

Sayings of the Week

He congratulated the Napier district on the manifest evidences of its Masonic progress, and hoped that the record of the next half century would be as gratifying as that just closed.—*Lord Plunket.*

Men and women took their lives in their hands when they went into outlandish places, and little accidents often proved fatal on account of the want of medical aid. It was the duty of the Legislature to provide medical officials to look after these districts.—*Mr. J. H. Goss, Bay of Plenty.*

They had the inspectors going about the country saying that the dairy regulations were not to be enforced for a year or two; they should have said not until after the elections.—*Mr. G. V. Pearce, Hawera.*

The welfare of a city depended not on its wealth, but on the character of its people. Mr. Reece had done a great deal to mould that public character in Christchurch, especially amongst the young men. He had not compounded for service by giving his guinea, but he had given care, thought and attention of himself to the work.—*Bishop Julius, on Mr. Reece, formerly Mayor of Christchurch.*

He had often felt that the world, in many of its associations, whether it was as between parent and child, teacher and scholar, or a city and its representative men, did not give credit to those who were serving it, and to those with whom it came into contact, for doing what they had to do in a proper manner. There were far more critics in the world than workers.—*Mr. W. Reece, formerly Mayor of Christchurch.*

Athletics in America are taken very seriously, and the men are trained as carefully as racehorses. The trainers go about their business thoroughly, and will allow no "balking" on the part of the runners. The trainer attached to the University of Pennsylvania draws a salary of 7000 dollars a year, with a free house, etc.—*Dr. Guy Haskins, of Christchurch.*

The farmers are not a class which require upon feeding, it is better to produce a sovereign than to borrow one; if the borrowing policy were continued the population would find that, no matter how early they got up, the mortgage would be up before them. And no matter what pace the population set, the mortgage would travel faster.—*Mr. J. Hunter, Masterton.*

They were trying to influence young men to put down the customs that were doing no good. The marriage customs were the first to be changed—at present Maoris are not allowed to "court"—the old people choose. They were trying to teach them the European way.—*Rev. Hone Hari.*

The state of the finances constituted one of the strongest claims of the Liberal party to the confidence not only of the people of this Dominion, but also that of the whole commercial world.—*Mr. Dickie, Selwyn.*

Unbridled competition must be checked. Regulations for a fair wage must be upheld, supplemented by other modes of State interference with the anarchic forces of supply and demand.—*Mr. Frankland, Manawatu.*

The interest bill of the country for every man, woman, and child was £2 8/2, which meant for a family of four, roughly, £12 per year in interest.—*Mr. J. Hunter, Masterton.*

The mob had rebelled against the laws, and their voice was to be heard at the street corners and in the market places, and declaiming from the house-tops. It was mainly composed of clamorous Socialists, who railed against existing institutions, and those who endeavoured to do their duty.—*Dr. Chapple, Tuapeka.*

State grants upon no well-defined principle had a tendency to demoralise the recipients and to sap that enterprise and

independence which should be the glory of the British character.—*Dr. Chapple, Tuapeka.*

It was impossible at times to stop in the pangs on account of the liveliness of the atmosphere. He once went to one of these pangs where fifty natives were sleeping, and he complained of the "creatures," but he was told that he had made the mistake of undressing himself instead of putting on more clothes, which would take the creatures a long time to get through.—*Rev. Hone Hari.*

The principle embodied in the text, "Whosoever thy hand findeth to do, do it with all thy might," had been engrained into him from his earliest days, so it was not difficult for him to put his whole energies into his work.—*Mr. W. Reece, formerly Mayor of Christchurch.*

Socialism was a force to be met and grappled with. It aimed at a dead level of mediocrity, which would retard the efficiency of the world and work. Their idea was to redress old wrongs by creating new ones. When Socialism spoke of Labour, it meant manual labour, but it ignored the fact that those who toiled with hand and brain contributed to the world's wealth and progress, and that the inventor, teacher, and thinker were as much labourers in the vineyard of human progress as those who stoiled with the pick.—*Dr. Chapple, Tuapeka.*

Travelling was very bad in the King Country, and they never measured their roads by length or breadth, but by depth.—*Rev. Hone Hari.*

Let us have a Government that desires to hide nothing and has nothing to hide. Else is it good time for us to have a change of governors.—*Mr. Moss at Remuera.*

If the totalisator was to be retained, the bookmaker should also be retained. But he was in favour of the abolition of both.—*Hon. G. Foulds.*

The Press of to-day is the world's pulpit, and with all its faults and inconsistencies the Press of New Zealand is generally on the side of righteousness. It is a pulpit open to us as to others, and we must not neglect it if we would be heard of thousands who never enter a church.—*Bishop Julius.*

In the very critical stage of life, when our children are passing through strange and striking experience, through times of passion or of enthusiasm, is the very time when we have to be most careful of their religious development.—*Mr. S. F. Macaulay, of the Sunday School Union.*

It is a remarkable thing that no agitation of any kind regarding Te Oranga ever took place in Dunedin or Wellington.—*Hon. G. Foulds.*

I would be perfectly prepared under suitable circumstances to discuss the question of single tax with Mr. Nicholson or anyone else; but because single tax is not the Government policy, it cannot be the issue of this campaign.—*Hon. G. Foulds.*

It was certain that the heart of New Zealand was in favour of the grant of £100,000 a year towards the British Navy, but we had to guard against any insidious custom of militarism in this country, in the shape of compulsory training being driven down the throats of the people.—*Sir Joseph Ward.*

It doesn't really matter very much to the public who represents them at Wellington. It may matter somewhat to the candidate, but not much to the elector.—*Mr. Moss at Remuera.*

No constitution framed by human ingenuity can be regarded as unalterable in a living Church.—*Bishop Julius.*

The health of the child was bound up in the health of the mother. The factors to ensure good health amongst women were easily attainable in this country. Good air, good water, good food, exer-

cise, recreation, rest, sleep, cleanliness, and certain other requirements were the chief essentials, while in the case of infants, good air, good food, including water, and exercise were necessary.—*Dr. Truby King.*

By my independence I will not become the pliant minion in the oppression of any section of the community, nor the servient tool of any sectional interest, to the detriment or injury of any section or interest of the people. Records of the past, I can safely claim, show that I am a hard worker and a clean fighter.—*Mr. R. Thompson.*

In the course of a few years the whole of the text-books in the New Zealand schools would be supplied free to the children. Then, and then only, would it be possible to say they had a free system of education in New Zealand.—*Hon. G. Foulds.*

During the seven years from 1890 to 1897 the population had increased by 48.00 per cent; imports, 170.07 per cent; exports, 109.65 per cent; New Zealand produce exports, 109.82 per cent; Customs revenue, 99.78 per cent; excise duties, 100.11 per cent; butter exports, 843.36 per cent; cheese, 485.48 per cent; frozen meat, 161.07 per cent.—*Sir Joseph Ward.*

The man who invented the cream separator and the refrigerator had done more than any Government.—*Mr. John Bolland, M.P.*

If any of them thought it was an enviable thing to be a public man, they should stand out in the open, to be cussed and discussed.—*Mr. C. H. Poole, M.P., at Ponsoby.*

It had been said that he was neglecting his work, but he could assure them that he would follow the example of a steamer—it occasionally had to lie up to obtain its coal, but then it went strong.—*Mr. F. Lawry, at Parnell.*

The absence of personalities, or anything approaching scenes in the House itself, had been a potent factor in helping to have a lot of important work carried through all its stages.—*Sir Joseph Ward.*

During the past four or five years the Salvation Army had sent 50,000 people to Canada, and in the early part of next year about 20,000 were to be sent. The main planks of the Army's scheme are selection and distribution of immigrants. A rigid system of inquiry is carried out in connection with each applicant.—*Colonel Hammond, of the Salvation Army.*

The three characteristics generally attributed to would-be politicians were: Place, Pelf, and Power. He wished them to understand that none of these influenced him in the slightest degree. His desire was the development of the West Coast, and particularly Westport and the surrounding districts.—*Mr. Munro, at Charleston.*

At present we were relying on the foreign market for money that was intended to settle the people. We refused to sell the land to our brothers, but at the same time we were selling it to the London brokers.—*Mr. D. Jones, at Ashburton.*

He considered that the Government had fostered the agricultural interests to such an extent as to be detrimental to the mining industry. He thought too much attention was given to agriculture, with the result that the mining industry was not fostered as it should be.—*Mr. F. F. Munro, at Buller.*

My residence in London has convinced me of the fact that musicians there are just being aroused to the knowledge that the British are not a musical nation.—*Mr. A. A. North, Christchurch.*

I am not against borrowing. I borrowed myself to develop and pay for my farm. I am not against cutting up land for settlement. My proof of that statement is that some years ago I cut up and sold two of my most valuable farms, one especially so, in order that it could not be said that I believed in the wholesale aggregation of estates.—*Mr. W. C. Buchanan, at Te Nui.*

For our dairy farmers in 1890, the value of our dairy produce was £1033; in 1890, £207,087; in 1900, £901,959; in 1907, £1,970,243.—*Sir Joseph Ward.*

The cost per head of the population had increased in the matter of primary education from 11/11 in 1898-9 to 15/- per head in 1906-7.—*Hon. G. Foulds.*

The present Administration had made large concessions in necessities, and £5 would now buy as much as £6 10/- formerly would. The Administration who gave these concessions should get credit for them.—*Mr. T. Mackenzie, M.P.*

Parliament would do good work if it passed no new Acts for ten years, confining its attention to perfecting the old ones.—*Mr. D. Landon, Bay of Plenty.*

Socialism was a product of countries that had conditions such as could never arise in New Zealand. It proposed the nationalisation of all the means of production and distribution, and such a proposal was simply impossible of realisation. The aggregate private wealth of New Zealand was not less than £300,000,000, and it was absurd to talk of buying that great mass of property.—*Mr. G. W. Russell, Christchurch.*

The Prime Minister is almost quixotic in his loyalty, not only to his colleagues, but to every member of his party.—*Hon. G. Foulds.*

In connection with the meat trade, I am certain, from close investigations made in London, that our great aim should be to keep up the standard of our lambs for the export trade. At Salthfield I learned that fully double the quantity of prime quality New Zealand lamb would have realised good prices during the summer months.—*Mr. A. D. McCleod, of Martindorough.*

If a townsman visited the country it was usual to meet him at the station with a vehicle, and entertain him, and give him drives or a little sport, but, on the other hand, if a countryman went to town, the townsman went to town, the townsman went to town, and then the townsman would fire off a series of questions such as, "Well, what's the country like?" "How are the sheep?" and "What about the crops?" "Did you come in to-day?" and "When are you going out?" and "Good-day! I must be going!" That was the sum of town hospitality.—*Mr. G. D. Greenwood, Amberley.*

It was apparent from such proposed legislation as the Shearers' Accommodation Bill, compulsory arbitration, the cow tax in the dairy regulations, with the species of land taxes in operation that the Government looked upon farmers as veritable milk-producing animals for revenue purposes.—*Mr. W. C. Buchanan, Wairarapa.*

If the Government were to allow settlers the right to acquire the freehold at a 10 per cent. increase on the original

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The happiness of the whole family depends greatly on the health and strength of the housewife. If she is weak and worn out, fretful and nervous, she cannot be the wise and patient adviser of her children, the congenial companion of her husband, the calm mistress of her many trying household duties that she was when in perfect health.

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