was painted red.

There were flower beds all around the house, extending out from it like the spokes of a wheel. These beds were filled with flowers which looked like geraniums only each bed kept changing its colour. One of the beds would be red for a few moments, and then yellow, and then white, and so on.

"This is very strange," Tom said, after they had stood a while looking at the turning house and the changing flower beds. "We must investigate this."

"Do you think it's safe to go any nearer?" Harriet asked timidly.

"Why not?" said Tom.

Harriet could not say and so they went on toward the house. As they came nearer they saw that a small man was seated in the garden. He was a pleasant looking little man, with green and black clothes covered with all kinds of buttons, and very sharp black eyes. Instead of lying down on his head, his hair stuck straight out all around it, which made him look rather nervous.

"Come right in!" he said when he caught sight of them standing at the edge of the garden and looking at him.

As he rose from his chair his clothes snapped and crackled like a cat's fur

## Healthy Children

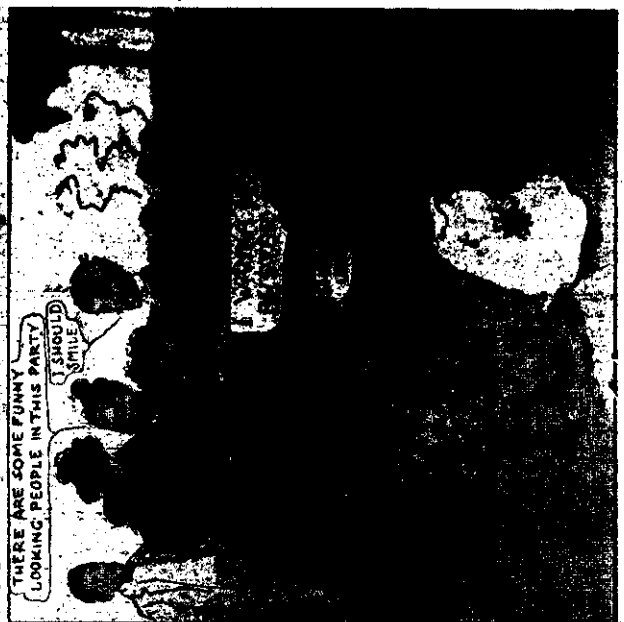
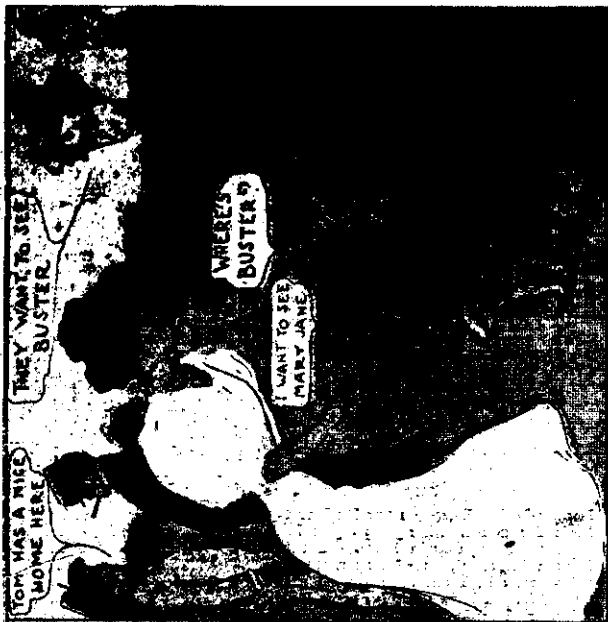
Can only be reared by giving suitable nourishment. If unable to feed your child, the proper substitute is a food that corresponds in all respects with human milk. The "Allenburys" Milk Foods are so prepared as to remove the difference between cow's milk and human milk, and are most easy of digestion. They are alike suitable for the delicate and robust, and when used as directed, form the best means of rearing a child by hand. The No. 1 Milk Food may be given alternately with the natural food without fear of causing digestive disturbance.

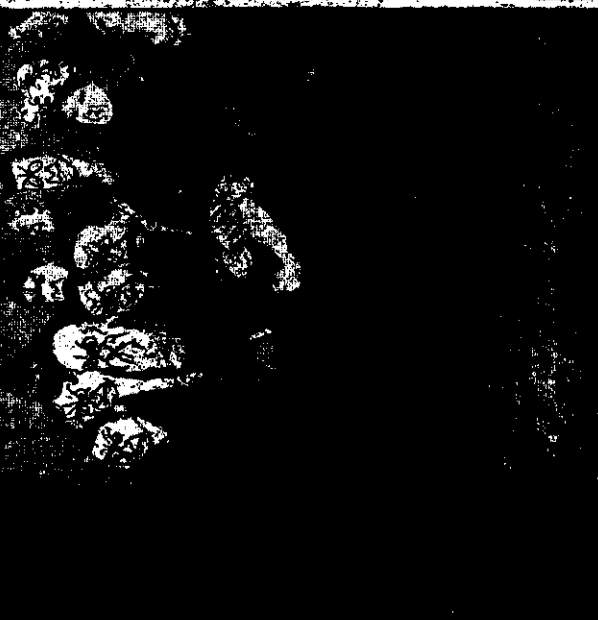
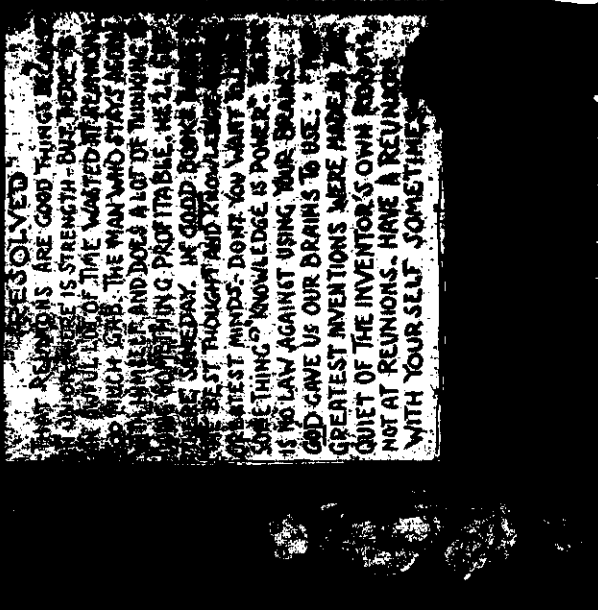
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**RESOLVED**  
 THAT REUNIONS ARE GOOD THINGS BECAUSE  
 IF YOU HAVE IS STRENGTH - BUT THERE IS  
 A PAINFUL LOSS OF TIME WASTED AT REUNION  
 SO MUCH SORE. THE MAN WHO STAYS ALONE  
 IS WISER, AND DOES A LOT OF THINKING  
 BEFORE SOMETHING PROFITABLE. HE'LL GET  
 THE BEST THOUGHT AND KNOWLEDGE OF THE  
 GREATEST MINDS. DON'T YOU WANT ALL  
 SOMETHING'S KNOWLEDGE IS POWER. THERE'S  
 NO LAW AGAINST USING YOUR BRAIN. THE  
 GOD GAVE US OUR BRAINS TO USE. \* THE  
 GREATEST INVENTIONS WERE MADE IN  
 QUIET OF THE INVENTOR'S OWN ROOM.  
 NOT AT REUNIONS. HAVE A REUNION  
 WITH YOURSELF SOMETIME.

when you stroke it on a cold day in winter.

"I know what you are," Tom said. "You are an electric man!"

"That's exactly what I am," the small man replied. "How did you guess it?"

He shook hands with them and each of them felt as his hands clasped theirs a curious, tickly feeling which ran all up their arms. He kept smiling all the time but Harriet quickly took her hand away before the current could grow stronger.

"What pretty flowers you have!" she said, so that he might not feel hurt by her sudden action. "How do you grow them?"

"From electric bulbs," the man said. "Come up and have some lunch."

They followed him up the path to the house and they could now see that the flowers were made entirely of glass. Even the leaves were of glass, and they tinkled very pleasantly in the breeze.

Tom wondered how they were going to get into the house unless they jumped in at one of the doors when it came around, but the Electric Man touched a knob and the house gradually came to a stop. They went in and immediately a loud voice said:—

"Luncheon is served in the dining-room!"

Harriet looked about to see who had spoken, but there was nobody in sight and no sign of any one.

"Don't wait until it gets cold!" said the voice again, and this time Harriet saw that it came from a large phonograph attached to the hat rack.

While she was looking at this, one of the arms of the hat rack reached out, took off her hat and hung it up. Another arm did the same with Tom's hat.

They went on the dining room. It was a very pretty house inside. The floors and all the furniture were made of glass. You could look right through the top of the dining table, and the underneath part of the table was filled with water in which a great number of gold fish were swimming about. They sat down in the chairs which stood ready for them, and the chairs at once moved close up to the table. Tom thought this was a great deal better than having to pull up your own chair.

On their plates were round cakes, which tasted like roast beef; ice cream, fried bananas, peaches, strawberries and caramels.

"It's the electric flavour," the little man explained.

There was a small phonograph beside each plate, and as soon as the little man touched a button they began to carry on a polite conversation. They asked after each other's health, told stories and laughed in the right places, just as Tom and Harriet had heard people do at home when they came to dinner. Harriet's phonograph was intended for an older girl than she was, and she grew so interested in listening to what it was saying that she almost forgot to eat. The glass top of the tables and the fishes swimming about under it made it seem as though they were eating from the surface of the water.

It was very strange not to have any one waiting on the table. There was not a sound in the house to indicate that there was anyone in it excepting themselves.

"Wouldn't you like to hear a little music?" asked Harriet's phonograph.

"Very much," Tom's phonograph answered. "Alphonso, give us a song!"

"Certainly," said the hatrack phonograph from the hall. Tom thought it was funny to have a phonograph named Alphonso.

It immediately began to sing a loud song in a deep voice, and some instrument like a piano started somewhere to keep company with it. The song was about sailors on the stormy seas amid the rolling waves. It did not last long, and when it stopped the phonographs on the table made a noise as though they were clapping their hands, only of course they had no hands to clap.

"That's a very pretty doll," said the Electric man, looking at Nancy Lee.

"Yes," Harriet said. "Every one thinks that she looks very natural."

"Does she walk much?" the man asked.

"No," Lucy explained. "Dolls don't really walk, you know. They only make believe."

"That's a great pity," the man observed. "We must see whether we can't

make her walk. There's nothing like exercise for dolls."

"You won't hurt her?" Harriet said as she gave Nancy to him.

"Not a bit," he replied. "You come and see."

He led them into another room and carefully placed Nancy on a high seat which was fastened upon a large machine. He took a great deal of time in making certain that she was placed just as she should be and in strapping her securely. Then he pulled a handle, and the wheels of the machine began to revolve with much rapidity. There was a great cracking inside the machine somewhere. Nancy's yellow curls rose up on her head and stuck out straight like the Electric Man's hair.

Harriet was rather worried, but the man had promised not to hurt Nancy, and so she waited without saying anything. He kept watching the machinery and touching a knob or a lever now and then to make it go right. After about fifteen minutes he stopped it and carefully unstrapped Nancy again.

Harriet was so surprised that she almost stopped breathing when Nancy climbed down out of the seat without any one to help her and came tripping up to her with one hand stretched out. She moved as naturally as though she had been actually alive.

"Oh!" was all that Harriet could say.

"Dance for your mistress," the Electric Man said, and Nancy at once held out her skirts in her fingers, made a courtesy and danced a pretty little dance.

"Is she really alive?" Tom asked.

"No, she isn't alive," the Electric Man said. "She'll be able to move about like that for six months or so and then she'll be just as she was before."

"Oh, thank you, sir!" Harriet cried in great delight.

She was so excited that she insisted upon going home at once, so that she could show Nancy to her friends. The Electric Man went to the edge of his glass garden with them.

"Come along," he said. "Good-bye!"

He waved both hands after them, and his fingers cracked like bunches of fire-crackers.

Tom was almost as much excited as Harriet at having a doll that could walk without even being wound up, and they lost no time in getting out of the valley. Every now and then they put Nancy down and let her walk a little way.

Every one was as much astonished as they had been, and poor Nancy had to walk so much that it would have been very hard for her if she had been alive. But she wasn't.

### How Do You Laugh?

Have you developed a chromatic laugh? The chromatic, or melodious, laugh, according to the latest advices, is to be the laugh of the future, and should be diligently encouraged by all those who have the welfare of the race at heart.

The whole question of pleasing and unpleasing laughter is merely one of voice production, and a rigorous campaign of proper voice production is being advocated by educational authorities at present. Commenting upon the harsh nerve-tearing sounds that do duty for laughter with 90 per cent. of town-dwelling people the lower classes particularly, an eminent authority expressed his opinion that proper voice training in the schools would produce a race of musical voiced men and women.

There is no doubt that voices and laughter have degenerated, and it may be attributed greatly to modern surroundings. The voice of the street arab, more particularly the girl, is terrible. The cause of this can easily be found in the tremendous noise of the streets. The children spend much of their time in the streets, and are forced to shout in order to make themselves heard. The result is a race of harsh-voiced people, and the harsh voice means a harsh laugh.

# PEARS

SOAPMAKERS

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# THE KING AND QUEEN.

HOLDER OF THE ONLY GRAND PRIX EVER AWARDED

FOR TOILET SOAP—

IN GREAT BRITAIN—ON THE SEA OR BEYOND THE SEAS.



BY WHALEBONE!

**RACING FIXTURES.**

Hawke's Bay J.C.—October 7  
 Waitara A.C.—October 9  
 Napier Park B.C.—October 14 and 15  
 Otago A.C. Labour Day  
 Wellington B.C.—October 21 and 24  
 Masterton B.C.—October 29 and 30.

**ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.**

**R. Stuart, Ponsobey.**—The question would be entirely between Mr O'Connor and the stewards. Although one may hold the opinion that such a signal is given, there is nothing made public to enable anyone to arrive at such a conclusion.

**TURF NOTES.**

At Glenora Park, Golden Mavis, by Impetus—Golden Belle, has foaled a colt to Sout.

The Australian Jockey Club's Derby is run at Randwick on Saturday next, October 4.

In riding Santa Rosa to victory in the Avondale Guineas last Wednesday, B. Deely scored his first winning ride in that event.

At Richmond (Vic.) recently, the pacing sire Dan Patch lowered the mile Australasian unaltered pacing record by 3-8.

After winning a race in England recently, White Eagle was shampooed with a mixture of spirits and camphor, which, in addition to being refreshing, caused him to dry quickly.

Mr J. Chadwick has been reappointed Handicapper, and Mr G. O'Connor starter, to the Ashburton Racing Club for the ensuing season.

A Napier paper states that there are as many, and perhaps more, horses in training on the tracks at Hastings than in any part of the Dominion.

One of the features of the racing round Sydney since the present season opened, has been the success of three-year-olds, several of whom have already won races.

The time, 50s, recorded by Elystan in winning the Avondale Stakes is a record for the race, the previous best being that of Grey Seaton, which won in 1904.

In its annual report the Victorian Amateur Turf Club states that it paid away £236,550 in stakes last season. Since 1875 the club has paid away close on half a million.

The two-year-old Monsieur Sout had the honour, at Avondale on Wednesday, of carrying the colours worn by Apolone when he won the Melbourne Cup. Monsieur Sout finished last.

J. H. Prosser's stable is said to shelter a particularly smart two-year-old in the colt by Menscheloff—Armilla. The youngster claims an engagement in the Hawke's Bay Stakes, run on the 7th October.

The Sout—Did gelding Section in the first of the local three-year-olds to earn a winning bracket this season, accounting for the Maiden Plate on the opening day of the Avondale meeting.

The gelding Bullworth, which it was announced was purchased by Mr A. F. Douglas during the local Jockeys' Meeting, raced in the name of Mr G. Harris at the recent Rangitikei gathering.

Mr W. G. Taylor, the veterinary surgeon who examined Mr Bidwell's three-year-old colt Gravitation, does not think that the son of Birkenhead and Stepfeed will be able to race for another six months.

Mr J. Davidson, one of the oldest and best respected of our local jockeys, was on Monday for a trip to Australia. Mr Davidson intends being away a couple of months, and will visit the A.J.C. and V.R.C. Spring Meetings.

The Sout mare Shent, which made such a bold bid for glory in the Kingston Handicap at Avondale last Wednesday, was picked up cheaply in the Waide district by her present owner, Sileat, has a great dash of pace.

Owing to the hardness of the tracks at Hastings, F. Davis has shifted four of his team, Bobrook, Downfall, Chastreuse, and the two-year-old Mireval, to green meadows. The first-named is reported to be a trifle sore.

The Stepnlak mare Munlata has been retired to the stud. Munlata was given a lengthy spell, in the hope that she would get over the trouble in her eye, but it was not to avail, and it has now been definitely decided that her racing days are over.

The pony Impulans has made considerable improvement since going into E. Hodge's charge, and after running a good race in the Flying Handicap on the opening day of the gathering, accounted for the President's Handicap on the second day and the Publicans' Handicap on the concluding day.

In Ceylon gentlemen riders and professional men are even terms in races, but at a recent meeting of the C.T.C. a proposal that amateurs should receive an allowance of 7lb when competing against professionals did not even find a seconder.

Denis Moraghan left for the South on Tuesday with Master Delaval, Master Sout, and the two-year-old Elystan. The trio will compete at the Hawke's Bay J.C. Spring Meeting.

The Newmarket correspondent of the English "Sporting Chronicle" holds the opinion that Nocturnalism is only a commoner, and he doubts very much if he will distinguish himself in any important handicap.

Crispens, in winning the Handicap Steeplechase on the opening day of the Avondale J.C. Spring Meeting, put up a fresh time record for the race, running the journey in 6.12 3-8. Connering held the record previously, carrying the distance when he won in 1906, in 6.23.

When the last mail left England Perimmon was at the head of the winning sires' list with £19,030 to his credit, to which amount His Majesty had contributed £28,838. As last week's only Melody won the St. Leger, Perimmon's total is already about double that of his last year's £10,615.

One of London's best known newspaper typists who gave five winners out of six at Haydock park recently, had to stand on his editor's "carpet" on Monday morning, and give his personal assurance that he had regularly attended the meeting, and had not been doing it by guesswork.

The following foalings are announced from Glenora Park: St. Edith, by St. Leger—Priscilla, filly to Sout; Lady Emeline, by amount of money, filly to Sout; Mignonette, by Cyrenian—Watergongom, filly to Seaton Delaval; Surlis, by Rama Rama—Awtas, colt to Sout.

Owing to an oversight in connection with the registration of the partnership, the amateur jockeys were unable to start any of their horses on the last two days of the Avondale meeting. What with one regulation and another, a man wants to be something of a bush lawyer to race nowadays.

The Caulfield trainer, I. Carnlake, is in receipt of a letter from his son "Brownie," who states that since he returned to Australia this season he has ridden 22 winners. At the time of writing he was third on the list of winning jockeys in that country. C. Pratt, he says, was riding well, but is attracted to an unlucky stable.

A record was established in France by M. Edmond Blanc when, in 1904, he was returning in the "Cyclone" to Turin as the winner of £95,287; but that record will be somewhat imperturbed before the end of the season by Mr W. K. Vanderbilt, who up to the beginning of August had £43,490 to his credit.

Saturday's race was the first occasion on which the local horseman D. Deely has had a mount in the Avondale Stakes that he did not ride the winner. His successes were gained on Methusa in 1903, Crumal, 1904; Sweet Alice, 1905; and Tapteicher, 1907. In Saturday's event, he could only manage to run third on Kakama.

The local New Zealand Cup Candidate Master Delaval was given a run in the Plunket Handicap at Avondale on Saturday. The son of Seaton Delaval began very slowly, and was never prominent in the early stages, but he finished very fast, and had the journey been much further, would have troubled the winner.

The Cyrenian gelding Dan Leno, which during his career on the turf was one of the most boomed horses racing, has been turned up by Mr M. Johnson as a bad job. Dan Leno must have cost punters a great deal of money while racing, and it is hardly likely any one will be sorry to learn that he has been retired.

The Otahuhu Racing Club advertises the programme for their annual meeting, which takes place at their track on October 14. The principal events are the Otahuhu

Cup of Smors, and the Railway Handicap of Smors. Nominations for all races close with the secretary, Mr P. D. Yonge, on Friday, October 3, at 9 p.m.

While being taken home from Avondale, after competing on the opening day of the gathering, Mrs S. Leonard's colt Watermang ricked his shoulder, and was unable to fulfil his engagement in the Avondale Guineas. Fortunately for the stable, they had another replacement, Santa Rosa, engaged, and he managed to land the stake for his party.

In the course of an interview, Mr McCleone, one of the biggest breeders and importers in South Africa, expressed the opinion that it was not worth while to breed racing stock in South Africa, for the third-rate English horse, of which a large number find their way to South Africa, could easily out-match the best South African-bred horse.

Mr James Muir sends me word from Wanganui that his thoroughbred sire Blueflight, by Hotchkiss—Repulse, met with an accident last week, breaking his shoulder, and had to be destroyed. Blueflight was spoken of as a real race horse, and his stock show great promise, so that the loss is a severe one to the Waikato sportsman.

The last English mail brings news of two further wins for Hewitt. The ex-New Zealand rider had the mount on Bushranger, by Carbine—Briar-rose, when he won the Neville Maiden Plate at the Lewes meeting, while he rode Piddington to victory in the 29th Great National Breeders' Foal Stakes, in which he defeated a very warm favourite in Jonathan.

It is somewhat remarkable (says an English paper) that Parkes and McCabe, the trainers, were both at Trinity College, Dublin, together, the latter becoming a qualified medical man, while Parkes entered the Church. And yet both are now trainers in the South of England. Just as Parkes was in his college days a famous boxer and Rugby player, McCabe was the long-distance cycling champion.

Count Ivan Szapary, the great Hungarian authority on horse-breeding, made a special trip to England in July for the purpose of securing blood mares. He found that the best of these were to be had in England, that any good ones sold at auction were put up with a large reserve on them. The English breeders recognise the value of good mares, and are not disposed to let many of them go to Continental buyers.

The victory of Soutline at Rosehill last Saturday is pleasing to chronicle, and a private cablegram received in Auckland states that his owners, Messrs. Twobill and Deahle, the popular people, had thrown in for a good stake, their money being invested at a fairly long price. Soutline has been solidly supported for the Epsom Handicap, and should he succeed, the result will be received with rejoicing both at Auckland and the Thames.

All the horses handicapped for the chief sprint event on the 1st day of the Ashburton meeting had their acceptances paid. This fact is a bit of a record in its way, as such a thing very rarely occurs, and it would appear as if the handicapper, Mr J. E. Henry, had achieved what is generally believed to be the impossible. The other events on the first day were also attracted an unusually high percentage of acceptors.

So indignant are many owners and trainers of racehorses, and some of the principal residents of Newmarket, at the continuous non-observance by many motorists of the ten-mile speed limit in force in the town, that a meeting was first held, at which the Hon. George Lambton presided, to consider the non-observance of the law by the local statutory body, and the attitude of the police with regard thereto, whilst attention was also drawn to the action of motor accosts.

Reports as to the exodus of wealthy racehorse owners from America, in consequence of the new betting law in force over there, continue to pour in. The latest item of information in this connection is to the effect that Messrs. Belmont and Koenig are in negotiation for Balaton Lodge, Newmarket, where, should the arrangements be concluded satisfactorily, their horses will in future be under the supervision of an English trainer.

At the Mentone (Victoria) races last Saturday week, New Zealand sires played a prominent part in several events. Canticle (Seaton Delaval—Castatice) won the Flying Handicap; Swimmer won the Steeplechase, and Kerlie (Stepnlak—Melodious) was victorious in the Mentone Cup. Kerlie claims engagements in the Caulfield and Melbourne Cups, and is spoken of as a colt of great promise. He will be seen at the breeding, he is a half-brother to Wallace.

The Cyrenian mare Cyreniac, which was nominated for the hack events at the Avondale meeting, was ruled ineligible to start. It will be remembered that Cyreniac was second to Tauriki in two events at the re-

cent Takapuna meeting, the stakes being still in abeyance. If Cyreniac is awarded these races, she would be ineligible to compete, but if, on the other hand, the verdict is given against her, it seems rather hard that she should not allow, as the mare Cyreniac can hardly be said to have won the amount until the decision is given.

Mr W. C. Ring returned from Australia on Monday last with the pony Mighty Atom, near his absence of about three months. In conversation with Mr Deely, he informed me that he disposed of Ngakapa to an Indian buyer, while numbers of others were offered for Mighty Atom, but were not prepared to pay the price Mr Ring wanted for his favourite. The talkative sportsman enjoyed his trip thoroughly, and all going well in the interval, will probably make another attempt to win the Ascot Thousand with Mighty Atom next year.

The New Zealand Cup candidate Master Delaval was evidently benefited by a run on the opening day of the Avondale meeting, and on the second day he scored in the Nihotapu Handicap, run over seven furlongs. The field that Master Delaval beat was certainly a moderate one, but the little son of Seaton Delaval put in a great run at the finish (after being badly placed in the early stages), and fairly smothered the field. Another race or two between now and the New Zealand Cup, and Master Delaval should be fit to run the race of his life.

Those who backed Sen Fox for the Belling Handicap have to thank Wootton for winning their money. The horse is about the worst that could possibly be selected to try to run, and was sweating all over the course when he was half-way up the straight. However, Wootton straightened him in masterly fashion, and fairly drove him home. Sen Fox, who was backed by Mr Nancy Lee, who made a dead heat of it for second place. A more brilliant effort on the part of any jockey has not been seen for many a day, and there is no other jockey in Wootton's weight. At present, who would have had the physical power to accomplish it.—Exchange.

Mr M. G. Nasmith, who has been connected with the Gisborne Racing Club for many years, has retired from the position. At the annual meeting of the club, the chairman (Mr D. Hepburn) presented Mr Nasmith, on behalf of the club, with a handsome gold chronograph and gold chain, the watch being suitably engraved. On behalf of the members of the Poverty Bay Hunt Club, he also presented Mr Nasmith with a gold sovereign case. Several members expressed their regret at the late secretary's retirement, after which Mr Nasmith had been appointed secretary, out of five applicants.

The Auckland Racing Club advertises that nominations for the Manukau Hurdles, City Handicap, and Birdie's Handicap, to be run at the Spring Meeting, and Auckland Cup, Grifton Hurdles, Railway Handicap, Summer Cup, A.R.C. Handicap, and Grandstand Handicap, will be run at the Summer Meeting, close with the secretary, Mr J. E. Hartland, on Friday next, October 2, at 9 p.m. On the following Friday, October 3, nominations for yearlings for future classic events and two-year-olds for 16th, Royal Stakes, and 17th, Royal Stakes, will be closed. A general entry night for the spring meeting.

A final meeting of the committee in connection with the Harry Phillips benefit fund was held on Wednesday, when Messrs T. A. Williams, R. Thompson, W. Barton were appointed members of the fund, and Mr L. E. Austin secretary and treasurer. The donations to the fund were as follows:—Auckland Racing Club, £10 10s; Salvation Army (per J. Ferguson), £4 0s 4d; J. Cullen, £1 7s; J. E. Hartland, £1 10s; W. Barton, £1 10s; C. Coleman, 5s; J. McElfresh, 2s 8d tickets sold, £38 4s; making a total of £68 17s 0d. Phillips died for his home in Northampton (Eng.) by the Tongariro to-day.

Santa Rosa, which won the Avondale Guineas on Wednesday last, was bred by Mrs S. Leonard at her farm near Te Aroha, and is by the successful sire Sout, from Vieux Eusee by Hippocampus—Roverina. When submitted to auction with the Glenora Park yearlings, Santa Rosa was knocked down to Mr G. Robinson for 400s, and now runs in the joint partnership of Mrs Leonard and Mr G. Robinson. Wednesday's race is the first occasion on which the maroon and gold hoops have been carried to victory in the event, and as the mare have not had much luck lately, the success is pleasing to chronicle.

The result of the Wanganui Guineas would go to show that the winner, Aborigine, has gone on the right way since he left the scene as a two-year-old. The horse did a lot of miles during his two-year-old career, and, in all, started sixteen times, winning, amongst other races, the Great Northern Champagne Stakes and the Mann-wain Stakes, the amount won totalling £1340, which placed him second on the list of winning two-year-olds. Mr Watt, who owns Aborigine, also bred him, and this makes his third success in the Wanganui event, his previous winners being St. Mark, in 1890, and King Billy, in 1905, the latter being a full-brother to Aborigine.

**A STRONG FAVORITE**  
**PETER F. HEERING, COPENHAGEN**  
**CHERRY BRANDY**  
 Special Appointment Privileges to the King of England; The Royal Danish and Imperial Russian Courts.  
**SWIFT & COY., 52 O'Donnell St., Sydney, General Agents.**

The race for the Avondale Guineas on Wednesday last saw a very warm favourite in Master South defeated. Eight horses went to the post, and Master South carried nearly half the investments on the machine. The favourite was in a handy position most of the way, but did not get much assistance from his rider at the finish of the race, and could only get into third position. It is a long while since so much interference has been witnessed during the running of a race, and the jostling and bumping throughout was very bad. Whether this was accidental or otherwise, it is hard to say, but the stewards should certainly have given those concerned an opportunity of explaining matters.

That the Government is exercising some scruples in regard to the licensing of racecourses was made evident by the issue of the following circular on August 31st:

"The issue of racecourse licenses under the provisions of the Gaming and Betting Act will in future be subject to the fulfilment of the following conditions to the satisfaction of the police: That proper protection be afforded the public by the construction of a fence or approved railing, which is considered safe on both sides of the straight of the racing track; and that proper W.C. and urinal accommodation be provided in compliance with these conditions will necessitate the making of considerable improvements to meet country racecourses.

Under V.R.C. rules a trainer or jockey licensed by the V.R.C. may now take part in a pony race at any race meeting in Victoria, though not run under V.R.C. rules. There have been some doubts as to whether a jockey who rode a pony or a trainer who started a pony in a pony race at Ascot,

for instance, would be under any disadvantage in connection with races run in New South Wales under A.J.C. rules. The question was submitted to the A.J.C. authorities by a Victorian owner, who has received a reply from Mr. T. K. Clibborn, the secretary, to the effect that if a jockey or trainer does not violate any rule of the V.R.C., he is under no disadvantage as regards race meetings in New South Wales (Handwick included), run under A.J.C. rules.

Frequently the merit of riding a winner is somewhat discounted because the way is smoothed for the victor, and approval of a northern writer's contention that C. Jenkins is the best horseman in the Dominion, a little storyette in point may be new to some. Jenkins was carrying a before him some three seasons ago, and the story goes that when he was at the post a few of the North Island starters, when on the point of send-

ing away the horses were in the habit of saying, "How yeh ready, Mr. Jenkins?" "Yeh," would reply that prince of the pluck. Then "Go!" would then, and then only, come from the starter. The same tale was told about Fred Archer, but the writer ("Seattle") in the "Diago Witness" is not guaranteeing the truth of the story about either horseman.

When the Barotoga meeting—the American fashionable gathering corresponding to Ascot in England—was opened bets were taken openly under the last liberal interpretation of the Anti-Betting Act. Recently this came to a sudden end. Governor Hughes, at the request of the Anti-Gambling Society, summoned the Sheriff of Barotoga County to appear and answer charges of permitting gambling in his bailiwick. Elaborate specifications accompanied the charges, and the bewildered sheriff, who

# HEARNE'S BRONCHITIS CURE.

## The Famous Remedy for Coughs, Bronchitis, Pneumonia, Pleurisy, Asthma & Consumption

Those who have taken this medicine are amazed at its wonderful influence. Sufferers from any form of BRONCHITIS, COUGH, CROUP, DIFFICULTY OF BREATHING, HOARSENESS, PAIN OR SORENESS IN THE CHEST experience delightful and rapid relief; and to those who are subject to COLDS ON THE CHEST it is invaluable, as it effects a COMPLETE CURE. It is most comforting in allaying irritation in the throat and giving strength to the voice, and it neither allows a Cough nor Asthma to become chronic nor Consumption to develop. Consumption is not known where "Coughs" have been properly treated with this medicine. No house should be without it, as, taken at the beginning, a dose is generally sufficient, and a COMPLETE CURE IS CERTAIN.

### BRONCHITIS and PNEUMONIA Cured by HEARNE'S BRONCHITIS CURE

After other Treatment had Failed.

Mr. W. G. Hearne. Dear Sir,—From a strict sense of duty I feel that I should publish the following statement, so that others may know what to do when the awful fact is evident that a life is in danger of being lost.—In September, 1906, my little girl, aged at that time 3 years, contracted Measles, and in the following October was attacked by Bronchitis, Pneumonia and Congestion of the Lungs. She was attended by a legally qualified doctor of high standing, but his treatment was not successful in arresting the progress of the illness. On Saturday, the 21st October, 1906, he said that her life was in danger—that there was very little hope for her. For eight days and nights she had been prostrated by Cough, Pain and Fever, and was lying like a statue, unconscious. At this stage I was persuaded by a friend to obtain Hearne's Bronchitis Cure, with its auxiliary medicine for the Fever and Congestion of the Lungs, as directed in the Catalogue of Medicines which accompanies each bottle of the Bronchitis Cure. I gave the medicine as directed, and there was an improvement in the first dose of Hearne's Bronchitis Cure. The improvement continued after each dose of the medicine. In a week she was perfectly free from the Pneumonia, Congestion, Cough, Pain and Fever, and well, except that she was still weak in a fortnight she was quite recovered, and is now in splendid health, and stronger than ever. Any person asking for information about this grand medicine can be supplied by me, or by any of my neighbours who have witnessed its wonderful effects. It absolutely snatched my child from an early grave.—Yours gratefully,  
B. GARDNER,  
Police Station, Geelong East, Feb. 5, 1908.

### BRONCHITIS.

A Sufferer 73 Years of Age.

Thoroughly Cured by Two Bottles of Hearne's Bronchitis Cure.

Immediate Relief—Effect Wonderful.

Mr. Hearne. Sir,—I was very ill with Influenza and Bronchitis. A friend of mine persuaded me to try your Bronchitis Cure. The first dose gave me immediate relief, and after taking the second bottle I am thoroughly cured. Its effect on me has been most wonderful. I am 73 years of age. I trust you will make use of this statement by publishing it for the benefit of humanity generally. Yours most respectfully,  
THOMAS R. TREZISE,  
Reedy Creek, Victoria.

### PNEUMONIA and PLEURISY Cured by HEARNE'S BRONCHITIS CURE

After other Treatment had Failed.

I. Prudence M'Kee, of Carr-street, South Geelong, in view of the importance of a person making it quite clear what treatment was successful in curing a serious and complicated case when the medicine, directions and treatment of a legally qualified doctor had failed, state as follows:—My son, Henry M'Kee, then aged 8 years, had been attended by a legally qualified doctor, who pronounced him to be suffering from Pneumonia, Pleurisy and a stoppage of the passing of Urine. Under the doctor's treatment the child gradually got worse, and the doctor pronounced the case hopeless. He told me that the child could not live. At this stage I obtained from Mr. W. G. Hearne, Chemist, of Geelong, a bottle of Hearne's Bronchitis Cure, and gave it to the child, according to the directions which accompany each bottle of it. The child improved after the second dose of Hearne's Bronchitis Cure. He continued to improve each day from each dose of Hearne's Medicine alone, and within three days he was free from the Cough, Pneumonia and the Pleurisy, and the Urine was passing satisfactorily. He was out of bed at the end of a week, completely recovered, and he is now in perfect health.  
CARR-STREET, SOUTH GEELONG, FEB. 6, 1908.

### CONSUMPTION.

Too Ill to Leave His Bed.

A Complete Cure.

Mr. W. G. Hearne. Dear Sir,—I am writing to tell you about the wonderful cure your medicine has effected in my case. About three years ago I began to cough, and the cough was not severe, but it gradually got worse, and I became very weak and troubled with night sweats, pain in my chest, and great quantities of phlegm. On several occasions there was blood in the expectorated mucus. I had been treated by a doctor who pronounced my case to be consumption, and various other treatments had been tried, but without benefit. It was at this stage that I heard of your Bronchitis Cure, and I ordered a course of your medicine. When it arrived, I was too ill to leave my bed, but I commenced taking it at once, and gradually improved. I am glad to say that the two lots of medicine you sent have effected a complete cure, for which accept my very best thanks.—Yours gratefully,  
J. BLAIR,  
Westminster Bridge-road, S.E., London.

### BRONCHITIS and PLEURISY.

A Severe Case Cured by Two Bottles of Hearne's Bronchitis Cure.

After Other Treatment had Failed.

Mr. Hearne, Chemist, Geelong. Dear Sir,—Some months ago, in Sydney, I suffered from a severe attack of influenza, and was confined to my room for about a week, at the end of which time feeling somewhat better, I got up and tried to transact my business as usual. But I got up too soon, for the very next day I had a relapse, and suffered tortures from what the doctor told me was pleurisy and bronchitis. The pain from the former in my chest and shoulders was frightful, and for four long weeks I was confined to my bed under the care of a well-known Sydney doctor, and all the time his medicine gave me but temporary relief. The landlady of the hotel (the Cleveland), where I resided, told me of a medicine—Hearne's Bronchitis Cure—from Victoria, which had cured her of a bad attack of bronchitis and pains in the chest, and begged of me to try it. I did so, and, in thanks and gratitude to you, tell you that, after the second bottle, my cough had ceased; but what is more astonishing, the pains from pleurisy entirely left me, and in about a week I was able to attend to my duties as usual.—Yours faithfully,  
J. BRAHAM,  
Melbourne "Punch" Office, Melbourne.

### ASTHMA—A 17 YEARS CASE.

Previous Treatment Failed.

Cured by Three Bottles.

Mr. Alex. J. Anderson, of Oak Park, Charleville, Queensland, writes:—After suffering from asthma for seventeen years, and having been under a great many different treatments without benefit, I was induced to try Hearne's Medicine for Asthma. After taking three bottles of this medicine I quite got rid of the asthma, and since then, which was the beginning of 1903—fifteen years ago—I have not had the slightest return of it. The medicine quite cured me, and I have much pleasure in recommending it. Speaking in February, 1908, he states:—"I am keeping very well. Never have the slightest return of the asthma."  
Hearne's Medicine cured me of Asthma, from which I had been suffering for twenty-five years, during which time I had used almost every patent medicine on the market—including asthma inhalations—without getting a cure. It was a year ago that the cure was effected by Hearne's Medicine, and I now feel stronger than I have felt for years—in fact, I feel splendid.  
C. WISEMAN,  
Mercedith, Victoria.

**Beware of Imitations!** The great success of HEARNE'S Bronchitis Cure has induced a number of unprincipled persons to make imitations, each calling his medicine "Bronchitis Cure," with the object of deceiving the unsuspecting, and so getting a sale for an imitation which has none of the beneficial effects that HEARNE'S Bronchitis Cure has. Consequently it has become necessary to draw your attention to this fact, and to request you in your own interests to be particular to ask for HEARNE'S, and see that you get it.

HEARNE'S BRONCHITIS CURE, Small Size, 2/6; Large Size, 4/6. Sold by all Chemists and Medicine Vendors, and by the Proprietor, W. G. HEARNE, Chemist, Geelong, Victoria. Forwarded to any Address, when not obtainable locally.

**NOTICE**—Hearne's Bronchitis Cure No. 1A does NOT contain any Morphia or any Opium whatever. It is equally beneficial for the youngest child and the most aged person.

In a power in twenty editions and several...

The result of the Avondale Stakes bore...

The "Sporting Times," in commenting on...

Dealing with the question: "Is the present...

Such "horn snafus" as the Japanese...

and Australian ideas have been copied...

The clubs do not stint their patrons...

TURF TALK FROM THE SOUTH.

CHRISTCHURCH, Friday.

Thanks to a good downpour of rain last...

The harder Lookards changed hands on...

During the past few weeks Mr G. Payne...

The Ashburton sportsman, Mr H. F....

Golden Cairn kicked himself rather badly...

R. J. Mason, who is now training for...

Mr G. King, who is now training for...

After competing at the Ashburton meet...

The Frisco case is not yet at an end...

CHRISTCHURCH, Friday.

Sir Geo. Clifford's promising two-year-old...

Word is to hand from India that the well-

Misfortune never comes singly. In addition...

Probable, the winner of the Geraldine...

The meeting of the Geraldine Racing...

Leonovus, which was purchased by Mr...

the North Island in Emma was made favo...

AVONDALE J.C. SPRING MEETING.

The second day's racing in connection...

THE TOTALISATORS.

During the afternoon the machines, under...

THE RACING.

The racing through the day was fairly...

SECOND HANDICAP HURDLE RACE.

W. S. Davidson's Reservoir, 0.11 (Jones) 1...

PRESIDENT'S HANDICAP OF 60 SOVS. SIX FURLONGS.

C. H. Mooney's ch in Lupinus, 5yrs. 1...

AVONDALE GUINEAS, 2 SOVS. DISTANCE.

Mr. G. Robinson's blk c Santa Rosa, 3...

The barrier was released to an even...

Coromandel having a slight advantage at this point, but a little further on Santa Rosa and Sedition appeared on the scene, and Millock, Barata, and Talepitcher all taking a haul, but the horse was witnessed, Deeley fairly lifting his mount along in the last twenty yards, and scoring a victory by half a length from Sedition, which was out to the front at the finish. Rimlock was close up, fourth, just in front of Coromandel, Barata, and Talepitcher, which were all in a bunch. Almwild was last. Time, 1:48.5. Master Soul was favourite. The winner was driven by the riband attaching to the event by Miss Gorrie.

PEDIGREE OF THE WINNER. SANTA ROSA.

Sire: Soult, by St. Simon (son of Galopin) from Henshurst, by See-Saw (son of Bucefalo).

Dam: Vieux Rose, by Hippocampus (son of Datusy Ariel) from Rosarina, by Traducer (son of The Libel).

The previous winners of the race are:—

Table with columns for year, name, and time. Includes entries for 1900-Reddington, 1901-Nonette, 1902-Wairiki, 1903-Hopa, 1904-Gladstone, 1905-Kilderkib, 1906-Lambert, 1907-Pohutu, 1908-Santa Rosa.

NURSERY HANDICAP, of 100sovs; second 50sovs and third 25sovs. For two-year-olds. Four furlongs.

Table with columns for name, age, and time. Includes entries for F. Ross' br f Salute, F. W. Arnold's br f Etina, T. G. Munn's br f Tetrazini, and Also started: Norway, Monsieur Soult.

Etina was first to find her feet, followed by Salute, while Norway, Monsieur Soult, and Tetrazini were slow to move, the last-named losing a lot of ground. When they had gone a furlong Salute was on terms with Etina, and the pair raced together until they were well in the home stretch, when Salute took charge, and easily holding her advantage in the run to the post, won under a strong pull, by half-a-length. Tetrazini, which made up her lost ground in good style, was two lengths away, third. Salute was inst. Time 51.2.5. Salute Norway and Monsieur Soult were together, was favourite.

PLUMPTON HANDICAP, of 200sovs; second 20sovs and third 50sovs out of the stake. Distance, one mile.

Table with columns for name, age, and time. Includes entries for W. G. Irwin's br g Lochbuie, L. Tolman's ch g Leocadia, J. Roulston's br g Delegate, and Also started: Wallethe, Douche.

Leocadia was first in getting them away at the first attempt to a beautiful start, Leocadia and Lochbuie being first prominent. As they went along the back Lochbuie was bowling along in front, three lengths ahead of Leocadia in the field, which were racing in line. Passing the half-mile post Lochbuie was still the leader, Leocadia lying second, and Delegate, Douche, and Wallethe following, in that order. Galopin in good style, Lochbuie showed the way across the top stretch, and had three lengths' advantage of Leocadia as they turned for home, with Delegate at the latter's skirts. At the distance Leocadia shook her head, and fell well after Lochbuie, but could not reach the son of Cyrenian, which lasted long enough to win by a length. Delegate was two lengths away, third, then came Douche, with Wallethe last. Time, 1:48.1.5. Lochbuie was favourite.

KINGSLAND HANDICAP, of 70sovs; second 30sovs out of the stake. Six furlongs.

Table with columns for name, age, and time. Includes entries for N. Banks' b g John, J. Nelson's br m Silent, J. O'Connell's br g Royal, and Also started: Ingils, Escamillo, Luros, Lady Ferris.

The field left the mark in beautiful line, the first to show out being Ingils, but before they had gone far Silent ran to the front, and soon established a lead of half-a-dozen lengths from John, which was followed by Escamillo and Ingils. Silent still had command as they turned for home, but at the distance John was on terms, and the pair fought out a good race, the latter being the longest, and winning by a neck, with Spate (which finished at a terrific pace) a similar distance away, third. Escamillo was fourth, Ingils fifth, and Luros last. Time, 1:30. Injig was favourite.

NIHOTAPU HANDICAP of 80sovs; second 10sovs. Seven furlongs.

Table with columns for name, age, and time. Includes entries for D. Morrison's b g Master Delaval, P. Allerton's b g Aristocrat, B. G. Lindsay's br g Royal, and Also started: Millie, Cymri, Mikotahi, Haeremal, Cyron.

Mikotahi was first to break the line, but was soon displaced by Haeremal, the latter showing the way along the back, just clear of Millie, which was followed by Royal Soult, Aristocrat, and Mikotahi. Crossing the top stretch the latter was on terms, racing together in front, with Royal Soult at the head of the others. When fairly in a line for the post, the field closed up, and at the distance Royal Soult, Millie, Haeremal, and Aristocrat were most in hand, the latter forging ahead at the lawn rails,

and looked all over a winner, but Master Delaval, putting in a strong run, caught and passed him a short distance from the post, eventually winning by two lengths. Royal Soult was third, further back, third, just in front of Mikotahi, with St. Cyren last. Time, 1:33.2. Millie was favourite.

MOUNT ALBERT HANDICAP of 100sovs; second 50sovs; third horse 50sovs. Five furlongs.

Table with columns for name, age, and time. Includes entries for Were Pewene's br g Naumal, T. Wyllie's br g Dogger Bank, W. J. Ralph's ch m Guidwife, and Also started: Foremost, Lucio, Mistime, Quadron.

Mistime gave a lot of trouble at the post, but eventually Mr O'Connor succeeded in getting them away on fairly even terms. Guidwife was first to break the line, but Naumal immediately rushed to the front, and he was plotted as they crossed the top stretch, where Dogger Bank was his nearest attendant, and Lucio and Leocadia. Guidwife turning for home, Naumal and Dogger Bank were almost on terms, and Guidwife joining in, the trio fought out a great finish, Naumal gaining the verdict by a neck. Dogger Bank was second, with a similar distance in front of Guidwife. Lucio was close up, fourth, and Mistime last. Time, 1:5. Foremost was favourite.

The concluding day's racing in connection with the Auckland Club's Spring Meeting took place at Avondale on Saturday afternoon. The weather was perfect, and there was a large attendance, who were rewarded with some interesting racing. Mr R. B. Lusk officiated as judge, Mr Speight as timekeeper, and Mr C. O'Connor as starter, the last-named gentleman acting up to his usual form.

As on the previous days of the gathering, the firmness of the ground was indicated by the various officials under the secretary, Mr. H. H. Hayr, everything passing off without a hitch.

THE TOTALISATORS.

With a good attendance it was naturally expected that the totalisators would be busy during the afternoon, the machine under the management of Mr. J. E. Cooke, handled the sum of £3,440 as against last year's £3,750. In addition 18 book-makers were licensed at a fee of £10.10s., the receipts from this source totalling £180. The amount for the gathering is £24,370 10s., as against £24,895 last season, besides which £265 was collected for the benefit of the Auckland Club. It will be seen that the financial result was highly satisfactory.

THE STEWARDS.

The stewards were together on one occasion during the day, when they had the rider Killick before them for alleged threatening language in connection with an owner's horse, and after hearing statements administered a severe caution.

Particulars of the racing are:—

MAIDEN HANDICAP HURDLE RACE of 70sovs. Distance, 1 1/2 mile.

Table with columns for name, age, and time. Includes entries for H. H. McKinnon's ch m Crispes, N. Banks' br g Goldsmith, F. D. Parson's b g San Paulo, and Also started: Poplar, Darkness, Carlyle.

San Paulo showed the way to the first fence, followed by Mark Time and Crispes, but when the second hurdle was reached Darkness was in front, with Goldsmith almost on terms, and then followed San Paulo and Mark Time. Darkness was still the leader as they passed the stand, with Goldsmith as her nearest attendant, and there was no change until they reached at the hurdle by the five furlong post, when Mark Time and San Paulo ran into the lead, with Goldsmith and Crispes making a forward move. San Paulo had a slight advantage as they turned for home, but when fairly in a line for the post, Crispes put in her claim, and taking charge at the distance, drew out in the concluding stakes and eventually won by three lengths. Goldsmith also passed San Paulo, and beat Darkness was fourth; Poplar last. Time, 3:24.4.5. Mark Time was favourite.

NEW LYNN HANDICAP of 60sovs. Distance, five furlongs.

Table with columns for name, age, and time. Includes entries for R. C. Wallace's br g Ngapuka, A. J. Lindsay's b m, J. Nelson's b m Silent, and Also started: Frontino, Fildes.

Fildes was first to show out, but was immediately displaced by Frontino, which, in turn, gave way to Silent and Mistime, the former piloting the field across the top stretch, just clear of Mistime, with Frontino the most prominent of the others. At the distance Silent was still the leader, with Mistime and Frontino racing together, while Ngapuka could be seen making a forward move. At the lawn rails Mistime had a strong challenge, but failed to stall off a strong challenge by Ngapuka, which caught her a short distance from the post, and won by half-a-length. A similar distance separated Mistime from Silent. Frontino was fourth and Fildes last. Time, 1:4.4.5. Ngapuka was favourite.

WELTER HANDICAP of 70sovs. Six furlongs.

Table with columns for name, age, and time. Includes entries for J. George's br g Waiuku, J. Murphy's ch c Octoroon, C. Weal's b g Haldane, and Also started: Soultmaid, Cymri, Haeremal, Cyron.

mal being the first to break the line, but when they were fairly on their journey Octoroon and a Waiuku were in charge, with Soultmaid, Lycia, and Cymri following in their order, and these positions were maintained as they crossed the top stretch and turned for home. At the distance, Waiuku was in the lead, and easily won in the run to the post, won easily by three lengths from Octoroon, which beat Haldane, which came with a late run, a length for second honours. Soultmaid, Cymri, and Haeremal were close up, with Luros last. Time, 1:17. Waiuku was favourite.

SECOND HANDICAP STEEPLECHASE of 80 sovs. About three miles.

Table with columns for name, age, and time. Includes entries for N. Banks' br g Goldsmith, H. Munn's br m Cinque, W. Austin's br Pipi, and Also started: Crusot.

When they settled down, Pipi was in the lead, but was soon displaced by Goldsmith, which showed the way past the stand, followed by Cinque and Crusot in that order. Crusot ran off by the fence by the half-mile post. The order was unchanged until they went along the back the last time, when the trio were on terms, but it was Cinque on sufferance, who was driven out again, and eventually winning by eight lengths from Cinque, which jumped in a slovenly manner throughout. Pipi was a neck away third. Time, 9:20.4.5. Goldsmith was favourite.

GRANDSTAND HANDICAP, of 130 sovs, distance 1 mile.

Table with columns for name, age, and time. Includes entries for W. S. Davidson's ch m Douche, W. G. Irwin's br f Lochbuie, H. Kuecbone's b g Grenadier, and Also started: Leocadia, Lord Seaton, Lord Dardanus, Wallethe.

Wallethe gave a lot of trouble at the post, and when the tapes lifted she was half turned round, interfering with Dardanus. Lochbuie was first to find her feet and when they settled to their work he was showing the way to Leocadia, Grenadier, Millie, Lord Seaton, and Douche, which were racing in that order. Going along the back Leocadia lost second, Grenadier running up second. Douche also moved up, and then came Millie. The positions were practically unaltered as they crossed the top stretch and raced to the home turn. At the distance Douche put in her claim, and passing Grenadier, challenged Lochbuie, and the little son of Cyrenian, lying under his heavy weight, was outstripped by Douche, which won a good race by half a length. Grenadier was a length away third, and then came Wallethe, Leocadia, Dardanus, Lord Seaton, Rimlock, and First Gun, the last to finish being Millie. Time, 1:43.15. Leocadia was favourite.

The winner met with a hostile reception on returning to scale.

ELECTRIC HANDICAP of 80 sovs; distance four furlongs.

Table with columns for name, age, and time. Includes entries for C. Nicholson's br g Lucio, Donald McLeod's br g Tamainupo, Were Pewene's b g Naumal, and Also started: Lady French, Golden Dream, Tamainupo.

Tamainupo was first out, but Lucio immediately rushed to the front, followed by Naumal and Lady French, with Tamainupo at the head of the others. Lucio piloted the field across the top stretch, was first to turn for home, and easily holding his own in the run to the post, finished up a winner by three lengths from Tamainupo, which finished last, and beat Naumal a neck for second honours. Quadron was fourth and Golden Dream last. Time: 50.2.5. Naumal was favourite.

MEMBERS' HANDICAP of 70 sovs; distance, seven furlongs.

Table with columns for name, age, and time. Includes entries for S. G. Lindsay's br h Royal Soult, A. Hanson's br g Ingils, F. Steuning's br m Epsom Lass, and Also started: Sedition, Aristocrat.

Royal Soult was first prominently, followed by Aristocrat and Epsom Lass, with Sedition at the head of the others. Passing the half mile post, Royal Soult had two lengths' lead of Ingils and Epsom Lass, which were together, and then came Sedition. Royal Soult was still a length ahead of the others, and although Ingils and Epsom Lass finished gamely under punishment, they could not reach Royal Soult, which won comfortably by two lengths, with half a length separating second and third. Sedition was fourth and Sharkey last. Time: 1:30.1.5. Royal Soult was favourite.

PUBLICANS' HANDICAP of 100 sovs, distance, six furlongs.

Table with columns for name, age, and time. Includes entries for C. H. Moore's ch m Imprimus, T. W. Deeley's br g Dogger Bank, W. J. Wyllie's br g Dogger Bank, and Also started: Waiuku.

Imprimus was first to move, and, joined by Waiuku, the pair made the running two lengths clear of the field, which was headed by Dogger Bank. Crossing the top stretch, Waiuku dropped back, and Dogger Bank ran into a second position, with the other three in a bunch. When in a line for the post, Dogger Bank made his effort, but was unable to reach Imprimus, which won easily, by three lengths. Foremost was a length and a half away third. Time: 1:15.4.5. Foremost was favourite.

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WANGANUI J.C. SPRING MEETING.

WANGANUI, Thursday.

The Wanganui Jockey Club's Spring Meeting was opened to-day in glorious weather, and the racing was of the highest quality. The track was in good order, and interesting racing resulted. The sum of £7687 was put through the totalisator, against £5767 for the same day last year. Twenty-four bookmakers filled their stalls.

Flying Handicap, of 150sovs, six furlongs.—Tiptoe, 7.7. 1; Irish Rifle, 8.8. 2; Rangipapa, 8.3. 3. Rangipapa, All Red and Mon An. After a capital start, Rangipapa took the lead, and led to the bend, where the race closed up. Irish Rifle winning by a head, with the third horse close up.

Wanganui, Guinness.—Aborigine, 1. Diamond Star, 2. Diabolo 3. Also started: Formative and Handspan. The winner led practically all the way, winning by five lengths, a good race for the places. Husbandsman was last. Time 1.46 1-5.

OKREHU HURDLE RACE of 125sovs. About one mile and three-quarters. Mr J. Monk's br g Exmoor, aged, by Grafton-La Vivandiere, 10.8 (H. Telford) 1. Mr B. Harper's b g Showman, aged, 9.6 (H. O'Connell) 2. Mr J. M. Currie's ag ch Chimes, aged, 9.0 (C. Cochrane) 3. Also started: Repulse, 9.3.

Exmoor led throughout. He was followed along the back by Chimes and Repulse. Showman, who had been lying last, ran into the place going round the back for the second time, and Chimes and Repulse were abreast on turning for home. Showman then made an effort to overtake the leader, and, on turning into the straight, got on level terms with Chimes, but Chimes had plenty in hand, and won comfortably by over a length. Chimes finished three lengths away, third, and Repulse a bad fourth. Time, 3.21 4-6.

CONVILLE HACK HURDLE RACE of 100 sovs. One mile and five furlongs. Mr A. E. Tucker's ch g Tonderghie, aged, by Daunt-Fietta, 8.5 (L. Neal) 1. Mr H. W. James' ch m Gleam, aged, 8.0 (J. O'Connell) 2. Mr G. S. Fulton's br m Speciosa, aged, 9.0 (J. W. Campbell) 3.

Also started: Paparali 10.13, Snip 10.10, Otaraoa 9.8, Cloudy Morn 9.1, Bon Cyr 0.0, Waimate 9.0. Otaraoa led for the first mile, attended by Speciosa, Gleam, and Paparali. On turning along the back Tonderghie came up, and, when turning for home, he, Speciosa, and Gleam were in the van Otaraoa having dropped behind Gleam. On turning for home, but Tonderghie came at him, and won by two lengths. Speciosa was a length away, third. Time, 3.8.

PUTIKI HACK HANDICAP of 100 sovs. One mile. Mr D. F. McBeth's b f Crucinella, 4yrs, by San Francisco—Charente, 7.8 (R. Hatch) 1. Mr J. Foreman's br g Mallet, 5yrs, 9.8 (S. Reid) 2. Mr G. Frimley's ch c Research, 4yrs, 7.33 (W. Price) 3.

Also started: Windage 8.6, Lamadort 8.3, Illustrious 8.1, Lady Lucy 7.10, Investment 7.9, Anemone 7.1, Grand Myrella 7.0. Crucinella got well away, and was never caught, winning by over three lengths. Mallet just beat Research for third place, after a hard finish. Time, 1.46 1-5.

SPRING HANDICAP of 125sovs. One mile. Mr J. R. McDonald's br c Taitoko, 4yrs, by Stepulak—Whirpool, 7.0 (R. Hatch) 1. Mr J. Bull, Jun.'s, ch g Irish Rifle, 6yrs, 8.5 (S. Reid) 2. Mr F. J. Faber's br Seaman, 6yrs, 8.7 (G. Price) 3.

Also started: The Lark 9.0, Uhianda 8.10, Gleaulin 8.2, Tan San 8.0, Uenuku 7.1, Golden Gate 7.12, Berengaria 7.8, Lethera 6.8. From a poor start Golden Gate got away with the lead, followed by Uhianda. On turning out of the back Taitoko came up and passed Irish Rifle. Seaman also came through the field, and a great race resulted in a win for Taitoko by over a length, Irish Rifle beating Seaman by a head for second place. Time, 1.45.

WANGANUI, Saturday.

Beautiful weather prevailed for the second day of the Wanganui Jockey Club's Spring Meeting, and there was another large attendance. The amount put through

the totalisator was £11,207, making a total of £16,341 for the meeting, as against £17,755 for the spring meeting last year. Bookmakers' fees amounted to £881. The results are:—

Owen Handicap of 125sovs, 5 furlongs.—Rangipapa, 9.4. 1; Truganui, 7.8. 2; Earl King, 7.5. 3. All started. Karera got the best of a somewhat uneven start, and led to the bend into the straight, where Rangipapa was abreast, and, going on, won comfortably from Truganui. Time, 1.44.

Moutoa Hack of 80sovs, 6 furlongs.—Crucinella, 8.8. 1; Nicotina, 7.8. 2; Lady Lucy, 7.8. 3. Not started: Advantage, Research, and Styliah. Cork led till the straight was reached, where Crucinella took command, winning anyhow. Time, 1.27.

Brunrick Hurdles of 125sovs, 11 miles.—Exmoor, 11.10. 1; Gleam, 9.8. 2; Showman, 9.11. 3. All started: Snip and Repulse fell, Higgins, who rode the latter, getting a nasty shaking. Exmoor was in front until a quarter mile from home, where Gleam took command, leading over the last hurdle. A great race up the straight resulted in Exmoor getting home by a neck. Time, 2.49 2-3.

Hack Hurdles, of 100 sovs, one mile and three-quarters.—Speciosa, 9.13. 1; Tonderghie, 7.9. 2; Chimes, 7.8. 3. A good race. Won by a length. Time, 2.82.

Higgle Handicap, of 250 sovs., 13 miles.—All Red, 9.1. 1; Tan San, 7.10. 2; Gleaulin, 7.11. 3. Not started: Lanerua and Aemone. Irish Rifle and All Red were in the van for half the distance, when Irish Rifle dropped back. Tan San and King Billy moving up. All Red led into the straight, followed by Tan San, with Chimes and King Billy close up. A splendid finish was fought out between All Red and Tan San, the former winning by about a length, Gleaulin a length further away. King Billy fourth. Time, 2.12.

Railway Hack Handicap of 100sovs, five furlongs.—Axite, 8.8. 1; Styliah, 8.2. 2; Advantage, 8.8. 3. Also started: Andrew Mack 8.0; Flying Wind 7.12; Chase Mab 7.10; Wimmera 7.8; The Raft 7.2; Simmonn Lass 7.2; Congrestina 7.2; Coy 7.0; Robe-son 7.0. This race requires little description. Axite got away first and led throughout, winning by two lengths. Advantage held second place till half-day down the straight, where Styliah, who had been third, and, consequently, supplanted her. Time 1.5. Miss Filmy bolted for three and a half miles, and this she did not take part in the race.

Marangai Handicap of 100sovs, one mile.—Taitoko, 8.0. 1; Frisco, 9.2. 2; Tiptoe, 8.2. 3. Not started: Tangimoana 8.28; Sigor 8.6; Uhianda 8.4; Golden Gate 7.7; Leathan 6.7; Silver Lead 6.7. This was the finest race of the day. Tangimoana and Leathan were the most prominent for the first two furlongs. Then Taitoko went to the fore, followed by Frisco. Leathan flying third and Tiptoe coming last. Taitoko and Frisco entered the straight almost together, and a magnificent finish resulted, Jenkins securing the victory by half-a-head. Tiptoe was a length away, third. Time 1.45.

HAWKE'S BAY J.C. SPRING MEETING.

WELLINGTON, Sunday.

The weights for the first day of the Hawke's Bay Jockey Club's spring meeting have been declared by Mr J. E. Henry as follows:—Tomosna Hurdle Race.—Reservoir 10.13, Commander 10.7, Hatley 10.5, Ferngine 10.5, Huaboa 10.2, Bullwhip 10.2, Kawhiti 9.13, Destroyer 9.12, Anytyle 9.4, Oakbourne 9.5, Master Douglas 9.0, Forest 8.0. King Edward Handicap.—California 9.8, Aborigine 8.8, Douche 7.13, Uenuku 7.12, Sidan 7.12, Loiret 7.11, Woodhey 7.10, Polyanthus 7.7, Golden Gate 7.0, Berengaria 6.10.

Okaha Hurdle Race.—Gold Dust 11.9, Showman 8.13, Aroia 9.4, Repulse 9.0, Monarque 9.0. Welter Handicap.—Master Delaval 10.5, Morai 9.3, Hippodora 9.2, Douche 9.0, Ikon 8.13, Loiret 8.11, Polyanthus 8.9, King Post 8.8, Golden Gate 8.6, Chicane 8.6, Comedien 8.5, King's Lynn 8.3, Sand Stream 8.5, Roesal 8.2, Caudron 8.2, Pettucule 8.2, Millennial 8.0, Polynices 8.0. Waipatu Hack Handicap.—Sand Stream 9.0, Seatonside 8.9, Chantsee 8.8, Andern 8.1, North Pole 8.4, Advantage 8.3, Styliah 8.3, Andrew Mack 8.0, Effort 8.0, Lamsdort 7.13, Irauli 7.12, Malora 7.11, My Darling 7.10, Sir Antonio 7.8, Waterloo 7.6, Miss Advance 7.4, Spout 7.5, Koolin 7.2, Merry Tiptoe 7.0, Thaler 7.0, Castiglione 7.0, Parable 7.0, Simole 7.0.

Flying Handicap.—Gold Thread 9.0, Moriarty 8.11, Martyrium 8.9, Rangipapa 8.8, Woodhey 8.7, Grand Slam 8.6, Ikon 8.0, Master Sout 7.11, Risenald 7.8, Truganui 7.8, Earl King 7.4, Chicane 7.8, Berengaria 7.2, Chantsee 7.2, Tarran 6.10, Styliah 6.7, Illustrious 6.7, Scotch Reel 6.7, Remission 6.7.

THE HAWKESBURY HANDICAP.

SYDNEY, September 27.

The following was the result of the Hawkesbury Handicap:—Welcome Trist 1, King's Cross 2, Salvatora 8. Ten horses started. Welcome Trist won easily by six lengths. Time, 2.14.

No old-world success has been grander Than that of Miss Julia Manda. She is the "Tenderloin" Without a felleto. A champion singer they brand her! No voice could be truer, More clear or more pure (Her stand-up we hear, is Woods' Peppermint Cure!)

Society Gossip.

AUCKLAND.

Dear Bee, September 28. SOME HAMILTON HAPPENINGS.

The following from an esteemed correspondent arrived too late for insertion last week:—

The work of the committee for the Girls' Hockey Club Dance on Friday evening was crowned with marked success, when one of the pleasantest dances of the season took place in the Town Hall. The floor was in excellent order, the music (Booth's band) all that could be desired, and a dainty supper was served. The hall was comfortably filled for dancing. Several handsome dresses were worn, amongst which I noticed Mrs Graham Clark, black brocade; Mrs W. Hume, black spangled net over white silk; Mrs McDiarmid, white chiffon taffeta; Mrs English, pink embroidered satin; Mrs Lucien, pink silk; Mrs Brewis, cream silk; Mrs Norman Taylor, cream; Mrs Going, embroidered chiffon; Mrs Swarbrick, black silk; Miss Swarbrick, cream silk with touches of red; Miss Hay, handsome white satin, white aigrette in hair; Mrs Hunter, black silk; Miss Hunter, pale yellow; Miss V. Hunter, pink; Miss K. Chitty, pale blue; Miss M. Chitty, blue; Miss Roche, cream silk; Miss C. Roche, white; Miss E. Roche; Miss Shepperd, pretty red silk, cream lace berthe; Miss W. Shepperd, white silk; Mrs Kensington, white silk; Miss Coates, white; Miss E. Ring; Miss H. Ring, black, relieved with white lace; Miss L. Cussen, white satin, red roses in hair; Miss M. Cussen, blue; Miss Barton, black with white lace trimming; Miss M. Barton, white; Miss Lucy Barton, pink; Mrs Lee, white satin; Miss D. Edgecumbe, white silk, silver trimming; Miss M. Edgecumbe, pink satin; Miss Phyllis Edgecumbe, white; Miss Bayley (New Plymouth), pink silk; Miss Burd, pink silk; Miss Roy (New Plymouth), pale blue silk; Miss Newell, pink silk; Miss Jones (Cambridge), cream; Miss Brown (Hinuera), pink satin; Miss Ramstead, blue; Miss Sutton, white silk, pink roses; Miss Furze, white; Miss N. Furze, pink; Miss Stevens, pink silk; Miss Pickering, white; Miss M. Pickering, pale green; Miss I. Pickering, white silk; Misses Primrose, white; Miss M. Taylor, white silk; Miss Bond, pale green; Miss Gillespie, white, lace trimming; Miss C. Holloway, cream; Mrs Ward, floral chiffon over white silk; Miss Bullock, white; Misses Mitchell, pale green and white respectively; Mrs Bennett, black silk, white lace trimming; Mrs Herdman, pale pink; Mrs Jackson, white; Miss Hammond, black silk and yellow trimming; Miss Donohue, white silk; Miss Hewlett, cream; Miss Garrett, white; Miss McNicol, white.

Miss R. Ring (Hinuera) is staying with Mrs J. Knight, Claudelands. Miss H. Ring, who was also here for the hockey dance, returned home on Saturday.

PHYLIS BROWN.

GISBORNE.

Dear Bee, September 24. THE GISBORNE ROWING CLUB SOCIAL

held last Friday was a most enjoyable affair, close on 60 couples being present. The theatre was most tastefully decorated with the club's colours, oars and a quantity of flags, the decorations reflecting great credit on the decorating committee.

The stage was comfortably furnished as a drawing-room, with plenty of easy chairs and lounges. The energetic committee in charge of the ball, Messrs A. F. Kennedy, R. D. B. Robinson, L. E. Sheriff, A. D. Robinson, H. M. Puffett, P. C. Bayly, J. S. Wauchop, H. P. Hamilton, W. Johnson, D. Cowan, G. E. Eusebe, C. M. Sargisson, Mr F. Cumming (secretary) succeeded in making the ball the success it proved. The music was supplied by Vita brothers' band, whilst an excellent supper was provided.

GOLF.

Last Saturday, a bogey match was played on the golf links, a good number of competitors taking part. The final match of the season, a mixed foursome, is to be played next Saturday.

PERSONAL ITEMS.

Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Lysnar, who have been spending a short holiday with Mrs. Tiffen (Napier) returned on Saturday. Mrs. Stephenson, accompanied by Miss Seal (Napier), returned by the Victoria on Saturday. Miss Seal is visiting her sister, Mrs. Margoliouth (Gisborne). Mrs. Barker, accompanied by three of

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her daughters, left for Wellington last week.

Mrs. Anderson, A. F. Kennedy, and Hutchison arrived by the South boat on Saturday last.

Mrs. Chas. Gray went North on Saturday last.

Dr. and Mrs. D. Hastings Young, of Invercargill, are at present visiting Gisborne with a view to settling here.

Mr. Dewing, who returned from a visit to Napier last week, left on Wednesday for a visit to Auckland.

The Hon. Captain Tucker returned from Wellington on Wednesday last.

ELSA.

**NAPIER.**

Dear Bee, September 26.

Last Tuesday

**A DELIGHTFUL EUCHRE PARTY**

was held in the Athenaeum Hall, given by the lady members of the Bluff Hill Croquet Club. The Euchre was given in aid of the Club, and about 70 people were present. A dainty supper was supplied by the ladies. The first prize was won by Mrs. Toner, who received a pretty silver clock. Miss Mary McVay won the second prize, a pretty silver hatpin stand. Mr. Sydney Hohen was the winner of the gentlemen's first prize, Mr. Grant being second. Mr. Trent and Miss Macdonald were the winners of the booby prizes. The prizes were presented by Mrs. Stedman, who wore a charming black taffeta frock, the bodice prettily trimmed with lovely white lace, touches of red velvet. Mrs. Pharzyn wore a handsome slate-coloured taffeta frock, profusely trimmed with lace; Mrs. Bilton, dainty pale blue ninon de soie frock, touches of chiffon and lace; Mrs. Baxter, becoming pale-pink taffeta, touches of rose-pink; Mrs. Toner wore a becoming handsome black satin dress, clusters of red berries on bodice and in the hair; Mrs. Ritchie, white voile dress, bands of white satin embroidered in gold; Mrs. Riddel, pretty black lace dress, bodice draped with white point lace, large red rose on bodice and hair; Miss Nevill wore a charming white net frock, hand-painted in pink roses; Mrs. Tonkin, black taffeta, trimmed with black spangles; Mrs. Hill, mauve ninon de soie over silk, bodice trimmed with pink and mauve embroidery; Miss Hill, becoming black dress, touches of white lace; Mrs. Brabant, black satin dress, trimmed with jet; Mrs. Buckeridge, smart red velvet Empire frock; touches of lace, white chiffon scarf; Miss Newbould, black lace robe over white gloves; Miss Newbould, white satin and chiffon dress; Mrs.

A. Brown looked charming in a picturesque rose pink Empire frock over bouce of white lace; Mrs. Smallbone, black and white lace; Miss Smallbone, pretty white chiffon dress, touches of old rose; Miss E. Smallbone, pale blue dress, trimmed with lace; Mrs. Harker, black satin skirt, pale blue taffeta blouse; Miss Moorcroft, dainty white founced muslin dress, touches of pale blue; Miss Kennedy, becoming white satin dress, bodice draped with lace; Miss Palmer, white lace, trimmed with violet velvet; Miss Taylor, rose pink satin dress, trimmed with lace and white spangles; Miss Dewes, white muslin and lace dress; Miss McVay, lavender ninon de soie frock, touches of violet; Miss M. McVay, becoming pale green chiffon dress, bands of green taffeta; Miss Ellison, black satin dress, trimmed with white lace; Miss Sneath, white silk and lace blouse, black skirt; Miss Pasley, pretty black taffeta dress, berthe of white lace; Miss Ollivier (Christchurch), white silk; Mrs. Polson, handsome pale pink brocade Empire frock; Mrs. H. Newton, pretty white spotted net frock, bodice trimmed with turquoise blue velvet; Miss Macdonald, pretty pale blue chiffon; Miss Macdonald, white lace, touches of blue; Mrs. Smith, black satin and lace dress; Miss Smith, dainty white silk dress, trimmed with lace; Miss Trent, pale blue silk dress, rose pink stole; Miss Robjohns, black taffeta, kimono bodice over white chiffon; Miss Gruchy, pretty pale pink muslin dress.

**PERSONAL ITEMS.**

Miss Humphries, of Christchurch, is on a visit to Napier.

Mr. A. O. Russell, of Napier, is on a month's holiday to Sydney.

Mrs. Ritchie, of Dunedin, is on a visit to Napier.

Mrs. Ellison, of Havelock, has been in Napier for a few days.

Miss Rattray, of Ashburton, is in Napier for some weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. Lysnar have returned to Gisborne from a visit to the South.

Mr. Gilbert Carson, of Wanganui, has been on a visit to Napier.

Mr. Sydney F. Hohen has returned to Napier from a visit to Wellington.

The Rev. W. Bromilow, accompanied by Mrs. Bromilow, are spending a few days in Napier.

Miss Symes has returned to Christchurch from a visit to Hawke's Bay.

Mrs. Cyril Williams is on a visit to Napier.

Mr. and Mrs. Sutherland Ross are spending a few days in Napier.

Mr. and Mrs. Wilmont Pearson are at present in Napier.

Colonel and Mrs. Davies are on a visit to Napier.

Mr. Basil Jones has returned to Hastings from a visit to Sydney.

Miss Jones, of Napier, is on a visit to Wellington.

MARJORY.

**NEW PLYMOUTH.**

Dear Bee, Sept. 20.

Last Friday evening the Freemason's Hall was taxed to its utmost when the final of a series of Miss Bedford's Cinderella dances eventuated, and it took the form of

**A POWDER AND PATCH BALL.**

The floor was in perfect order, and Mrs. W. Wood's orchestra supplied the music, in fact nothing seemed to mar the enjoyment of the evening; the men as well as the girls entering into everything so thoroughly and extremely well all looked. The men, to make themselves look more in keeping with the quaint dressing of the girls, had the revers and cuffs of their coats faced with different coloured silk, and with powdered hair and patches; looked extremely handsome. Mrs. Bedford was wearing a black velvet princess robe; large black feathered Gainsborough hat, white muslin and lace fichu, finished with a pale pink rose; Miss D. Bedford looked quaint in a pale pink muslin frock, white fichu relieved with scarlet rose, scarlet rose in coiffure; Miss O. Mackey, lovely pale pink and blue brocade, real lace, lace fichu, pale pink rose in coiffure; Miss Saunders, turquoise blue crepe de chine frock was daintily finished with a chiffon fichu, scarlet roses, and red rose in coiffure; Miss Hanna was much admired in a black satin robe, with a long muslin and lace fichu, relieved with a lovely pink rose, two black ostrich tips in coiffure; Miss N. Hanna looked charming in a black silk frock, lace fichu finished with a pink rose, pink rose in coiffure; Miss Leatham looked extremely well in cream crepe de chine, lace berthe, pink roses in coiffure; Miss Turner looked very dainty in a pale pink muslin, with floral chiffon shoulder scarf, and pale pink roses finishing the drooping shoulder curl; Miss Evans, pale green silk, chiffon fichu, with pale pink roses in coiffure; Miss B. Evans, cream interstention silk, relieved with blue flowers and turquoise nocket; Miss McAllum looked well in black velvet and cream lace; Miss N. McAllum, white muslin trimmed with black velvet; Miss Fitzherbert, black silk, real lace berthe with pale pink rose; Miss Russell, pale blue silk taffeta, with pink roses finishing cream lace fichu; Miss Saxton looked well in white tacked muslin; chiffon fichu with pink roses, pink rose in coiffure; Miss Cutfield looked pretty in black brocade, cream lace fichu, with quaint flowered silk shoulder scarf, pink roses in coiffure; Miss Kyngdon, cream net frock, with pink roses; Mrs. Rollo, black silk taffeta, real lace berthe, scarlet roses in coiffure; Mrs. Penn, black satin, white lace fichu, with pink roses, pink roses in coiffure; Miss Penn was much admired in black silk, cream chiffon fichu, finished with pale pink roses, pink roses in coiffure; Miss Skinner, pale green silk, dark green floral silk snail, red roses in coiffure; Miss L. Skinner, pale green brocade, cream lace fichu, scarlet roses in coiffure; Mrs. Evans was much admired in peach-coloured brocade, black velvet nocket, studded with brilliants, pale pink rose in coiffure; Miss F. Evans, pale pink silk, chiffon fichu, large pink rose in coiffure; Miss Humphries, black satin, lace fichu;

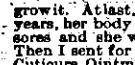
Miss H. Humphries, rose-pink silk, cream chiffon fichu; Mrs. Keibel looked well in black silk, cream muslin, lace fichu, with pink roses, pink rose in coiffure; Mrs. H. Stocker, pale pink silk, chiffon fichu; Miss S. Kerton, cream silk, and lace frills; Miss Clark, pale blue silk, with scarlet roses; Miss Brewster was much admired, pale pink muslin, with chiffon fichu, pink roses finishing shoulder curl; Mrs. J. Harvey, cream-striped colienne, banded with silk, silk lace berthe; Miss R. Crawford, pale

**GIRL A MARTYR TO TERRIBLE ECZEMA**

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"My daughter, now thirteen years of age, had been a martyr to eczema on her body and head ever since cutting her teeth. We had a doctor off and on for the first five years and have been trying different chemists from time to time, using many ointments, but to no effect. We tried everything imaginable and only kept hoping that she would outgrow it. At last, after suffering for twelve years, her body and head were a mass of sores, and she was almost mad with it. Then I sent for a set of Cuticura Soap, Cuticura Ointment, and Cuticura Resolvent Pills. After ten days' use of the Cuticura Remedies she began to get better. In three weeks there was not a vestige of eczema left. She only took one vial of the Cuticura Pills and we have some of the Soap and Ointment still. Mrs. C. Braser, High St., Godstone, Surrey, Aug. 8 and 12, 1897."



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The Queen says: "You can wear it for night-dresses all the year round."

SEE THE LABEL ON THE SELVEDGE.

pink silk; Miss Carte looked well in a costume of the Sixteenth Century; Miss Bayley was much admired in cream lace, with turquoise ornaments; Mrs. Owin, cream satin frock, relieved with gold; Miss T. Wordsworth, black silk, with muslin fichu, relieved with pale pink rose; Miss — Wordsworth looked pretty in pale green silk, banded with a darker shade, lace fichu, finished with pale pink rose; Miss Seymour, turquoise blue silk, scarlet rose in coiffure; Miss D. Skinner, cream tuckered crepe de chine, pink roses in coiffure; Miss Dempsey, cream silk, pink roses in coiffure; Miss Capel, black silk, white lace berthe; Miss Messenger, heliotrope floral silk muslin, trimmed with Valenciennes lace; Miss Kirkby, cream embroidered crepe de chine, with pale blue ribboned sash; Miss L. Brown, pale blue and pink floral muslin, white muslin fichu, finished with pale pink, rose-pink roses in coiffure; Miss L. Webster, pale pink silk; Mrs. Kembell, black silk, real lace berthe; Mrs. Alexander, black silk, white lace berthe.

At Hawera Mrs. O'Callaghan gave a most

ENJOYABLE AFTERNOON TEA.

for her sister (Miss Russell, of Christchurch), who is staying with her. During the afternoon there were animal-drawing competitions, Miss Caplen receiving first prize and an observation table, Miss E. N. Caplen receiving first prize. The drawing was beautifully decorated with spring flowers. Mrs. O'Callaghan received her guests in a navy blue glaze silk blouse, navy blue skirt; Miss Russell looked very dainty in a pale green voile over lace, bodice profusely trimmed with narrow Valenciennes lace and insertion; Miss Duckworth, black tailored costume; pink hat with pink roses; Miss Caplen, navy blue costume, navy blue felt hat with pink roses; Miss E. M. Caplen, green tailored costume; green hat with green plumes; Miss Stringer, navy blue Eton coat and skirt, navy blue hat with white quills; Miss Q. Glenn, brown tailored costume, Wedgewood blue hat with wings, Wedgewood blue tie; Miss B. Nolan, navy blue costume, white felt hat with red roses and red and brown ribbon loops; Miss G. White, green costume, green hat, trimmed green velvet and autumn leaves; Miss L. Brett, navy blue Eton costume, coat faced back with cream serge, navy blue motor cap; Miss Turnbull, green and heliotrope tailored Eton, green hat with violets; Miss Baird, green tailored Newmarket coat and skirt, heliotrope motor cap; Miss McEae, navy blue coat and skirt; Miss N. Coutts, navy blue tailored costume, pale blue hat with dark green velvet and dark green wings; Miss Dingle, navy blue costume, short coat, wine-colored hat.

WANGANUI.

Dear Bee, September 24.

On Wednesday evening Mr. and Mrs. A. Lewis gave a very enjoyable dance in honour of Miss N. McDonnell, of Auckland, who is staying with them. The large drawingroom was used for dancing. A most delicious supper was laid in the diningroom; the table being prettily arranged with masses of yellow primroses and cowslips. There were several cosy rooms for sitting out, and the verandah was enclosed, and lighted with Chinese lanterns. Mrs. Lewis received her guests in a beautiful pale grey chiffon taffetas gown, profusely trimmed with fine cream lace, and ornamented with French knots; Miss V. McDonnell (Auckland) wore a becoming white satin frock, made in Empire style, the corsage having a berthe of silver tissue, and bands of lace forming a wide effect; Miss L. Williams, white muslin gown, with wide silk belt, and lace edging the sleeves and bodice; Mrs. Barnicoat wore a handsome gown of golden corduroy velvet, made in Empire style, the folded corsage having Irish cream lace, and outlined with a wide band of gold; Mrs. Wall, palest blue chiffon taffetas gown, the trained skirt with a deep flounce effect ornamented with trellis work of the silk, and the same on the corsage, and lace; Mrs. A. Izard, pale pink crepe de chine, the skirt made with wide French tucks, and folded corsage, shoulder scarf of cream lace; Mrs. Izett, black chiffon taffetas, with fichu of net, and lace on her corsage, and spray of heliotrope shaded violets; Mrs. James Watt, pale pink chiffon taffetas, the full skirt embroidered with roses, shoulder

straps of the silk, with vest of fllet net and lace under sleeves of the same; Miss Inlay wore black velvet, with berthe of real lace; Mrs. Saunders, cream brocade, with folded belt and chiffon, and lace on her corsage; Mrs. Inlay Saunders, pale blue chiffon over silk, the full skirt having many frills at the foot with narrow cream Valenciennes lace, and frills on the corsage with lace, and large black rose; Mrs. Lomas, black satin, with overskirt of black sequin net; Mrs. Lomas, handsome cream brocade gown, with lace on her corsage, and large shaded pink roses; Mrs. Fairburn, pale pink chiffon taffetas, the skirt embroidered with ribbon work, and the same on the corsage, with under sleeves; and vest effect of natter Valenciennes lace; Miss C. Anderson, Liberty shaded green silk frock, with folded corsage and tiny vest of fllet net and lace; Miss E. Anderson wore a white silk gown with tucks, lace in her corsage, pale blue ribbon-rosette in her coiffure; Miss Barnicoat wore a beautiful art green silk frock, with silver sequins in her coiffure, spray of silver wheat ears in her coiffure; Miss Hadfield, pale blue crepe de chine, with berthe of lace; Miss P. Jones, black chiffon taffetas gown, with Oriental flowered silk sash and berthe of silk lace; Miss Abraham (Palmerston N.) wore a becoming old rose chiffon taffetas, with silver tissue on her corsage and a wreath of old rose shaded roses in her coiffure; Miss Olliver, black chiffon taffetas, with berthe of real lace and shoulder scarf of pink chiffon; Miss A. Cowper wore a pretty pale pink chiffon taffetas, with short puffed sleeves edged with Valenciennes lace; Miss J. Atson, Saxe blue silk gown, made in Empire style, with panel in the front outlined with French knots, Maltese lace on her corsage; Miss Moore, becoming pink silk Empire gown, with fllet net and lace on her corsage.

THE WANGANUI JOCKEY CLUB

had glorious weather on Thursday for the first day of their spring race meeting. The course and grounds, which have been greatly improved since the last meeting, were looking their best, and the racing was excellent. Amongst the many smart toilettes worn, I noticed Mrs. Rawson (Wellington) in a stylish dark red frieze coat and skirt, large cream straw hat with wreath of pink and crimson roses, and foliage; Mrs. K. Duacan (Wellington), Saxe blue cloth tailor-made coat and skirt, cream vest, large black crinoline straw mushroom-shaped hat with big blue berries and leaves, the same shade; Miss V. McDonnell (Auckland), navy blue Melton coat and skirt, brown fur stole, black straw hat with killed black ribbon, and black wings on the crown; Miss Inlay, black silk gown, with coat of the same material ornamented with chiffon, and silk black toque with ostrich feathers, and Oriental silk embroidery; Mrs. Inlay Saunders wore a brownish green tweed coat and skirt, with collar and revers of cloth, pretty brown sailor-shaped hat with brown tulle under the brim, and wreath of brown and fawn roses and foliage; Mrs. Barnicoat, brown cloth coat and skirt, with silk military braid, Saxe blue felt hat with brown ostrich feathers; Mrs. Wall, pale grey cloth coat and skirt, with Oriental embroidery, shot green silk hat with tulle and green and blue shaded wings; Miss Barnicoat wore a becoming electric blue cloth coat and skirt edged with silk military braid to match, black straw hat with crown of black fllet net and wreath of tiny blue heath; Miss Abraham (Palmerston N.), brown and cream striped coat and skirt, pretty cream Leghorn with crown composed of frilled cream Valenciennes lace and pink and heliotrope flowers; Miss Wilford, pale grey cloth costume, with vest of grey tuckered chiffon and cream lace, large black hat with a Saxe blue rose in the front; Mrs. R. Jackson, dark green chiffon taffetas gown in Empire style, with darker green velvet on it, and vest of cream lace, green straw hat with shaded heliotrope flowers; Mrs. H. Speed, cream serge coat and skirt, cream straw hat with large pink and crimson shaded roses and foliage; Mrs. F. Moore, navy blue cloth skirt, brown fur coat, blue hat with ruching of silk to match and quills; Mrs. Lomas, violet cloth costume, with V-shaped vest of net and lace, kimono sleeves and straps, with under sleeves of lace, Stone Marten stole, black crinoline straw hat with ostrich feathers; Mrs. Peel, pruned striped tweed Empire coat and skirt, prune hat with coque feathers; Mrs. A. Cameron, dark green silk gown, relieved with cream vest, pretty black and white hat with chiffon; Mrs. James Watt, violet cloth costume, with kimono sleeves and straps, vest of cream net, hat to match with coque fea-



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It means youth prolonged, joy secured,  
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By Royal Warrant to His Majesty the King.

thers; Miss Harrison, pale grey tweed coat and skirt, cream vest, black hat with feathers; Miss Vallance (Wairarapa), periwinkle blue cloth costume, relieved with cream cloth, black and white hat; Mrs Hole, light tweed coat and skirt, wine-coloured straw mushroom-shaped hat bound in velvet a darker shade, pink-shaded roses in the front; Mrs Good, violet cloth Empire gown, with velvet a darker shade, and filet net vest, violet felt hat with upturned brim and coque feathers; Mrs Hawke, grey check Etoua coat and skirt, cream vest, pretty black crinoline straw hat with black glace silk and large white rose in the front; Mrs Hayley, navy blue costume, with pastel blue cloth facings and collar, straw hat with ruching of blue and green shot ribbon and flowers; Mrs Duthie (Wellington) wore a smart green cloth Empire costume, square yoke of filet net outlined with black cloth and a band of gold and pink embroidery, green straw hat with piping of black silk and green tulle with tiny pink roses; Mrs Howarth, striped tweed coat and skirt, with collar and cuffs of velvet, pale blue chiffon tie and cream hat with pleated chiffon under the brim, and trimmed with large pink roses; Mrs Collins, Saxe blue cloth costume, hat to match with roses and foliage; Mrs Morsehead, grey chiffon velvet Empire frock, with cream lace vest, black picture hat, with ostrich feathers, from a gold thread, embroidered ornaments in the centre; Mrs A. Lewis, green tweed tailor-made coat and skirt, cream silk west burnt straw hat, with large pink and crimson shaded roses; Mrs A. Izard, cream lustre coat and skirt, burnt straw hat, with green velvet ribbons and pink shaded rose wreath; Miss A. Cowper, rose cloth costume, with kimono straps and sleeves, vest embroidered in gold thread, old rose hat, with long coque feathers the same shade and gold braid; Mrs MacKay wore a beautiful cream cloth coat and skirt, with tabs of pastel blue cloth at intervals, cream straw hat, with ostrich plumes; Mrs Cutfield, dark tweed coat and skirt, cream vest, felt hat with brown wings; Mrs Blair, striped tweed tailor-made coat and skirt, white straw hat with shaded flower wreath; Mrs Glenn, navy blue and white-striped flannel coat and skirt, cream hat with

pink flowers; Miss Parsons, brown tweed coat and skirt, cream hat with golden brown ribbons in it.

In spite of the gale of wind on Wednesday, there was a very fair number

ON THE GOLF LINKS.

Afternoon tea was provided by the Misses Dymock. Amongst those present were: Mrs Barnicoat, Miss Abraham (Palmerston North), Miss Barnicoat, Mrs Hole, Mrs Hawke, Mrs Nixon, Mrs Good, Miss Cave, Miss Darley, Miss N. Cowper, Miss Oliver, Miss Willford, Miss A. Cowper, Miss P. Nixon, Miss Parsons, Misses Dymock (2), and others.

PERSONAL ITEMS.

Mrs H. Sarjeant, of Wanganui, has been staying in Wellington.

Mrs Izard, of Christchurch, has been staying in Wanganui with Mr and Mrs A. Izard.

Miss Stanford, of New Plymouth, who has been staying in Wanganui, has returned to her home.

Mr Brandon, of Wellington, is at present staying in Wanganui.

Miss Abraham, of Palmerston North, is the guest of Mrs and Miss Barnicoat, in Wanganui.

Mr and Mrs J. Bull, of Rangitikei, were in Wanganui for the spring races.

Mr and Mrs K. Duncan, of Wellington, were in Wanganui last week.

Mrs Rawson, of Wellington, has been staying in Wanganui.

HUIA.

WELLINGTON.

Dear Bee, September 25.

It used to be thought unusual for a New Zealand girl to go Home for a trip, and to become engaged and married during her stay, but that is what Miss Oonah FitzGerald is doing. Her future home is to be in Cornwall, where Mr Glubb has an estate, and the wedding is to be in October, so good wishes from her Wellington friends will barely have time to reach her. She has been in England

rather over a year studying massage and physical culture. Almost simultaneously with the tidings of Miss FitzGeorge's engagement came a cable announcing that Miss Hilda Nathan was engaged to Mr. Alfred Salinger, of London. Miss Nathan was to return to New Zealand at the end of the year, after a stay of a couple of years at Home, but no doubt now her plans will be altered. When I remind you that only a week or two ago I announced two more engagements, also from London, of girls who had gone Home for a holiday trip (Miss Barber and Miss Warren), you will agree that it looks as if Wellington girls were being appreciated in the Old Country.

Quite

AN EPIDEMIC OF FAREWELL TEAS IS GOING ON HERE.

many of them being in honour of Mrs MacEwan, who, with Miss C. Palmer, is off to England.

Mrs Nelson's pretty rooms were gay with anemones, freesias, and primroses on Wednesday, when she gave a farewell tea to Mrs MacEwan. Mrs Nelson wore black chiffon taffetas, with touches of black velvet and delicate gold embroideries on her guipure lace yoke; Mrs Roland Robertson was in palest blue, with a net yoke and pastel galon; Miss V. Nelson, black velvet skirt, and dainty blouse of lace and net; Miss Macintosh (Sydney, who is staying with Mrs Nelson), wore white Shantung, with a pretty yoke having lace motifs; Mrs MacEwan, floral chine silk in rose design, accentuated with black, picture hat. During the afternoon Miss Wylie and Miss Fulton recited, and Mrs Fisher sang.

The Town Concert Hall was the scene of

A CAPITAL DANCE

on Wednesday night, held under the auspices of Miss Violet Warburton. Yellow and orange draperies decorated the walls, together with flags and ropes of greenery. Harmonious tones of pink and red adorned the supper table, rhododendrons being the principal floral scheme, together with shaded ribbons. Mrs Warburton wore black and white chiffon taf-

fetas, softened with lace; Miss Warburton was in a charming frock of palest blue chiffon taffetas made in the Empire style; Mrs Hislop, black chiffon taffetas, with berthe of lace; Mrs Blundell, black Marquisette, with lace vest and touches of pale blue; Mrs Siorwright, blue chiffon taffetas and lace; Mrs Wood, lotus blue mesaline, made in the Empire style; Miss Van Staveren, dove-coloured silk, with touches of scarlet; Miss Winder, azure blue faille, with delicate embroideries in pastel tints; Miss E. Blundell, white crystalline and lace; Miss Richardson, ciel blue chiffon taffetas, with lace brochettes and sleeves; Miss Dorset, rose du harri taffetas, softened with lace; Miss I. Dorset, pale blue crepe de chine; Miss Young, white crystalline and lace; Miss Sexton, green chiffon velvet, with berthe of handsome lace.

LADIES ALL USE IT.

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# OF ABSORBING INTEREST TO LADIES!

FROM the very heart of the world of fashion comes a report of absorbing interest to every lady in Auckland. Our Millinery buyer, who is in closest touch with the fashions of London and Paris, writes of the correct styles for summer wear. Knowing that Auckland ladies look to Smith and Caughey to guide them as to what to wear, our buyer is extremely careful that the information shall be absolutely correct.

We are now displaying all the styles that are mentioned in this report, and you are heartily welcome at all times to inspect our fine display.

47, Aldermanbury, London, E.C., July 31st, 1908.

MILLINERY DEPARTMENT.

MESSRS. SMITH AND CAUGHEY, LTD., Auckland, N.Z.

## Fashion Report for Spring and Summer, 1908.

### TRIMMED MILLINERY.

This has been a season for the blocked hat; the demand has been so great that there can be no two opinions on this. From the lower grades to the most expensive in Tegel, Silk Orinolines, and Fine Chips, the blocked hat has been most prominent. For this make of hat, fine Plaits are preferable; and, in the medium lines, Satin Canton, and five end Jap., are the most popular. As a rule, if a pronounced shape appears in the market early in the season, it invariably means a modification as the season advances; but this year has been an exception, and every week—leading up to the Society functions of Ascot, etc.—the shapes

have been increasing in size, until the "extreme" has been reached, and hats actually 9ft in circumference have been shown by several leading Parisian and West End Milliners. Large Hats are very popular with ladies, who like an abundance of Flowers, Feathers, or other similar trimming, as this style lends itself admirably to the purpose. The medium to large hats look very stylish in Black Crinolines, Tegel, and fine Chips, also in White, Champagne, and Burnt. The most popular colours of the season are New Blues, Cinnamon, Havana Browns. A very good effect is obtained by having the brims of White, Champagne, and Burnt, edged with Black.

FLOWERS are to be much worn this season, and prominent again are Roses, with Lilac, Hydrangea, and Convulvulus next in demand. Medium and large Roses have been extensively used this season, blended with Gypsophelia. This makes a most effective trimming for Leghorns.

FEATHERS are again a prominent feature. The most popular mounts are Ostrich three-quarter feathers, introducing Oprey (straight), but not the hard makes.

ALEX. SIMPSON, Millinery Buyer.

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**AT THE HUTT FLOWER SHOW**

there were such numbers of people that the difficulty was to see the flowers at all; and so for afternoon tea—though the brisk and attentive girls did their utmost—it was unattainable to most of those who wished for it. The train from town was crowded, and on the way back each carriage looked a flower show itself, so many people had purchased bunches to bring home with them. The weather was decidedly fine to begin with, and the prettiest of spring hats and frocks graced the show; but a severe shower just as it was time to make for the station caused a good many women to look disconsolate. Luckily, it cleared up for the later train, and most people got home dry.

Lady Ward wore a coat and skirt of goblin blue cloth and a blouse of lace and net, her picture hat had a spray of big pink roses and an upstanding algrette; Miss Ward was in a light tweed tailor-made, with a flower-trimmed hat; Mrs Piddly, black crepe de chine and lace, smart black hat; Mrs Gilrath, grey souple cloth, with lace blouse; Mrs Purdy, gendarme blue cloth and hat with flowers; Mrs Rix Trott, dull red tailor-made; Miss Rix Trott, white embroidered muslin; Mrs Mason, pale violet cloth, with touches of velvet of a deeper shade, picture hat with plumes; Miss Hayward, white linen embroidered, and inserted with lace; Mrs Hayward, green tailor-made; Miss O'Connor, grey tweed, grey and white toque; Mrs Samuel, carot cloth; Mrs Marchant, black taffetas and lace; Miss Marchant, pastel tweed.

**MRS MALCOLM ROSS AND MRS STOTT'S TEA.**

Mrs MacEwan was the guest of honour at a tea given on Monday, the joint hostesses being Mrs Malcolm Ross and Mrs Stott. Yellow and white daffodils, and copper native birch, were used for decorations. Musical items were given by Lady Ward and Mrs Fisher, both of whom sang charmingly, while a clever little recitation by Mrs Ross was immensely enjoyed. Mrs Stott wore a smart dress of wine-coloured cloth, with a good deal of velvet about it, and a picture hat. Mrs Ross, at whose house the tea was held, was in black chiffon voile, with a deep border of hand-painted briar roses and foliage, folds of rose-coloured velvet outlining the cerise guipure yoke. Mrs MacEwan was in chine silk, hemmed with black, black picture hat.

Much amusement was caused at

**MRS ETHERINGTON'S TEA**

by a collection of weird and clever drawings pinned on the walls. These were the work of the hostess's brother, Dr Hay, and each was intended to indicate a well-known phrase. Miss Christine Smith was the most successful guesser, and received an enamel hatpin. Mrs Stott, who came next, was rewarded with a Peter Pan picture. Mrs Etherington wore ivory voile, trimmed with ball fringe over a blouse of lace and net. Lady Ward was in blue cloth, and a picture hat. Miss Partridge, black crepe de chine and lace, with touches of palest pink. The tea was held at Rawhiti, Golden Hill, and the floral decorations were most artistic, gay anemones figuring largely in the scheme.

Miss Partridge was the hostess at

**A COMBINED BRIDGE PARTY AND DANCE**

at her residence, Golder's Hill, last Monday. The dining-room was converted into a ball-room for the time being, and was prettily decorated with masses of arbutus, large white daisies and feathery grasses. In the drawing-room, which was given up to the bridge players, quantities of vari-coloured anemones were a most effective decoration. Miss Jenkyns won the first prize, a pretty jewel case, and Dr. Hay, a unique pack of ornamental cards. The supper table was a study in narcissi, daffodils, and the loveliest primroses. Miss Partridge wore a gown of black net, hemmed with satin bretelles, and sash of floral silk; Mrs Etherington, embroidered pink net over pink satin; Mrs. Baune, sequin net, under skirt of chiffon taffetas; Mrs. Fisher, rose pink silk, pink roses; Mrs. Stott, cream nixon de soie, with lace coat and touches of pale blue velvet; Mrs. McCarthy, black velvet, point lace berthe; Mrs. Dean, grey chiffon velvet; Mrs. Harcourt, cream satin and lace; Mrs. Bucholz, blue silk and chiffon; Mrs. Webb, pale grey silk with touches of

silver on the bodice; Miss Rubi Seddon, white silk frock; Miss Hamilton, green velvet, gold belt; Miss Macintosh (Sydney), pale blue silk with touches of lilac chiffon, Empire belt of silver tissue; Miss Tregear, pale blue silk; Miss Seaton, cigar brown marquise over ivory glace, net vest and sleeves; Miss Wylie, white chiffon hemmed with silver and lightly embroidered in silver; Miss Margolouth (Napier), sky-blue collienne with bretelles of lace; Miss Barker, pale blue glace with an overdress of white net lace; Mrs. Milne, back crepe de soie, lace berthe with effective touch of scarlet; Mrs. Jones, grey chiffon taffetas with scarves of black Chantilly lace; Miss Webb, pale green soie de chine with bands of jewelled embroideries; Mrs. Salmond, black crepe de chine and lace; Miss Nelson, white crystalline with bretelles of lace; Miss Burnett, nut brown mousseline de soie with touches of dead gold embroidery; Miss Otterson, white taffetas with lace berthe; Miss Stoddart, pearl grey brocade with berthe of handsome lace; Mrs. Sprout, black crepe de chine, Limerick lace.

Then there was

**A VERY JOLLY DANCE**

on Wednesday, given in Goring Hall by Mrs. Wylie. Trails of lycopodium and gay bunting decorated the walls, while the supper table was done with daffodils and jonquils. The hostess wore black chiffon taffetas with draperies of lace. Miss Wylie, palest amber charmeuse, delicately embroidered in pastel tints of mauve, blue and green; Mrs. E. Sherington, sea blue peau de soie with narrow lace frills, and fringe; Miss Stoddard, grey brocade, with berthe of lace; Mrs. Macarthy, ivory satin and lace; Miss Partridge, sea green brocade, with founces of black Chantilly lace; Miss Eileen Ward, petal pink mousseline de soie and lace; Miss Teuley, mauve net embroidered in silver sequins; Miss Elder, white satin with belt and hem of gold tissues; Miss Rutherford, blush pink radium silk, with frills of lace; Miss Burnett, Saxe blue taffetas, softened with lace; Miss Robertson, petal pink nixon de soie with bolero of lace; Miss Gear, ivory taffetas and lace; Miss Prouse, ciel blue radium silk with saere embroideries; Miss d'Oyley, white taffetas touched with gold; Miss Lee, pale pink crystalline with touches of silver; Miss Holmes, sky blue messaline with epaulettes of lace; Miss Didsbury, maize taffetas, lace sleeves and vest; Miss Logan, black crepe de chine and lace; Miss Treadwell, white messaline with silver hem and belt; Miss Wilson, sky blue silk; Miss Hoggard, vieux rose taffetas with berthe of lace; Miss Knox, white mousseline de soie finished with silver; Miss Hayward, white chiffon bengaline with berthe of lace; Miss Kember, geranium red satin, softened with lace; Miss Hamay, pale blue crystalline.

Miss Clara Palmer, who is shortly going to England, was the principal guest at

**AN AFTERNOON TEA,**

given on Wednesday by the Misses Beauchamp. Musical items were provided by the hostesses, and also by a fine gramophone, through which members of the Ada Crossley Company were heard. Miss Beauchamp wore dull purple taffetas with a yoke of ficelle lace; her sister was in pale blue and white figured silk, worn with a dainty blouse of lace and net.

On Saturday afternoon Mrs. Scales (Lower Hutt) gave

**A DELIGHTFUL TEA FOR MISS ARLINE THACKERAY,**

the young violinist. The rooms were most artistically decorated with quantities of spring bulbs and anemones, with foliage of the graceful brown birch and maiden hair fern. A good musical programme was quite a feature of the afternoon, items being given by Misses Arline Thackeray, Clinie, and Lloyd Hassel, whilst Miss Ethelwyn Kirk made a delightful accompanist. Mrs. Scales wore a semi-Empire gown of green velvet, the bodice being finished off with cream lace and touches of gold; her daughter wore a simple frock of white embroidered muslin; Miss Thackeray, white serge, with faint braidings of gold, and a rose-wreathed hat; Miss Lloyd Hassel, pruce silk, with lace yoke, and black picture hat; Mrs. Fell, black chiffon taffetas and black hat; Mrs. Quick, black glace and handsome coat.

OPHELIA.



NEW BRIGHTON.  
Burnt Straw, prettily trimmed in new shades of moss, peacock, saze, tobacco and white ribbon and quilts, 15/11.

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- Striped Twill Summer Suitings, 44 in. wide, in saze blue, brown, green, cobalt, and grey at 3s 11d a yard.
- Plain Stoffen, 44 in. wide, in cream, navy blue, and green. at 3s 6d a yard.
- Dark Summer Tweeds, 44 in. wide, in stripe effects, in new shades of green, brown, and grey at 4s 11d a yard.
- Fancy Check Summer Tweeds, 44 in. wide, in very neat designs and fashionable colours at 3s 6d a yard.
- Fancy Summer Suitings, in broken checks, in all the new and popular colours, 44 in wide at 4s 6d a yard.
- Satin Striped French de Chine, in peacock, sky blue, pink and cream, suitable for evening costumes or dinner gowns, 44 in. wide at 15s 6d a yard.

## Kirkcaldie & Stains, Ltd.,

Wellington.

# The World of Fashion

(By MARGUERITE.)

Such a variety of design, colour and material as is put forward to tempt the lover of beautiful clothes at this moment was surely never before exhibited at this time of year. Eccentricity still exists, but so toned down as to be most attractive and to merit merely the term smart. The too conspicuous colours have also undergone a softening or are so veiled with their trimmings or so changed by combining them with other colours or shades as to be transformed, until the general result is bewilderingly satisfactory. Embroidery and hand work of every kind and description are most alluring, for they are of the finest kind.

Gowns, with coats or wraps to match are considered extremely smart this season. At the same time the gown is so fashioned in most instances that it is quite finished and complete without any outer garment and can be worn either in the house or the street.

One of the interesting details in the

gowns this spring is the combining of two or three different materials. With a plain crepe de Chine or voile will be combined pleated chiffon or mousseline de soie, white bands of silk or velvet form a point where the two fabrics are joined. In one waist will be seen two or even three kinds of lace and chiffon,

as well as the material that matches the rest of the gown—a small yoke and collar of fine laces to begin or end with; below this yoke there will be another of different lace of heavier mesh or even of gold or silver embroidered lace; then over this a pleating of chiffon extremely sheer in quality, and, finally, the rest of the waist of whatever may be the gown's material. In the description this sounds too involved and complicated to be really smart, but in reality, if successfully carried out, the fashion is most effective, and, furthermore, makes a waist seem much smarter and more elaborate than if merely finished in the regulation style of such long standing as has been the fashion for several years.

## Neck Ornaments.

Among the most striking novelties of the season are the neck ornaments, and though many of them are dainty and becoming, they are dangerous pitfalls for the unwary. The long, slender-necked woman can wear a high stock and toby-frill with the pleasant feeling that it suits her; but not so with the short-necked woman. The ruches so much in vogue, both big and little, offer the same difficulty, and the various knots in lace, ribbon, lawn, and so on, which look so well when fixed by deft fingers, are apt to look untidy if put on haphazard and without knowledge.

## Grass Green and Cherry Coloured Belts.

Belts of plaited rattias represent the latest addition to the smart tailor-made costume of the moment, the rattia being woven and interwoven in as many as nine or twelve strands and caught in front with a huge buckle of the same shape like the frame of a slate. As a matter of fact, the plaited belt is at the zenith of its popularity, and the same procedure is carried out in narrow thongs of leather in bright grass-green, cherry-colour, Nattier blue, or in fact in any shade designed to match the gown, green and cerise being the two favourite tones to accompany the costume.



GARDEN PARTY FROCKS.

Three designs, suitable for linen and cotton, are pictured. The first is a dress in pinkfrock style to wear with lingerie blouses, and is made of cool green linen, with green and white striped linen bands and buttons. The centre figure wears a simple little frock of spotted cotton material with white embroidery. The sleeve is cut in with the bodice giving a modified Japanese effect. The smart little coat and skirt costume is of a style suitable for linen or light twed. If the former, striped linen is used for trimming, and if the latter cross-cut striped silk is preferable.

**Separate Chemisettes**

Despite the long-continued popularity of the separate chemisette or the yoke of thinner material than the gown proper, there is no hint of its disappearance. This, of course, is due to the general becomingness of some soft, thin fabric next to the face, and because a new white yoke of transparent material so wonderfully refreshes a half-worn frock. Many of the latest chemisettes and their accompanying stocks of chiffon cloth, chiffon net and malinette are entirely of wide horizontal or narrow vertical tucks and show not a scrap of lace nor a suggestion of embroidery.

Ribbon accessories are to be a strong feature of summer toilettes. Lingerie costumes are to have an unprecedented vogue, if we are to judge from the sale which garments of this type are having in ready-made departments. Last year the all-white ribbonless lingerie frock was in high favour. This year Dame Fashion varies the style with touches of colour in the girdle worked in effectively with silk or ribbon in gowns for women and handsome full, broad sashes and shoulder knots for children and older girls' garments. Though the plain weave satins and taffetas will be seen to a great extent, the pompadour weaves will be more ultra.

Wise women who do not have too many clothes take care to provide them-

selves with a separate white skirt to accompany fancy blouses. One of the most serviceable materials for this purpose is white poplinette, a skirt of which cut in many gores fits perfectly about the hips and flutters gracefully about the feet, where it should be finished with a deep and obvious hem, punctuated with a row of soutache or Hercules braid.

**Graceful Gown for a Garden Party.**

We give in our picture a suggestion for a dainty dress, suitable for a garden party, and useful also for including in any holiday outfit, for which a pretty frock is required, smart enough for any occasion and yet not too elaborate for wear.

Ivory-white marquisette is the fabric chosen for this graceful gown, made up over white soft satin. It is arranged with a fully pleated skirt, bordered with a wide hem of taffetas mousseline in a lovely shade of pale leaf-green. Along the top of this hem there is a fine embroidery worked in soft silk upon the marquisette and representing clusters of roses and rose foliage, in very pale tones of pink and green. The pinafore bodice, which is made in quite a new shape, is carried out in pale green taffetas, and is arranged with hand-

kerchief folds, which cross at the neck, and are then brought round in front and finished in the pretty fashion shown in the sketch with rose-shaped rosettes made also in green taffetas.

Just at the waist there is a V-shaped motif of silk embroidery, worked in shades of pink and green, to match the roses which border the hem, and at the back there is a similar ornament, but placed at a much higher level, with a view to emphasising the Empire effect of the skirt. The under-bodice is of ivory-white chiffon, most picturesquely draped, so that it forms a round chemisette. Fine Irish lace is used for the under-sleeves, with draperies of chiffon, caught together by ring-shaped clasps in pale green enamel. A charming hat has been sketched with this cool-looking costume. It is of pale green chip, with a crown of white esprit net almost entirely hidden from view by masses of roses, some white and some pale pink, and sprays of foliage in a very delicate shade of green.

**The Vogue for White**

White gowns are to be worn almost like a uniform this summer, and it is a foregone conclusion that they will remain high in Fashion's favour all through the season. This is a fact upon which we may well congratulate ourselves when we remember how extraordinarily becoming white gowns are, even to widely different types of figure and complexion. It is a wise plan to pin one's faith to gowns that are entirely white, when garden party toilettes are being chosen. There can be no doubt that an all-white gown is seen to the best possible advantage on these occasions, since it runs no risk of clashing with its background, however gay and bright it may happen to be.



GRACEFUL GOWN FOR A GARDEN PARTY.



A RACE COSTUME.

Dress of white crepe de chine with vest of white tulle. Draped coat of white lace fastened with black and gold buttons and held across the front by a gold cord and tassels. Hat of white straw lined with black, and trimmed with a white wing and chiffon with large black spots. Over this is worn a long white motor veil.

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THE TWO MUMM CHILDREN.  
Maxie Mumm and Minnie Mum.



"I understand you're going to move."  
"Yes, my wife says the scarecrow in this field is so old-fashioned and shabby that she's ashamed to live here."

AN HEIRESS.

"You say you wish to marry my daughter. But she is only a mere schoolgirl as yet."  
Count Nocash: "I understand that, sir. I came early to avoid the rush."

A GREATER UNDERTAKING.

Lawyer: "I can get you a divorce without publicity for about a hundred pounds."  
Society Woman: "How much more will it cost with publicity?"



OUT OF THE MOUTHS OF BABES.

Sunday School Teacher: "What are you going to be when you grow up, Tommy?"  
Tommy: "I'm goin' to be a pirate till I gets old an' sick, an' then I'm a-goin' to turn to the Lord."

TOO BUSY.

Guest: "Can you give me a room and a bath?"  
Clerk: "I can give you a room, but I'm too busy to bath you just now."

A PERMANENCY.

"Hallo, Bilkins! Who are you working for now?"  
"Same people—a wife and five children."



THE SIMPLE LIFE.

Nora: "Please, ma'am, Oi wish to lave."  
Mrs. Close-fisted: "But why, Nora? Have we not always treated you like one of the family?"  
Nora: "Thot yez hov, ma'am; an' it's more than flesh an' blood kin shtand anny longer."



A COMMON OR GARDEN TRUTH.

Backyard Gardener: "Mary, can you tell by the leaf what the name of that dark flower is?"  
His Wife: "Why—er—it's—er— You can tell by looking it up in the seed catalogue, can't you?"  
B.G.: "Not exactly; flowers are always in bloom in the catalogue."



"How quiet the office boy is!"  
"Yes—I just raised his salary. He thinks it's a dream, and is afraid he'll wake up."