

# THE WEEKLY GRAPHIC

AND

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### The Week in Review

The Indian National Congress, now sitting at Madras, is of peculiar interest at the present time in view of the widespread national unrest, and the reforms recently brought forward by Lord Morley to meet some of the demands so urgently insisted upon by a large section of the native population. Owing to the quarrel that took place last year between the Moderate and Extremist sections of the Indian Nationalists, only the Moderates are represented this year at Madras, and this fact will have to be borne in mind in estimating the value of any decisions that may be arrived at. Dr. Ghose spoke very highly of Lord Morley's scheme for increased representation upon legislative and administrative bodies, but he feared that India's ideal of colonial self-government was still as far off as ever. The history of India shows that it is the least able of any country to govern itself. It has passed from conqueror to conqueror, and has been a perpetual theatre of internal strife and warfare. The other nations of the East—Japan, China, Turkey, and Persia—can form great national organisations complete and effective in character. But India is in reality merely a confederation of various States that have less affinity of race, religion and conceptions than have the different nations in Europe. The only bond that unites the different races of India is the soul of British rule, and were that broken India would once more fall a victim to internal struggle and an alien foe.

Nor is the great Bishop of New Zealand to be forgotten. The Bishops of Lichfield, Lincoln, Ely, Southwell, Auckland, and Melanesia are organising a movement to hold special services on April 23rd when the offertories will be divided between Selwyn College, Cambridge, and St. John's College, Auckland. It is curious that one year should have set to the world so many men who have left such an exciting mark on the genius of the nineteenth century, and it is gratifying to reflect that of the six greatest no less than three were Englishmen.

The holiday season usually brings with it a large crop of police-court cases. As a rule these are confined to minor offences, such as indulging not wisely but too well in the good cheer provided at the festive season. But lately more serious offences have increased in frequency, and many cases have been recorded of robbery with violence, usually the robbery of visitors from the country who have come to town to spend their cheque. This is probably to be attributed to the exceptional leniency shown by Magistrates towards the city loafer who has been charged with having no honest, visible means of support. The police are invariably blamed for not maintaining law and order, but they cannot constantly watch and shadow every person they suspect for criminal tendencies. The utmost they can do is to charge them in Court as being rogues and vagabonds, and only to often when this is done the Bench decides to give the prisoner another chance, or dismisses him with a merely nominal penalty. Stern measures are necessary if life and property are to be adequately safeguarded, and the recent case at Wellington shows that unless this is done victims may pay with their lives for their resistance to thieves.

It is always gratifying to meet a book by a New Zealand writer, and we are sure that all our readers will welcome a new volume from the pen of the gifted authoress of "Thoughts By The Way." In "The Hills of Hauraki," Mrs. MacTier has given a very sympathetic picture of colonial life. A vivid description is given of the early mining days in the country round the Thames, and part of the story takes us to the Taranaki district. There are some stirring scenes and incidents introduced, and in Chapter Seventeen the book rises to the highest of the dramatic. But forcible as some passages are, we should be conveying a wrong impression if we led our readers to think that the story is merely a repetition of the innumerable descriptions of colonial "roughing it." It is a very well-written and pathetic warning against the evils of hasty marriages. Unlike most books, the wedding bells begin instead of end the story, and we are shown the fate of the girl who marries under the influence of passing attraction, without regarding the character of the man or the ultimate issues likely to ensue from an ill-assorted union.

How much some such warning is needed is easily seen if we look around us. Young people are apt to forget that courtship days, and the days of early wedded love, pass away all too soon. The common, prosaic duties of everyday life take the place of romance, and the happiest are they who can carry the radiance of the past to light the dull reality of the present. The tender grace of an hour that is dead may never come back, but that is not to say that life's best happiness is gone. True love deepens as

days' wild lights decline, and the lost and most lasting joy is ever found in mutual trust and help rather than in passing emotion. Forbearance, tact, sympathy are the things that count most in the dual life, and these are just the qualities that too many people neglect to look for. The tragedy of life is that so many come so near to happiness, and yet they miss it because the little rift by slowly widening makes the music mute.

Heavy falls of snow have taken place recently in England, and in parts of the Continent. Three inches fell in London, and all the horse omnibus traffic was stopped. The much-abused motor buses, with their rubber tyres, are said to have been found extremely useful at this juncture. Any dislocation of traffic is apt to prove serious, owing to the enormous number of people who travel daily to and fro in the great city. Not only do ten large trunk lines run to the metropolis, but the local lines have invested nearly £70,000,000 in catering for suburban traffic. There are 124 miles of tramways, and 3762 omnibuses, of which about one third are motors. The railways and tramcars alone carried nearly a thousand million passengers in 1907, and probably nearly half as many were carried in omnibuses and cabs. But not only does a heavy snowstorm mean great disorganisation of traffic, it also means an immense intensification of the many evils of poverty from which so many in London suffer. From recently published figures it appears that one person in every 33 is an absolute pauper, and twenty persons in every 100 die in a workhouse or a workhouse infirmary. Though various charitable societies distribute over £10,000,000 a year to cope with this evil, very little is able to be done, and a bad winter adds tenfold to the hardships and miseries of life in the East End. Under our own sunny skies we are apt to forget those to whom Christmas only too often means a time of cold and misery, and want.

Relations between the Kaiser and his distinguished Chancellor, Prince von Bismarck, are said to be somewhat strained. This is attributed to the fact that the Prince showed strong disapproval of recent utterances of his august master. But the fact is that there is a pretty general dissatisfaction throughout the whole of Germany at the growing tendency to neglect the army and divert funds to building up an altogether unnecessary navy. A strong fleet is known to be the Kaiser's pet hobby, and the result of his policy in this direction has been to estrange him from large masses of his subjects. The inhabitants of the South German inland states—Saxony, Bavaria, Baden, Württemberg—are quite willing to be taxed for the upkeep of the army, but they are not at all willing to pay for a navy into the bargain, and have said so at the polls. It is vitally necessary to Germany's interests that her army should be as strong as it can be made, and any neglect of the army is likely to evoke very hostile expressions of opinion against the Kaiser.

The Bishop of Wellington is said to be bringing several new clergy with him from England, and the Bishop of Auckland has secured the services of several more. At a time when it is becoming increasingly difficult to get young men to enter the ministry, it may be necessary to obtain our supply of clergy from outside. But in England also there has been a marked decrease in the number of candidates offering for ordination, and it is evident that if the colonial church is to flourish as it should do we must look to our own men rather than to outsiders. Moreover, it is doubtful if any coming here straight from the totally

different conditions that prevail at Home are as suitable in many ways as men born and bred in the colonies. One thing at least is certain, and that is that as long as the best livings continue to be given to men from abroad so long will the colonial-born lad continue in his reluctance to adopt the ministry as a profession. No church can ever flourish permanently as a missionary church, and the sooner we learn to be more self-reliant and to train our own men, the better will it be for the colony at large.

It is announced that the marriage of the Duke of the Abruzzi and Miss Elkins has been definitely fixed to take place shortly. An immense amount of opposition has been shown to the match by both Queen Margherita and the Duke and Duchess of Aosta, chiefly on the ground that Miss Elkins is not an Italian. Should the marriage take place, it will not be necessary for the bride to change her religion, but provision will be made for her children to be brought up in the Roman Catholic faith. The Duke of the Abruzzi is enormously rich, so that it cannot be said that he is marrying for money, and, beyond the question of nationality, it is difficult to see any objection that could possibly be urged against a marriage that has in it more of the element of romance than royal alliances usually aspire to.

The Hon. J. A. Millar regards the outlook for industry and labour for the coming year as distinctly favourable. He thinks that as regards labour troubles things are fairly satisfactory, and there are no very ominous clouds on the horizon. The chief difficulty at present is the trouble among the miners on the West Coast, but it is to be hoped that some satisfactory solution of the difficulty will be forthcoming. He speaks very favourably of the results of the new Arbitration Act, union after union having entered into an industrial agreement after a conference between the workers and the employers, without the intervention of either Board or Court. This growth in the spirit of conciliation is distinctly encouraging, and augurs well for the peaceful settlement of industrial disputes during the coming year.

A lady mayor is no novelty in New Zealand, but England is taking great interest in its first female occupant of the position. The election of Miss Dove to be Mayor of High Wycombe was subsequently upset, so that Mrs. Barnett Anderson is the first lady to actually occupy the Mayoral chair at Home, and she now presides over the borough of Aldeburgh. We are so accustomed now to lady doctors that it is difficult to understand the great excitement which was caused to the last generation by the action of Mrs. Garnett Anderson in deciding to become a doctor. It is nearly half a century ago since she began the study of medicine, and her application for admission to the examinations of the Royal Colleges having been refused, she sat for times of the Society of Apothecaries, and obtained its license to practise, after which she passed the examinations of the University of Paris, and received her M.D. from that institution. She is a woman of great business ability, and she will fill with credit the high office to which she has been elected.

The French Ministry estimates that if France is to retain her position of second place amongst the nations, an expenditure of something like £10,000,000 will be needed for her navy. How the money is to be found is a serious problem, as it is impossible to make any

reduction in the army vote, and taxation is already so high that there is no direction in which it can be safely increased to any considerable extent. The immense strides made by Germany in naval matters have caused French statesmen to take alarm, and battleships and armoured cruisers are being urgently called for. France has often shown that she can rise to an emergency when funds are imperatively demanded, and large as the sum asked for is, it is confidently anticipated that it will readily be forthcoming. The Frenchman is a true patriot, and considers no sacrifice too great if his country demands it.

The recent violent earthquake in Southern Italy is the most disastrous as regards the loss of life and property that the world has ever experienced. For though it was stated that during the great disaster at Pekin in 1731 nearly 240,000 lives were lost, yet these figures were considered by most to have been greatly exaggerated, whereas there is little reason to doubt the correctness of the estimate which places the loss of life in Italy at 200,000. Two-thirds of Messina, the second city of Sicily, are said to have been overthrown; two large suburbs have entirely disappeared, and the tidal waves and conflagrations, the usual accompaniments of such disturbances, have completed the work of destruction. Messina had been previously destroyed by an earthquake in 1783, and the whole district forms a part of the continuous series of volcanoes which include Mt. Vesuvius, Mt. Etna, and the Lipari Islands. Many eminent scientists, however, are inclined to believe that volcanic agency is not the greatest factor in producing seismic disturbances, but that they are due to the gradual cooling of the interior of the earth. It is a significant and disquieting fact that these disasters seem to be increasing, both in frequency and magnitude. We have had ten during the present century, or half the number recorded during the previous hundred years, and nearly 300,000 lives have been lost. The sympathy of the whole civilised world will go out to the sufferers in Southern Italy and Sicily, who for the second time within three years have experienced the most tragic experience that life can hold.

Exactly what is gained by breaking the record in such things as tub swinging, piano playing, and eating eggs it is somewhat difficult to say. But the fact remains that the general public takes an extraordinary interest in feats of this kind. A Mr. Charles Parnell, of Sydney, succeeded last week in breaking the performance of Mr. Harry Freeman in continuous piano-playing. Mr. Freeman's record was 51 hours 10 minutes, and the Sydney man kept at the keys for 52 hours. During that time he played 1500 separate items, one of the stipulations being that he was to play entirely from memory and avoid repetition as far as possible. The music rendered was of a sufficiently varied character, and included waltzes, dance music, martial airs, accompaniments to songs, and every other kind of piece that he could cull from his very extensive repertoire. In a public hall this sort of thing is all right in its own way, but if the occupants of semi-detached suburban villas take to emulating these feats there is likely to be trouble. Even the early morning practising of scales has often been bitterly resented by the man next door.

Considerable friction has arisen between the mine workers and the mine owners over the new Workers' Compensation Act. This Act was designed to help the miners by including "miner's disease" among the complaints due to industrial causes, and, therefore, carrying compensation from the employer. The employers insist that as they will be saddled with a very heavy liability, it is only fair that all workers should submit to a medical examination before starting work in a mine. This the workers stoutly resist, and, as the insurance companies refuse to take an indefinite risk, and the masters are not in a position to carry so heavy a liability unless covered by insurance, matters are at a deadlock. The main objection of the men seems to be that a large number have already contracted symptoms of "miner's phthisis," and, under medical examination, these men would be liable to be thrown out of employment. The employers urge that the magnitude of the risk is enormous. The secretary

of the Wellington Employers' Federation has recently published some instructive figures bearing on this question. The Miners' Federation claims at least 50 per cent of the workers employed underground have contracted "miner's disease." In the case of the Waipi mine, in which 1,500 workers are employed, this would mean a possible total risk to the company of £375,000—representing £300 compensation for 750 miners. In Reefton, again, there are 1,000 mine workers, who would possibly, in the long run, draw £250,000 from the companies on this account. The total number of mine workers in the Dominion is about 9,000, and, taking the 50 per cent estimate as accurate, we find that the mine owners and companies may thus have to face a total liability of £2,250,000 on account of compensation for "miner's disease." Naturally enough the insurance companies do not care to face a risk of two and a quarter millions without taking adequate precautions, and it is to be hoped that in their own interests the men will allow the proposed medical examination, at the same time seeing that the examination is not made to press with any undue harshness on miners who may have already contracted disease as the result of their underground life.



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**Musings AND Meditations**

By Dog Toby

**A HOLIDAY INCIDENT.**

TO him it was only a pastime, something to keep him from feeling dull. The girl was pretty, but in his opinion quite beneath him, and he thought she ought to feel flattered by his showing her any attention at all. He was the cheap tripper type of person, redolent of Margate and the Commercial-road, White-chapel. Once he had saved up enough for a Cook's personally conducted trip to Boulogne, and he ever afterwards talked of the way they did things on the Continent. He was engaged to the young lady who presided over the ribbon counter at Jones and Sons' emporium, where he was himself employed in the men's outfitting department. She was quite a superior woman in his eyes, for she had been educated at the Brixton Academy for Young Ladies, and could play the piano and sing, and talk a little French and German. When he took her out to tea she would crumble her cake in the manner approved by those of her own set, and she would elevate her little finger in the most genteel fashion. But just now the emporium had been left far behind, and he was being compelled by reasons of economy to pass his summer holidays at a quiet English fishing village. Time had hung heavily on his hands; there were no nigger minstrels, or cocoanut slices, or music hall entertainments, or the pier. He didn't care to go out in the fishing boats because he was frightened of the sea, and rough weather always made him ill. If any of his pals had been with him they could have had a bit of fun skylarking with the simple country folk and making jokes at their expense. But they were all at the emporium, and he often thought that he would sooner be back at the counter with them than cooped up in that dull hole. Then he had met this country lass. Her father owned one of the fishing boats, and also had a small farm and one or two cows. He had first seen her milking in the field, and he had talked to her in what he considered to be his most killing cockney style. He felt sure that she must feel intensely flattered by the attentions of such a very superior person as himself. He refrained from calling at her house because he reflected that people of that sort didn't understand, and they might think he wanted to marry the girl. But he persuaded her to meet him at night, and he had what he called a bit of fun out of her. He would tell his pals all about it when he got back, and would pose in their eyes as a desperate lady-killer. He might some day tell Matilda about the dairymaid who had fallen in love with him, and Matilda would ask him how ever he came to know such low people.

mon fisherman. I couldn't marry a girl like you." She heard his scornful laugh as he walked back to the village.

On the whole he thought it best to say nothing to Matilda about his holiday; she mightn't understand. So he told his pals that he had been to Brighton, and had had a devil of a time staying at the Metropole. He and Matilda got married in due course, and they started a small shop on their own account down Wandsworth way. One day to their intense amazement a magnificent carriage with a coronet on the panels stopped outside their door. A moment later a tall, handsome lady, beautifully dressed, entered the shop, accompanied by her husband. She asked to beshown some goods, and whilst she was inspecting them she suddenly looked up, and said: "Oh, how are you, Mr. Robinson? I am afraid I didn't recognise you just at first. Arthur, she said, turning to her husband, "I met Mr. Robinson at Sand-stairs. He was good enough to praise the way I used to milk the cows. Mr. Robinson, this is my husband, Lord Alstone." The man at the rack inclined his head slightly towards the shopman, then he stared right past him at the rows of goods along the shelves. A footman came forward for the parcels, and the carriage, with its occupants, drove off again. "Fancy," said Matilda, in a shrill voice, "a real live countess coming into our shop, and you to stand staring at her like a gaga gooby. And she that condescending that she didn't mind talking to the like of you, and saying she'd seen you afore. Fancy that now. It ain't likely to happen again, but if it does I hope you'll show a little better manners." But for once he failed to heed his wife's counsel, and as he did, so he murmured, "My Crikey!"

**Last of the Montcalms.**

Working as a stenographer in Hackensack, New Jersey, "the last of the Montcalms," that famous French family, one of whose members fell at Quebec, has been discovered. He is Paul Louis Joseph, Marquis de Montcalm, Count de St. Verain, and Viscount de Candiac. He lives in a tiny cottage at 36 River-street. "I have two castles in France," said the young man; "but it is too expensive to live there. And, anyhow, I don't think for the glamour of nobility. If I marry, I'll do so only for the love of the one I choose. Not for money."

To the girl, however, it was different. She was deceived by his assumption of superiority. She listened to his wonderful tales of London and the Continent, and believed in the genuineness of his violent protestations of undying love. She failed to notice that he treated her as if he expected her to feel very much flattered by his attention, and that he seemed to think she ought to be only too proud of the honour of walking out with him. For she was simple and good, and to her he was something different from the rough fisher lads she met in the village, and she thought he might marry her and take her away to London, and she would leave her monotonous, dull, country life, and would be a great lady in the far-off city. She never dreamt that he was only amusing himself with her, as he had done with dozens of others; she only knew that when he had asked her she had shyly told him that he had won her love. The time came at last when he had to go back to his shop. He met her to say good-bye, and when she timidly asked him when he was coming back to marry her, he said, "My dear child, whatever made you think I was going to marry you? I am engaged to a respectable young lady in London. Your father is only a com-

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# Sayings of the Week

There is a general tendency in the growth of all communities—until counteracted by particular attention to the speech, this—towards deterioration or dialectisation, if I may put it that way. For instance, there is a general tendency towards the transformation of the vowel sounds, such as the pronunciation of "i" for "e" as "ime" for aim, "a" for "e" as "hane" for bean, "oi" for "i" as "lume" for lime, "ow" for "o" as "towid" for told.—*Mr. Edward Keenes, Adelaide University.*

The North would never be properly developed until a railway was taken a great deal north of Kaiwaka. He was a great believer in the possibilities of the North. Although a great deal of the land had been described as poor he was fully persuaded that what was wanted was knowledge of how to handle the land, and in years to come he believed this country would support more settlers to the square mile than any other portion of New Zealand.—*Hon. G. Forbik.*

The Dominion's wool on the average, tops that of every other country. Of course, the best of the New Zealand wools have a market all to themselves, but the average is very small. The Falkland Islands, too, produce a kind of Merino wool which is peculiarly adapted to the hosiery trade. But, taking it all through, New Zealand holds the palm over any of the wool-producing countries.—*Mr. Henry Dawson, Marlborough.*

They hoped for more fair play from the present Government than they had from previous ones. The desire of the party for majority rule was stronger than ever, since they realised that there was a majority of votes for No-license in 60 electorates, and yet there would be, if all the cases now pending were decided in their favour, only 12 No-license districts in the Dominion. They regarded this as outrageous.—*Rev. F. W. Tait.*

Let us have an international arrangement for the transmission of telegrams between any two points in Europe at a penny a word. Of course, international Bumbledom will not view the suggestion with pleasure, and the notion of effacing telegraphic frontiers will cause immense perturbation. But though we do not like to shock people, sometimes it is just as well to ignore the susceptibilities of a few when the daily interests of the mass of humanity are involved.—*Mr. J. Heaniff, Heaton, M.P.*

It is not much further from London to India by land than it is from one point in Australia by telegraph to another—a little over three thousand miles. Now, if the Government of the Island Continent can enable its people to send a telegram the enormous distance of 3600 miles through the wastes and wildernesses for a penny a word, or twelve words for a shilling, what is there to prevent us sending a telegram from London to India by land at the same rate?—*Mr. J. Heaniff, Heaton, M.P.*

I saw a prevalent and dreadful depression throughout South Africa. There is a complete want of confidence in any important improvement being effected. There is a continual racial strife between British and Boers—with some beautiful exceptions. The leading men perhaps on both sides regard the last settlement as a final settlement. General Botha and Mr. Smuts are held in respect and esteem, but the old bitterness has not yet died down among the Boers in the country districts, and there is a great deal of heart-burning.—*General Booth.*

Men's education ought to be in accordance with what he was made for. Every man was made for a supernatural end. If they did not educate a boy or girl to that end it was a great mistake. That is the State education in New Zealand. The system was when I was a child, leading on to the study of the Bible. Red-light leading to take back.

It often happens that harm is suffered by a plaintiff, not solely through the negligence of the defendant, but also through that of the plaintiff himself. If he had used due care for his own safety he would have come to no harm, notwithstanding the negligence of the defendant. In such a case the plaintiff is said to be guilty of contributory negligence, and in general debarred from any action. It is the duty of every man to look after himself, and for injuries which he could have avoided by the use of care he will seek redress from the law in vain.—*Dr. McArthur, K.M., Wellington.*

All Imperial defence in all parts of the Empire rested upon the foundation of the British Navy. It not only represents the material strength in defence and offence, but it also forms the basis on which our possible alliances rest—either peace alliance, or alliances for—or during—war.—*Sir Charles Dilke.*

Between the Zambesi and Capetown, out of 10,000,000 of people 9,300,000 are natives. A gentleman told me that when he first came to Natal there was not a white within its borders. Now there are at least a million. But in addition, 100,000 Indians have been imported to South Africa. The coon is being taken away the white man's trade. He opens shops and stores. He works for long hours and underseals. He is driving our own traders out of the towns.—*General Booth.*

Every foreign Power knows that if we have established—as we have—and if we mean to maintain—as we do—the indisputable supremacy on the seas, it is not for the purpose of aggression or adventure, but it is that we may fulfil the elementary duty which we owe to the Empire; to uphold, beyond the reach—yes, and beyond the risk—of successful attack from outside our commerce, our industry, our homes.—*Mr. Asquith.*

There is one conviction which the people of these islands hold with unshaken unanimity. It is that in our unquestioned and unquestionable command of the seas is to be found the best safeguard of our interests as a nation and of the peaceful intercourse of mankind.—*Mr. Asquith.*

I say what I am sure you will hear with pleasure, and what the Board of Admiralty know I am thoroughly justified in saying—never in the whole history of the country, has the Navy been stronger than at the present moment. The charge for maintaining the supremacy of our Navy is necessarily a heavy one. But we have supremacy to-day, and mean to preserve it.—*Mr. R. McKenna, First Lord of the Admiralty.*

The consolidated statutes went to over 400 pages, and of these 2500 copies in book form were printed. Besides from 50 to 500 copies of all the individual statutes the office had also printed the main electoral rolls, 76 in all, with a total of over 6000 pages. He was himself surprised at the short time in which this work had been done. The ordinary work, which had been very heavy, had been going on all the time.—*Mr. J. Mackay, Government Printer.*

The infectious diseases ward of the Whangarei Hospital will, when erected, be the most up-to-date of its kind south of the line. All the latest improvements in this class of building have been introduced, and the disposition of the structure is according to the latest authorities on hospital architecture.—*Dr. S. Puddy, District Health Officer.*

With the result of Arbitration Courts he was deeply disappointed. In New Zealand practice there was enough to show that while they might largely be away with strife, they might bring about that which was worse—a feeling of discontent permeating the various strata of the country. There was a worse feeling, in his opinion, between employer and employed in the colonies than he ever hoped to see in Great Britain.—*Colonel Denry, of Teany Street, Shipbuilders.*

Speaking as a brother on behalf of the family, we shall always feel proud that one of us, learning all his rowing in New Zealand under great disadvantages, went to the very heart of the rowing world and wrested the greatest honour which the rowing world has to bestow. He brought it to our shores, carried it modestly, and, losing it, lost it as a sportsman should.—*Mr. J. B. Webb, Tokomaru, brother of the ex-champion sculler.*

He did not consider the winning of a seat the principal thing in politics, but rather to proclaim and fight for principles that were right and necessary, and for the benefit of all. That was the chief duty of the politician. He believed his own principles to be right, and although many electors had not thought so at the last election, he thought and believed that many would think with him three years hence.—*Mr. J. C. Cooper, Pahiatua.*

Down at Smithfield and other wholesale markets, the mutton might be called "New Zealand" and the label "Prime Canterbury" might be seen, but by the time it is disposed of it often becomes the "best English," and even if it is still called "Prime Canterbury," the public believe it to be English. This has come to be regarded as custom.—*Mr. T. Bush, Wellington.*

The Catholics of New Zealand had an uphill fight in instituting a system of education that was in conformity with the dictates of their conscience. During the great struggle they had had the consolation and assistance of his Grace Archbishop Redwood, who had throughout played a noble part in erecting that structure of Catholic education which obtained at the present day, and which had been productive of such splendid results.—*Mr. J. J. Devine, Wellington.*

Mr Fitzgerald had done splendidly to poll as he did against a public man of the standing of his opponent. Mr Fitzgerald's claims as a young New Zealander also appealed to him strongly, and he was glad that he had attached himself to the party that had done more than any other for this country. He must regard the contest as purely a preliminary encounter, and it should not be long before he was seated within the walls of Parliament. Mr Fitzgerald was the sort of man that was wanted there.—*Hon. J. A. Millar.*

In the year 1886, on the railway wharf at Auckland, four men met and formed themselves into a society to protect the interests of the railway men. That beginning had grown until the institution now had 6300 members, with an accumulated fund of £4000, to say nothing of the £1500 recently paid away to secure the time of those men who had broken service during the 1890 strike. They were all proud of the work which had been accomplished by the organisation.—*Mr J. Mack, general secretary of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants.*

The pay nowadays was a long way ahead of the wages paid in the earlier days. Some time back it was 6/ or 6/6 a day for surfmen, and now it was 8/. And if a man married it was 8/3/. Why, there has been quite a matrimonial epidemic since this came into force.—*Mr T. Rounayne, General Manager N.Z. Railways.*

It was the hope of all railway men that the manager of the late Manawatu Company would have a happy old age, and that he would get a tablet out for that grand terminus to which they were all going.—*Mr E. W. Dawson, Traffic Inspector N.Z. Railways.*

The Catholic lady had always realised that education, to be solid, must combine the religious and the secular. An education should develop not only the mental, but also the spiritual side of the scholar. Any system which paid attention only to the mental element was defective. They had good reason to congratulate themselves on the present position of Catholic education in this city. To-day they could say that the Catholic Church was in a position to take the infant, pass him through a system of elementary education, give him a secondary education, and launch him right into the university, where, at the present time, Catholic students were playing no mean part.—*Archbishop Redwood.*

The people of New Zealand must be careful to steer between extremes. Democracy to-day was on its trial. In the past the democrats were the slaves and the workers, but to-day they were placed in charge of the management of the commonweal. He thought that if the young men who were listening to him were true to the traditions of the Church they would do their utmost to leave their imprint on the public life of the Dominion.—*Archbishop Redwood.*

How grateful he was to the Marist Brothers, who, by their sacrifices, had done so much to place Catholic education in the proud position which it occupied to-day.—*Archbishop Redwood.*

At present the railway staff was one which New Zealand might be proud of; they were a temperate, sober, and good set of men. There were occasions when a little trouble came along for men would forget themselves and the signals, and thereby endanger the safety of the public. His private opinion of the railway men of New Zealand was that their one thought was for the safety of the public. Every page of their rules and regulations said that the first consideration must be the safety of the travelling public. It was not necessary to impress that on the members of the New Zealand railway staff, because it was bred in them.—*Mr T. Rounayne, General Manager N.Z. railways.*

Americans, if anything, lacked consistency. Alexander's play was very brilliant, but at times uncertain. Beals Wright was a very fine server and a magnificent volleyer, but comparatively weak off the ground for such a fine player. American players generally were more showy than English players, but Beals Wright was an exception, being more solid than showy.—*Mr A. F. Wilding, Lawn Tennis Champion.*

The popularity of Phil May is maintained, and will always be maintained, by reason of the quality that carried Dickens into the affection of the nation: his kindly good humour overflowing with sympathy and indulgence for his fellows. To be a philanthropist involves a sense of humour. Phil May was a philanthropist, too, one who delights us with his fun and sense of comicality, as many another graphic humorist has done, but who, at the same time, appeals to deeper chords which vibrate in unison with his own. Therein lies the essence of his charm; not in his art alone is his genius revealed.—*Mr W. H. Spielman.*

It was satisfactory to know that the action of the various fruit-growers' associations in New Zealand, when they backed up the Department of Agriculture in the forward movement it took in regard to fruit imports, has resulted in much good, not only to the local trade in keeping the fruit fly out, but to New South Wales men in showing what is necessary to save their trade.—*Hon. R. McNab.*

## Womanly Strength and Beauty

The woman who is really beautiful is the woman who is well. The languid, nervous style of beauty once so popular with fiction writers is no longer in favour, either in books or in daily life. The beauty of to-day eats heartily and sleeps well, and trusts to nature to paint its roses in her cheeks. No medicine is better adapted to women's needs than

### Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Oil

It appeals at once to the palate and the eye, pleasing them by its taste and its tempting appearance. Its action is very simple and natural, since it builds up the bodily health by stimulating the appetite and digestion and renews and enriches the blood by introducing more iron. It can always be depended upon for besides being the best of tonics, it speedily breaks up hacking coughs and other chronic troubles. Get Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Oil at your chemist's. You get the genuine, STEARNS'.

Fruit canning is developing annually in different districts and will not only claim a proportion of the best fruit available for their purposes, but will also materially assist in steadying the markets during the summer months by relieving them of any surplus. An excellent illustration of this is supplied by the Framley Canning factory. These should, I think, relieve any feelings of apprehension on the score of overplanting. — *Mr. W. A. Boucher, Government Pomologist.*

The New South Wales Government has had legislation on the statute book for some time dealing with the fruit pest, but has been deterred from putting it into effective operation by the cost. The result has been that some orchardists have kept their orchards clean only to be polluted by those which were not so kept. Recently, not only the New Zealand Government, but other Governments, have imposed restrictions upon the importation of fruit, and it has brought home to the growers that unless the orchards are kept clean, the trade will be lost. The Government has now strengthened its staffs, and is coping with the whole question very successfully—I am told by the orchardists, so successfully, in fact, that in a year or two they hope to have complete control over the codlin moth and the fruit fly.—*Hon. R. McNab.*

There was absolutely no truth in the report that Great Britain would shortly proclaim a protectorate over Egypt, or was considering the question of annexation. Great Britain had given solemn pledges to Turkey and to the European Powers to respect the Sultan's rights, and did not desire to go back on that engagement.—*Sir Eldon Gorst.*

Through all the forlorn struggle Sir William Russell had always fought fairly and never hit below the belt. When the Bank of New Zealand was in trouble and the late Mr. Seddon told the House the Bank must have a guarantee of two millions or close its doors, an Opposition leader was subjected to a great temptation to embarrass the Government, but Sir William was patriotic and interviewed Mr. Seddon. "The responsibility is yours, because I am not acquainted with the facts, but we will help you."—*Mr. E. H. Williams, Hawkes Bay.*

The difficulties the Opposition had to face in Parliament were very great, but the members worked well together without jealousies, with the resolute determination of advancing the interests of the colony, and over and over again they neglected their own interests to tick into shape the many crude and undigested measures thrown on the table. These measures, in their original form, would have wrecked the Government and, as the result of the Opposition endeavours, many of the measures for which the Government got credit were more the work of the Opposition.—*Sir William Russell.*

Personally, I think that most of the industrial disputes for some years to come will be settled on the basis of voluntary agreements between the employers and employees, the Labour bodies being averse to sectional, and in many instances, irresponsible, strikers. At present there is a live movement to combine all the labour bodies of the country in one complete federation, and we are hopeful that in the future no union of workers will declare a strike without consulting the executive and considering all the advice that will be tendered them.—*Mr. D. McLaren, M.P.*

The colonists whom Burke defended were after all but a feeble folk, less than three millions, scattered along the eastern fringe of a continent, with the ocean on one hand and a savage wilderness on the other. They have since overspread that continent, and stretched out in either hemisphere to the islands of the sea. I am here on Burke's threshold to utter the *Yes*, boldly and inadequately it may be, on the authentic voice of the people of over nearly 90 millions, in reverence and affectionate gratitude to the memory, the moving memory, of their English friend in a great Britain.—*Mr. Webster, Bull, American Ambassador.*

Fully three-quarters of all the patents of our industrial interest are in human origin, and it is, of course, in a manner that we find efficiency in factory production the same as in its operation, the American manufacturer who does not realize in a practical way that he can no longer rely for success upon trade com-

binations, upon cheap raw material, upon an ultra-protective tariff, upon negligent Government supervision, and so on and so on, but that henceforward essentially he must stand or fall by the degree of efficiency he has obtained in his factory, will bitterly rue his ignorance and his negligence.—*Mr. R. K. Duncan.*

Take the case of a first-class steamer. With a holiday rush on inconveniences are experienced because the steamer carries a larger number of passengers than it does under ordinary circumstances. But it is not reasonable to blame the steamship owners because they are not able to provide the necessary accommodation for everyone who wants to travel at the same time.—*Sir Joseph Ward.*

When the franchise had been extended and manhood suffrage granted there was bound to be retrogressive legislation for a time, because the people did not appreciate the power given to them, and in exercising it they only thought of themselves and not of the community as a whole.—*Mr. John Duthie.*

The labour policy is distinctly on the lines of increased taxation on land values as a means of compelling the subdivision of large estates. There can be no doubt that the land taxation policy of New Zealand, so far as it has gone, has done a great deal of good in the direction of settling the country. Another question which is agitating the public mind at present is that of immigration, the Labour party being opposed to the expenditure of public money in paying assisted passages, holding that if the large estates are subdivided and the native land brought more into use, population will be attracted by the fitness of the country without any financial aid.—*Mr. D. McLaren, M.P.*

There had been much good legislation, but there had been much which militated against private enterprise, and it was the duty of the Opposition to come between such faulty legislation and the efforts of private enterprise to develop the country in a wholesome and practical manner.—*Mr. R. D. D. McLean, Hawkes Bay.*

Towns like Hastings were built up on the success of the country settlers, and he could not imagine a greater wrong to the country districts than the second ballot was, because of the difficulty of bringing settlers to the poll at a busy season to the neglect of their work.—*Mr. Buchanan, M.P.*

Sir William Russell was indeed a knight without reproach, and although it was difficult to speak of a man in his presence, he could not help saying that he had never met any man, public or private, who had higher courage and more fidelity to his principles than their guest.—*Mr. Buchanan, M.P.*

## ILLNESS FROM LACK OF BLOOD

New Zealand Woman tells how the Tonic Treatment Restored her Health, Strength and Energy.

In no disease is delay or neglect more dangerous than in anaemia, or poverty of the blood. This disorder is common in persons who work hard, or are confined within doors. It makes its approach in so stealthily a manner that it is often well developed before its presence is recognized.

Taken in time, the disease is readily curable, the cure being a tonic medicine which increases the red matter in the blood, thus enabling it to carry life and health to all the tissues of the body. Such a tonic is Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

That's what they are for; to increase the blood supply. That they will cure anaemia is as certain as almost anything in Medical Science.

This is proved in the experience of the many thousands of women who have

been afflicted with bloodlessness for a long time.

"Just about three years ago I got into a very bad state of health through my blood getting very poor," said Mrs. Laska. "My face was terribly pale with dark rings under my eyes, and my lips and gums were quite white. Sometimes my feet and ankles were puffed very badly. If I walked quickly or did any hard work I got very short of breath and gasped painfully. The fluttering of my heart was more than I could bear. Very often I had attacks of dizziness, and would fall if I didn't quickly grasp something. Twice I fainted right off.

"I was nervous, and could not bear being in the house alone. I suffered with awful headaches and used to go about with wet towels on my head to get relief. My appetite vanished; nothing could tempt me to make a meal. When I went to bed I tossed about for hours trying to go to sleep. In the morning I felt tired and worn out. Every day I felt myself growing weaker and did not care what happened. At last a friend advised my mother to give me Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. The first two boxes made me much better. I kept on taking them until I had finished five boxes, when I was in better health than I had ever been in my life."

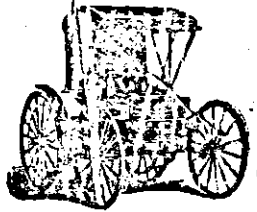
### WASTING TIME.

It is a waste of time to take an imitation or substitute for Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. If the substitutes sometimes offered by Shopkeepers were as good as Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, they would have just as great a reputation, but the fact is you never heard of them before. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are known all over the world, because of the cures they have effected.

There are so many shops where the genuine pills can be had without question that people are foolish to trade where they are persuaded to take something else.

The price is 2/6 per box, 6 boxes 16/6, and if you have trouble in getting them, send a postal note for the amount to the Dr. Williams' Moulding Co. of Australasia, Ltd., and they will be sent post free by return mail.

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# SOUTH ITALY DEVASTATED.

## WHOLE TOWNS SWALLOWED UP,

### 200,000 LIVES LOST.

ROME, December 29.

An earthquake of unprecedented severity yesterday devastated the province of Calabria and part of the coast of the Island of Sicily, with enormous loss of life and damage to property.

The majority of villages bordering the Strait of Messina, have been destroyed, and there are hundreds of victims throughout the Calabrian Peninsula.

The quake was felt very greatly at sea, where enormous waves were raised. The fishing fleets of South-western Italy suffered tremendous damage, over five hundred boats being lost.

At Calabria three steamers were sunk.

#### DESTRUCTION OF MESSINA.

ROME, December 28.

It is officially reported that Messina, the second city of Sicily, has been practically destroyed, and that thousands of the inhabitants have been killed by the falling houses.

Hundreds of buildings in all parts of the city collapsed during the quake, many hundreds being buried in the ruins.

Extensive damage was done at Bagnara, Gioia, Palmi, and other towns where residents are now encamping in the fields.

The shock was of very long duration and frightful in its intensity. It is feared that it will prove to be a repetition of the disaster of 1905.

A tidal wave swept over the greater part of Messina, leaving a layer of mud, rendering it very difficult to extricate the injured. Fires also occurred owing to gas explosions.

Violent shocks occurred between 5.30 and 6 o'clock in the morning, at Catanzaro and Reggio, at Calabria. The terrified inhabitants, half clothed, were aroused from sleep, and poured into the streets, where heavy rain was falling. Prisoners in the several gaols became panic-stricken, and smashed doors and windows, until soldiers were summoned, and restored order.

Terrible scenes were witnessed in the hospitals, where the patients were seized with panic.

#### PROMPT RELIEF MEASURES.

ROME, December 29.

Several British warships have gone to Messina to assist in the relief of the stricken town. Food and supplies are being hurried into the district with all possible speed.

The fires, which broke out in various parts of the town reached the prisons, and the warders were compelled to open the cells to save the lives of the prisoners. Many of them escaped and joined the pillagers.

Several of the barracks collapsed, many of the soldiers being injured by the falling timbers.

Four thousand troops have left Rome for Messina in order to protect life and property in and around the town.

His Holiness the Pope was greatly distressed on hearing the awful extent of the calamity, and wished to go to Calabria. His medical advisers, however, refused to permit him to make the journey, owing to the state of his health.

#### TITANIC TRAGEDY.

ROME, December 30.

The first shock of the earthquake lasted a minute, the surface of the earth rocking with great violence.

This was succeeded by a number of shocks in rapid succession, some but momentary, others longer than the first.

Great fissures were torn in the earth, with cracks like the firing of a maxim gun.

It is as yet impossible to accurately estimate the number of the dead, but the lowest estimates place the total at one hundred thousand, while others declare that one hundred and twenty thousand have been overwhelmed in the holocaust.

Those who lived through the horrors of the earthquake say that it is impossible to convey in words the Titanic grandeur of the tragedy. The scene, they say, resembled the disintegration of some old world into its primal star-dust.

#### SWALLOWED UP BY THE EARTH.

ROME, December 30.

A naval officer who left Messina for Reggio, on the other side of the Strait of Messina, and a little to the southward, telegraphed: "I cannot find Reggio. It exists no longer where it was."

Refugees declare that Reggio was not only wrecked by the shock, but that the lower parts of the town were swallowed up by the earth.

They state that the earth under the town opened up with a tremendous detonation, like the firing of a hundred great guns simultaneously.

The sea, with a terrific roar, rose to a tremendous height, and swept inland, ruining in one fell sweep the most beautiful part of the town, including the Cathedral, the prefect's palace, and all the main thoroughfares.

#### A GIGANTI CDUSTHEAP.

NAPLES, December 28.

The survivors describe the town as a gigantic dustheap, and state that of the whole population of the doomed town only a few thousands escaped.

A relief train, which left Palermo for Messina with supplies, was unable to get within ten miles of Messina. All the buildings and bridges within that radius were down, and the line was torn and twisted serpentine by the earthquake.

Out of 100 post office employees on duty in the chief post office, only six

were saved, the rest being killed by the falling building, while the garrison was decimated by the collapse of the barracks, only a small number of troops being left alive.

Out of 200 Customs guards only 41 escaped, while of 200 railway employees only eight are now alive.

#### ALL ITALY IN MOURNING.

ROME, December 30.

The consternation throughout Italy, especially in Rome and Naples, is indescribable.

All Italy is in mourning, and the Stock Exchange, theatres and other places of amusement have all been closed.

A great national effort is being made to send succour to the survivors. Doctors and firemen are to be sent to Sicily and Calabria. The municipalities everywhere are organising relief measures.

The British battleship Exmouth has left Malta with a supply of tents, mattresses, blankets and beef for the refugees.

The military warehouses at Rome have been emptied of clothing, blankets and provisions, which have been sent to Sicily by several steamers.

NEW YORK, December 30.

The public of New York have subscribed £4000 to the earthquake relief fund, while the Italian colony in the city has cabled a sum of £2000.

#### THREE PROVINCES DEVASTATED.

ROME, December 30.

The three provinces of Calabria—Cosenza, Catanzaro and Reggio—have suffered most severely, thousands of buildings having been wrecked.

Since the area of the disturbance is larger than was the case in the 1905 earthquake, and the violence of the shocks more intense, the survivors dread an upheaval similar to that which overwhelmed Pompeii and Herculaneum.

A tidal wave 35ft. high overwhelmed everything for over 600 yards inland at Messina and Riposto, causing greater destruction than the earthquake.

Troops of volunteers succeeded in extinguishing the fires in Messina, and restoring comparative order.

#### CHANGES IN THE COAST LINE.

ROME, December 30.

The earthquake has altered the aspect of the Straits of Messina, and changed the coastline.

Lighthouses along the devastated coasts are unworkable, and navigation is impossible at night, and dangerous by day.

Refugees declare that all the buildings in Reggio, Villa San Giovanni, Scilla, Cannibello, and all communes and villages along the Straits are a heap of ruins, burying innumerable victims.

Crowds of survivors are almost insane, and wander among the ruins. The panic throughout Calabria is almost indescribable. Palmi and Bagnara were practically destroyed, while around Monteleone, which was the centre of the disturbance, as it was on the last occasion, the dead are to be counted in thousands.

British, Russian, German, and French warships have been sent to Messina to relieve the sufferers. King Victor Emmanuel has given £8000 for the relief of sufferers, and also a large stock of provisions, and medical supplies.

#### TOWN WIPED OUT.

The whole town of Scylla has been wiped out by the earthquake, and of its whole population there were but two survivors.

These two were priests, who were in the vault of a church, which alone of all the buildings withstood the shock.

Captains of vessels passing through the Straits of Messina report that the bed of the sea in the Strait has risen ten feet.

King Victor Emmanuel, while revisiting Messina, after a visit to Reggio, had a narrow escape from death.

He was standing in one of the streets when a building five storeys high suddenly toppled over, the stones falling right at his feet.

#### AN APPALLING TOTAL.

ROME, December 31.

Later and more authentic details show that, fearful as were the first estimates of the loss of life by the earthquake, they were far under the mark, and the terrible figures quoted yesterday have to be more than doubled.

In the town of Messina alone 135,000 persons, including two hundred visitors, lost their lives, almost the whole population being killed by falling buildings or overwhelmed by the tidal wave which swept the lower portion of the town.

At Reggio, where a portion of the town was swallowed up by the opening of a huge fissure in the earth, the proportionate loss of life was as great as at Messina, and forty thousand of the inhabitants were killed.

Two-thirds of the Palmi district has been laid waste, buildings, trees, and crops being levelled, and here the loss of life is estimated at fourteen thousand.

Of these three thousand were buried in a common grave.

At Bagnara, the death roll was enormous, twelve thousand being killed during the shocks.

The town of Scylla has vanished altogether, while at Seminara the dead numbered 15,000.

#### SUCCOUR.

LONDON, January 1.

King Edward has sent 500 guineas and the Lord Mayor's fund for the relief of the sufferers in Italy and Sicily. The Prince of Wales and Queen Alexandra have given 250 guineas each.

The English fund now amounts to £100,000.

The French Government has opened a national subscription. President Fallieres heading the list with a donation of £1000.

NEW YORK, January 1.

The United States supply ship Celtic, with a million and a-half pounds of navy rations intended for Admiral Sperry's fleet of battle-ships, is sailing from New York for Messina.

It is expected that President Roosevelt will ask Congress to pass a liberal relief vote.

The American public is subscribing most generously. The Steel Trust has given £5000, and the Standard Oil Trust £2000. The Red Cross Society has remitted to Italy £10,000 remaining from the San Francisco Relief Fund.

ROME, January 1.

The Italian and other naval authorities are organising relief.

The Canadian Government is granting £20,000 for the relief funds.

The French list now totals £6000.

The British military attaché at Rome has proceeded to Messina to intercept the Australian mail steamer Ophir, and Brunen in order to request them to give assistance to the refugees.

Baring and Co. and Lord Rothschild have each subscribed £1000 to the Lord Mayor's fund for the relief of sufferers by the earthquake.

The Emperor Francis Josef has contributed £2000 to the Italian relief fund.

The British cruiser *Exmouth*, from Malta, took 30,000 blankets and a field ambulance to Messina, whilst H.M.S. *Duncan* conveyed sixty members of the Army Medical Corps and many nurses, and H.M.S. *Philomet* fourteen doctors and a quantity of medical supplies to the same port.

Malta is being stripped of all appliances which will be of use to the stricken people of Sicily and Calabria.

The steamer *Sutlej* has made several journeys with refugees from Messina to Syracuse.

The Canadian Government is sending a subscription to the relief fund, and the American Red Cross Society has voted £10,000.

ROME, January 3.

Queen Helene of Italy is working devotedly at the Messina Hospital, where a panic occurred yesterday in consequence of a slight earthquake shock.

The Queen was slightly hurt in trying to prevent a stampede.

It is stated that his Holiness the Pope has opened up a credit of a million lire in addition to his other gifts to the fund. He is also establishing a hospital of 500 beds at San Marco.

ROME, January 2.

Two trains full of passengers were engulfed by a tidal wave as they were leaving Reggio, just after the earthquake had occurred on Monday last.

A girl of 12, a boarder at a convent at Monteleone, repeatedly returned to the tottering building, and rescued three nuns and four girl companions.

The Duke of Aosta was exploring the ruins of Palmi, about 21 miles north of Reggio, when he stumbled against a dying man, still clutching money and bank notes. He attempted to raise the moribund survivor, who died in his arms.

It is estimated that private property to the value of £10,000,000 in Messina, £10,000,000 in Reggio, £12,000,000 worth of fortifications in the Straits of Messina, and docks and harbour works costing £9,000,000 have been ruined.

The Admiralty intercepted the Australian mail steamer *Ophir* and diverted her to Reggio, whence she conveyed 750 refugees and wounded to Naples.

The Orient Shipping Company's Messina agent perished in the disaster.

It is officially stated that much more than half the population on both sides of the Straits of Messina have perished.

All Italy is co-operating with the King and Queen of Italy, Princes, and Ministers, in the splendid arrangements they are making to afford relief. Thousands of beds have been offered to the authorities, and the Neapolitan aristocracy have lent hundreds of motor cars. Queen Helene personally attended to the wants of patients in Messina yesterday, and sewed garments for many of them. The Pope has contributed £4000, the College of Cardinals £800, Queen Margherita (mother of the King) £800, and Lord Rosebery £400. Telegraph advice has been received that up to Friday the subscriptions in New York totalled £46,000, and in San Francisco £12,000. Chicago proposes to send £20,000, and Boston £10,000. J. P. Morgan and Company have given £6000; Mr. Busch, a brewer in St. Louis, £6000; the "Christian Herald," New York, £4000; and the Board of Aldermen of New York £20,000. The Lord Mayor of London's fund now totals over £20,000.

A message has been received from the Prime Minister of Canada, stating that the Governments of Ontario and Quebec had voted £5000 each. The City of Ottawa is contributing £1000.

THE DEVASTATED AREA.

Calabria, the principal region affected by the earthquake, forms the toe of the boot-shaped formation of Southern Italy. Professor W. Deecke, in his work on Italy, says of this region—"The southern part of the peninsula differs from the trunk. The three ranges of the Sila forest, Monte Pecoraro, and Aspromonte, have a history full of vicissitudes, being the ruins of an ancient crystalline formation. These masses and the flanks of the valley of the Crates, make up the district called Calabria. Hot and marshy depressions, like the bed of the Crates, alternate with heights of rude climate, where the snow lies till April, or even May, in spite of the southern sun. Even in Reggio it may be decidedly cold in winter and early spring. Notwithstanding this, Calabria, as regards its vegetation, forms the transition to Sicily.

"It was only some thirty years ago that the harbours on the Tyrrhenian and Ionian Seas began, in modern times, to give anchorage to some few ships engaged in fishing, coasting trade, and importation of goods. After long delay, a railway to Reggio, branching off from Metapontino, and running along the eastern coast, was opened in the seventies, and it was not until 1892 that the Tyrrhenian line from the Valle di Diand to Reggio was completed at an enormous cost. For the interior there is a complete absence of high roads, as the towns are chiefly confined to the shore. The interior is covered with pasturage, and in the Sila by boundless forests, which give rise to an export trade in wood and charcoal.

"The hot-blooded, passionate population are considered uncivilised, and resemble the people of the Basilicate, as regards character, education, and costume, and have even had a similar destiny, having likewise received Albanian colonies. Murder and the use of the knife are everyday occurrences, as also are acts of resistance to the power of the State; and the wild mountains, with their hiding-places, receive the guilty parties till the matter is forgotten, or till an opportunity for emigration presents itself. The dark woollen mantle that can be drawn over the nose in cold weather, or when there is occasion for concealment, the high, pointed felt hat, under which peep forth the fiery black eyes, or the knitted Phrygian cap of long blue wool, the calves enveloped in straps of stuff and leather, or stuck into gaiters, and sandals on the feet, form the well-known costume of the Calabrian shepherds and peasants. On the other hand, the costumes of the better classes, so far as they are still kept up, have a great deal of gold lace, and are rich in colour, and expensive.

"Calabria is one of the most earthquake-haunted regions in Europe, not a single year passing without some violent shocks. All the towns have suffered more or less from this plague. Bad catastrophes took place in 1181, 1783, 1854, 1870, and 1894. In 1783 and 1894 many houses were overthrown, and in 1783 thousands of people were struck dead, and swallowed up by the waves of the sea. In consequence of the concussion, layers of later Tertiary loosened themselves from the granite and gneiss to which they were attached, forming wide rifts, or sinking into the deep, and burying men and buildings in the chasm thus opened. In 1894 the alarm of famine and want of shelter was stayed with charitable gifts from all over Europe, and by the action of the State. In the previous century, however, there must have been much suffering, as towns and villages were still in ruins twenty years later.

"From the Basilicata to the Sila, the Tyrrhenian coast has only poor fishing villages. The eastern slope of the chain, on the other hand, the valley of the Crates, is a country of extraordinary abundance with oranges, vines, tobacco, liquorice, prickly pears, manna, and cotton. In the upper valley lies Cosenza, a town of 17,000 inhabitants, near which Alaric, the Visigot, was buried in the bed of the Busento. Cosenza, surrounded by homesteads on the hills between the confluent streamlets, has been repeatedly laid in ruin by shocks of earthquake, but has always been rebuilt.

"Obliquely opposite to Messina lies Reggio, the ancient Rhegium. The city had an eventful history; it is the key of the passage to Sicily, and has been alternating in the power of the Siciliots, and of the inhabitants of the mainland. It is the terminus of the Calabrian coast railways, and the opportunity of crossing into Sicily is offered many times a day. Reggio being the chief town of Calabria, the town has a prefect and a tolerably brisk trade.

THE CITY OF MESSINA.

"The Peloritani range over against Calabria occupies the north-eastern corner of the island of Sicily, and forms an upland country, with a deep descent to the Straits of Messina, deeply scored by numerous river beds. The narrow sea, formerly called Fretum Siculum, is now named after the town of Messina (142,000 souls in 1891). The city enjoys an excellent harbour, formed by a sickle-shaped peninsula, it has a brisk export in wine, and oil, and still more in oranges and lemons. It is the seat of a Prefect, and of a University, and the see of an Archbishop. Its position on the hill side at the foot of the Aspromonte range must be called a beautiful one. The town itself less deserves this epithet, for its lower quarters are dirty and sooty, as in every seaport town, and its

higher streets—parts have steep streets—and the narrowness of the strip of coast has caused Messina to lengthen out, having first grown towards the north, and then forming new quarters to the south. A few fortifications on the heights and on the harbour crescent command the straits. There are no remarkable buildings, as the Calabrian earthquakes have completely cleared away the older ones. Goethe's descriptions, and Howells' pictures, show how fearful was the devastation in 1783.

MOUNT ETNA AND ADJACENT COUNTRY.

"South of Messina, the range, with its bush-grown precipices and its rivulets, set with obanders, comes close to the sea. Although there are scattered fishing villages along the shore, and some dwellings are visible on the heights, the general impression made by this part is one of desolation, until the range comes to an end near Taormina, with a precipice at the Etna Valley. Etna, which was once an insular volcano, has completely filled the surrounding sea with its lava, and its regular cone, projects beyond the circle of the Sicilian mountains. The lava gushes out on all sides, its mass and fluidity often enabling it to reach the foot of the mountain or the sea, and the cultivated fields were often devastated in the ancient Greek period just as they are at the present time. Lava streams from six to ten miles in length, and containing from 30 to 70 millions of cubic feet, are by no means rare on Etna."

How the Queen Takes Photographs.

BY SARAH A. TOOLEY.

The publication of "Photographs from My Camera," by Her Majesty Queen Alexandra, on behalf of a number of charities, draw attention to the assiduity and skill with which her Majesty has practised photography and to her methods of work.

The Queen has a good artistic faculty, and as a very young girl did some pleasing sketches from nature. After her marriage she continued to find recreation in water-colour drawing, and had a charming little studio fitted up at Marlborough House.

Her artistic studies led her naturally in the direction of photography, and some fifteen years ago she began to experiment with a hand camera in the grounds of Sandringham. The first occasion on which the Queen was seen photographing in public was at the annual sale of the King's horses at Wolferton, and it became her habit to take snapshots of the animals when paraded for sale by auction.

In this way she obtained an interesting gallery of the fine animals bred at the stud farm before they passed into other ownership.

The Queen also took snapshots of groups of Norfolk folks assembled on the sale ground and it was only at such a gathering when everybody was a friend or neighbour, practically, that she could exercise her art without fear of being mobbed.

Another occasion when the Queen could amuse herself with freedom from annoyance was at the annual spring sports at Bessingham, on the royal estate, when she obtained many amusing snapshots of competitors climbing a greasy pole and engaged in other old-time sports of rural England.

CONVENTION IGNORED.

The Queen claims the amateur's privilege of taking things her own way. She is not bound down by conventional rules and regulations, but trusting to her own artistic sense of a picture snapshots a scene or an object as it strikes her fancy. She does not study whether the sun is at her back or in front of her, and some of her most effective snapshots have been obtained with her camera pointing to the light, contrary to all accepted rules.

The views thus taken the reverse way convey the suggestion of an evening scene with the sky in shadow and the sea overcast, and the Queen is exceedingly fond of experimenting to obtain novel effects. In her private collection she has some uncommon views in which the sun is seen piercing the clouds and casting a bright shaft into the waters, or again a novel effect has been obtained of light behind a ship, as in a photograph of H.M.S. *Ganges*.

Marine subjects are great favourites with the Queen, and her photographic albums are full of scenes taken when cruising in the royal yacht. During one of her cruises in the Mediterranean she sent home some 1,000 films to be developed. While at Hvalore her Majesty photographs daily, and her views make a big total at the end of her holiday.

The shipping craft passing over the smooth waters of the Sound are favourite studies, and from the sea road which skirts the villa the Queen has a never-ending panorama of vessels of all sizes and nationalities passing to and fro.

The harbour of Copenhagen also affords many interesting scenes for her camera. She has made some very successful studies of vessels in the Kiel Canal, and at Beyer during the recent meeting of King and Czar. When in the Highlands the Queen combines fishing and photography, and has a great variety of scenes taken from fishing boats in the Highland lochs.

SNAPSHOTS.

The Queen is ambitious in her choice of subjects, and is not deterred in her efforts by considerations of what a hand camera is expected to take, with the result that she often achieves a surprising result. She has secured some very ambitious snapshots from the windows of the Amalienborg Palace, Copenhagen, on occasions when loyal crowds thronged the square, and enlargements of these views reveal individual faces in the mass of human beings with great distinctness.

For many years the Queen has photographed almost exclusively with the No. 4 Regular and No. 4 Junior Model Kodak, and, though improvements have been made in other models, she prefers to keep to her old friends. She has always made a practice of selecting her most successful snapshots and arranging them in albums herself, writing under each photograph date and description.

Some little time ago the Queen put some of her photographs to a novel purpose, having a china tea service made with one of her snapshots represented on each piece. It was suggested doubtless by the Balmoral china in the Queen's tea room at the dairy, Sandringham, which has on each piece a different view of Balmoral, and was made by the order of Queen Victoria.

In matters of personal photography the Queen is a humorist, and her albums reveal many snapshots of her family and intimate friends taken unawares in attitudes more amusing than conventional. These are strictly private, and the personal photographs reproduced in the royal gift book are of a more conventional character.

A Long-felt Want.

A firm in Paris is issuing cards to be worn in the button-hole, bearing the inscription, "I am very well, thank you. I am fully aware of the state of the weather, and have heard all the latest news."

Bad Complexion

Then cosmetics won't do much good. The trouble lies deeper—in the blood. Perfect beauty only comes from perfect health. To obtain it you need a medicine that will quickly and gently correct the trouble, and thousands of women have proved that the safest and most effective remedy is

BONNINGTON'S PILLS.

If your dealer does not stock them send 1 penny stamps to G. Bonnington, Christchurch, and a box will be sent post free.

THE EUROPEAN REPRESENTATIVE FOR

THE WEEKLY GRAPHIC AND NEW ZEALAND MAIL

THE AUCKLAND STAR AND THE NEW ZEALAND FARMER

IS

R. B. BRETTE,

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(Over "The Standard" Office.)

# The News of the Week

## IN THE DOMINION.

The vital statistics for the Whangarei district show the following figures:—Births for 1907, 233; births for 1908, 258 (123 males and 135 females); deaths for 1907, 62; deaths for 1908, 86 (59 males and 27 females). The following were the numbers of deaths between stated ages:—Under one year, 11; one to five, 20; five to ten, 2; fifty to sixty, 5; sixty to seventy, 67; seventy to eighty, 14; over eighty, 4. There were, in 1908, 58 marriages, an increase of 4 over last year.

Wild cattle on Mount Egmont are reported to be doing a good deal of damage. A settler who has a holding of 700 acres close to the Park wrote to the Egmont Park Board at its last meeting stating that the wild cattle were continually coming down and destroying his fences as well as encircling his own cattle away. He wished to know if he could destroy the wild cattle. The Board resolved that the matter was one which the settler himself could decide. He was also referred to the Impounding Act. An attempt to apply that Act as suggested should furnish an exciting experience in droving.

Of 433 immigrants who arrived by the Wakanni from the Old Country, 338, of whom 109 were children, were assisted by the Government. The capital of the assisted immigrants amounts to £4641, a large proportion of this amount belonging to farmers. It is interesting to note that the Wakanni's passengers included 59 farmers, 16 farm-labourers, and 40 domestic servants. Of these latter six are taking up employment in Auckland, and nineteen in Wellington, the remainder being distributed over other Southern centres. The immigrants also included 14 married women with families, who have come out to join their husbands who left the Old Country some time ago, and have established homes in this Dominion.

As a result of the enterprise of the Napier Society of Professional Musicians a public meeting was held in the Council Chambers last week for the purpose of promoting musical competitions similar to those held during the Carnival of last year. The Mayor (Mr. J. Vigor Brown, M.P.) occupied the chair. On the motion of Mr. Harston, seconded by Mr. Briscoe, it was decided to hold a contest, and that the judge should be chosen from outside the Hawke's Bay province. His Excellency the Governor, Lord Plunket, will be asked to act as patron of the festival, and the following officers were elected:—President, the Mayor of Napier (Mr. J. Vigor Brown, M.P.); vice-presidents, the Mayors of Hastings, Waipawa, Dannevirke, and Woodville, Messrs. A. Blawie, S. Holen, T. Tanner, H. Gregson, R. D. D. McLean, T. St. L. Toner, J. A. Rosewarne, H. L. Harston, H. D. Spackman, K. V. Hudson, Herr Lehmann, Misses M. McLean and F. Williams, and Mrs. Rosewarne, junr.; secretary, pro tem, Mr. A. E. Eagleton. The Mayor promised a donation of £5 5/- towards the funds, and it was decided to approach the Napier Borough Council with a view to obtaining a subsidy.

### Raising the Maori.

A conference of past students of the three Maori schools in Auckland—St. Stephen's, Three Kings' College, and the Victoria Girls'—was held in Auckland last week to establish a Northern branch of the Young Maori Party, which has been doing good work since its inception at Te Aute.

Amongst those present were the following:—The Revs. W. Gittos, J. H. Simmonds, H. A. Hawkins, J. T. McWilliam, Wika te Pao, Hauraki Paora, Piripi Hukenui, H. B. Heke, Lone M. Hare, and H. M. Bururangi, Dr. Buck, Messrs. A. Wilson, of St. Stephen's School, Rapu Puhipi, John McGruther, John Moetara, W. H. Tana, G. G. Pan, and many others.

The meeting was an enthusiastic one, and the branch was formed to further the following objects, which have been adopted by the Party:—

1. To aid in the amelioration of the condition of the Maori race, physically, intellectually, socially and spiritually.
2. To assist in the scientific study of the anthropology and ethnology of the race.
3. To promote the intercourse of those

who cultivate a knowledge of, and take an interest in, the general progress of the Maori people.

### Clergy for the Anglican Church

Bishop Wallis, who returned to Wellington by the steamer Warrimoo, states that machinery has been set in motion for the promotion of a big mission that is to come to New Zealand, this year in connection with the work of the Church. A strong committee has been formed, and the Archbishop of Canterbury is taking an active interest in the project. While in England Bishop Wallis arranged to bring out six new clergymen to take up parish work.

### A Banana Boycott.

The banana shippers of Fiji have started the boycott of Dunedin. They refused to sell or ship by the Manapouri for Dunedin, the immediate cause being the difference in 7½ and 10 per cent. commission charged by Dunedin fruit commission agents on Fiji produce.

The Dunedin fruit merchants say the boycott will have no effect on market supplies or prices, as the direct service from Rarotonga and Tonga will come into operation on January 3. It is suggested that the increase of commission effected by the Dunedin fruit brokers will be early adopted throughout New Zealand. Next month the local demand for bananas will be limited, owing to a heavy crop of soft fruits in Otago, which are already being placed on the market.

### Electric Tramways Compared.

An informative summary of statistics showing the extent of the various tramway undertakings in Australasia, and the volume of business transacted has been supplied to the "Post" by Mr Stewart Richardson, city electrical engineer, Wellington.

Sydney, with 89.95 miles, tops the list, Christchurch is next with 46.09 miles, and then follows in turn—Brisbane, 32.50 miles; Perth, 19.7 miles; Auckland, 19.2 miles; Wellington, 16.71 miles; Kalgoolie, 14.75 miles; Hobart, 9 miles; Fremantle, 7.039 miles.

The steepest grade is at Brisbane, where a track of one foot rise in eight is laid down. Sydney comes close with a maximum of 1 foot in 8½. Wellington, with the exception of one short gradient, has adopted 1 foot in 12 feet as the maximum. The narrowest gauges are 3ft. 6in. (at Fremantle, Perth, Kalgoolie, and Hobart). The widest are 4ft. 8½in. (at Sydney, Christchurch, Auckland, Brisbane, and Dunedin). Wellington has the happy medium of 4ft.

In respect of electrical energy, Wellington is best supplied of all the Australasian cities save Sydney. Expressed in kilowatts, the figures are:—Wellington, 2,250; Sydney, 9775; Auckland, 1,225; Christchurch, 1,500; Brisbane, 1,300; Perth, 1,175; Dunedin, 900; Kalgoolie, 750; Hobart, 675, and Fremantle, 300.

In compensation for accidents during the respective 12-monthly periods of the several services, Sydney paid £11,713; Christchurch, £1272; Wellington, £757; Perth, £382; and Hobart, £7. Fremantle, Kalgoolie, Dunedin, Auckland, and Brisbane supply no returns under this head.

In the twelve-monthly periods, there is a variation of dates, but the figures regarding passengers carried are but little affected by this, so far as comparison purposes go. For convenience of reference they are tabulated below:—

	Population served.	Passengers carried.
Sydney	471,320	15,379,969
Auckland	151,900	22,474,337
Wellington	70,000	29,105,723
Brisbane	125,000	12,675,057
Christchurch	68,320	10,615,465
Perth	47,000	8,088,315
Kalgoolie	23,000	3,052,241
Hobart	38,000	2,504,773
Fremantle	22,000	2,201,053

### Policing the Dominion.

In the metropolitan cities of the Dominion, particularly as regards Auckland and Wellington, the cry has been raised that the police force is undermanned. The Commissioner of Police, however, is convinced in his own mind that the towns are well policed. Conversing with a reporter in Wellington on the sub-

ject Mr Dinnie (Superintendent) said the people of New Zealand had nothing to complain of on the score of police protection. Statistics proved we were better off in this respect than most parts of his Majesty's empire. In Wellington, where the recent discovery of a case of garrotting had caused the suggestion to be put forward by a section of the Press that the police strength of the city is insufficient for its needs, thirteen constables had been added to the force, which now constitutes 1 in 700, as against 1 in 1300 for the whole of the Dominion. Mr Dinnie does not see in the recent occurrences in the city any occasion for alarm. Such things are always liable to happen in every centre, and occasionally they occur in places where they are least expected.

It is the general belief that the criminal ranks of the Dominion have been largely added to of late months by persons from overseas places, and the influx of immigrants from the Old Country is thought to be largely responsible for the present undesirable state of things. "New Zealand has now come to be the dumping ground for the worst criminal class," declared a police official to the "Star" representative "and unless more stringent supervision is exercised in the bringing of immigrants to the Dominion we shall soon have the gaols tenanted to their fullest capacity. It is a heavy handicap for the police to get a close grip on the movements of new-chum criminals, but old hands at the game in New Zealand can be kept under fairly close supervision."

### The Mining Crisis.

The miners of Hikurangi Coal Company and the Northern Coal Company assembled at the mines at eight o'clock on Monday ready for work, but declined to submit to the medical examination required. Consequently, the managers refused to allow them to go into the mines.

About 250 men are idle. Regarding the difficulty occurring re the medical examination of miners in view of the provisions of the Workers' Compensation Act, so far as the Thames position is concerned, the companies are insisting on the men being examined.

Although operations were resumed in the Waipi mine on Monday, very serious developments are expected within the next few days.

Pursuant to the decision arrived at on Saturday night Reefion miners did not turn up to work on Monday, and all the mines are virtually idle.

The only miners who are working in the Greymouth district are the tributaries of the Golden Fleece. The mines affected are the Progress, Globe, New Big River, Keep It Dark, Energetic, Wealth of Nations, New Uster, Blackwater, St. George, South Welcome Syndicate.

Battery hands will also not go to work. Official statements show that nearly 870 men have been rendered idle at Greymouth, chief mines being the Progress (320 men), Consolidated (230), Blackwater (150), Keep It Dark (60), Gig River (60). The smaller mines make up the total.

In connection with the miners trouble, Hon. J. A. Millar, speaking to a "Post" reporter, said—"The Government can do absolutely nothing in the matter. It is a question purely between mine-owner and the men. The men are practically asking the Government to give a blank cheque to every miner in the country, who is suffering from disease. We could not do that without authority of Parliament."

### The Christmas Post.

Christmas business at the principal telegraph and post offices of the Dominion shows a considerable increase on last

year. The sum of £22,398 was received for stamps, against £19,454. The mail bags handled numbered 52,313, against 46,707. Forwarded telegrams show an increase of over 5000, and messages received of nearly 6000. Telegrams transmitted numbered 146,144, against 134,051 in the same period of last year.

### The "Miners' Complaint" Deadlock.

The secretary of the Employers' Federation, Wellington (Mr W. Pryor) discussing the position taken up by the Auckland, Otago and West Coast mine owners, said:—"The mine owners find themselves, on consideration, compelled to take this attitude, as those mine owners not insisting upon examination will probably find themselves saddled with the rejects from other mines, and possibly with underskrables from Australia and South Africa."

### A New Pass to Mount Cook.

A new pass to Mount Cook district from Lake Tekapo, over the Liebig Range to Murchison Valley and thence to Ball Hut, a distance roughly of 42 miles, has been discovered. Mr. G. E. Manning, the well-known alpine climber, and author of "With Axe and Rope in the New Zealand Alps," who for a good many years has believed that an easy pass could be found in the Liebig Range, in addition to that at present used for reaching Mount Cook district, decided to put his belief to the test, and with Mr. T. C. Effe as companion, left Tekapo on Boxing Day, on the following day reaching the head of the Cass River. The Murchison Glacier, which is the second largest in the Dominion, was reached in about three hours. The descent was comparatively easy, excepting the final stage of 1000ft. But for this portion, doubtless, a better route can be found for the terminal face of the Murchison Glacier. Ball Hut was reached in four hours, thus making connection with the usual tourist route. Mr. Manning describes the view from the saddle of the Liebig Range, which he has named Rutherford Pass, as being second only to that from Mount Tasman, in point of magnificence and grandeur.

### Marine Mishaps.

The Northern Company's well-known steamer Ngatiawa, while coming out of the Opatiki harbour last week, on her voyage to Auckland, was stranded on the bar, which is a very shallow one, and is not expected to get off till the high spring tides at the end of this week. During the night the master (Captain Stein), a well-known and greatly esteemed mariner, was missed, and in the morning his body was discovered washed up by the tide. There was no other loss of life. Operations are now in progress for re-floating the Ngatiawa, and no difficulty is anticipated.

The cargo steamer Duldorch mistook the channel when going out of the Auckland Harbour last week, and ran to the bank inside the Bean Rock lighthouse, where she remained till high tide, and was then floated off undamaged.

## COMMONWEALTH.

During 1908 the New South Wales Government granted 3900 assisted passages.

The total paid to the Railway Commissioners for the settlement of claims following on the Braybrooke disaster is about £124,000.

The New South Wales Cabinet will shortly consider the question of prohibiting pugilistic encounters such as that between Burns and Polunston.

The Victorian returns for the year show a large decrease in rural products. The value of dairy products exported was less by £864,000 than 1906.

## How to Keep Cool.

During the Hot Weather every one can obtain great relief by bathing in water containing a few drops of Condy's Fluid. A "Condy's Fluid Bath" imparts a Delicious and lasting sensation of Coolness, Freshness and Purity. It cools, strengthens and invigorates the body and braces the nerves. The Cooling effect is Simply Magical. It is so lasting.

Of all Chemists and Stores. Buy "CONDY'S FLUID."

Guaranteed to contain NO Permanganate of Potash.

CONDY'S FLUID CO., GOSWELL ROAD, LONDON, ENGLAND.



The men employed in the Proprietary mine smelting works at Port Pirie "came out" in sympathy with their comrades at the Barrier. The works are carefully picketed.

South Australian revenue for the half-year decreased by 59,300. In West Australia, the revenue decreased by £102,000. The decreases in each case were largely due to a falling off in the Commonwealth returns.

At a conference of Sydney sawmillers, complaints were made that New Zealand white pine, imported ostensibly for butter boxes, was largely used for other purposes. It was decided to ask the Federal Parliament to prevent the possible evasion of the Customs duty.

**Quieting Down.**

Sydney farewellled the old year with unnoted decorum. The rowdyism of last year led to the police being invested with much more stringent powers, and the force was largely augmented for the occasion.

Instead of pandemonium, almost a Sabbath peace reigned. The time-honoured trumpets and other instruments of noise were strictly taboo.

The new order of things had the effect of considerably decreasing the crowds in the streets.

**Bush Fires.**

Immense bush fires are reported from various parts of the State of N.S.W.

Fires in the Blue Mountains destroyed many beauty spots in the Canadac district. The fires swept many thousands of acres, and now have a frontage of 25 miles.

Destructive outbreaks are reported from the Cowra and Cootamundra districts. In Cowra the fire has a front sixteen miles wide.

A bush fire started in Shepparton, about 113 miles from Melbourne, was encountered by a man when returning from the dairy factory, and he put to such good use a large number of tins of sour milk that he succeeded in extinguishing the flames, and probably saved the place from disaster.

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

Insolvencies in New South Wales last year totalled 556, the liabilities being £322,850 and the assets £168,5000.

The State's imports for the year were valued at £37,500,000, a decrease of £1,956,000, as compared with the previous years. Exports totalled £27,500,000, a decrease of £5,394,000.

The State revenue for the half-year shows a comparative decrease of £454,000, while that of Victoria discloses a decrease of £323,000.

**Miners Dissatisfied.**

The Broken Hill Proprietary Company paid off its employees last week. The men are very determined against accepting the reduction in wages, and have commenced picketing the mine, preparing for a long fight.

**Coal Miners' Wages.**

The Royal Commission on the coal miners' dispute, awards the Teraiha miners increase as claimed in the hewing rate, of from 1/1 to 1/3 on the present selling price, and gives the miners the right to cavil and choose their mates. The claim for eight hours from bank to bank was not conceded, the Commission considering this a matter for special legislation covering the whole of the coal fields.

**Heat Wave.**

The heat is intense in N.S.W. and many registers of over one hundred degrees have been recorded. At Wilcannia the mercury touched 115 degrees Fahr.

The thermometer registered 118 at Menindee a township on the west bank of the Darling river, 880 miles distant W.N.W. from Sydney.

A point higher was recorded at Mirambulubi township, on the Tweed river, 407 miles north of Sydney.

**THE OLD COUNTRY.**

The South Australian Sunbeam Society's gift to the pauper children of London will entertain 5000 destitute children.

The British quarterly revenue was £33,258,000, Customs yielding £7,636,000, excise £10,170,000, and stamps £2,050,000.

Three hundred assisted immigrants left England for Queensland during December, including 45 indentured Scotch farm hands.

A sum of 20 millions sterling, mostly under wills, was entrusted to the control of the Public Trustees during 1908, the first year the office was in existence.

Admiral Sir Nathaniel Bowden-Smith, who was Commander-in-Chief on the Australian Station from 1892-95, and who has recently retired, has declined a good service pension of £300 a year. The pension has now been awarded to Admiral Sir Wm. Kennedy.

**Fair Wages.**

The report of the Departmental Committee appointed in August, 1907, to consider the working of the Fair Wages resolution adopted by the House of Commons on February 13, 1891, as embodied in Government contracts, recommends that the present wording of the clause, obliging the contractor to pay current rates of wages for competent workmen in the district where the work is conducted, be retained.

The Committee thinks that piecework earnings should exceed standard time wages on similar work. It declines to recommend that Government contracts be restricted to houses paying fair wages, but says that great care ought to be taken to place only good employers or contractors on the list.

The Committee suggested the formation of a representative departmental Committee to ensure co-operation among contracting departments.

The Committee disagreed on the question of the substitution of trade union rates for current rates in the clause, and suggested that the current rates of wages in unorganised trades might be arrived at either by the Government fixing the rate or a general minimum rate being fixed, or the establishment of wages boards, or contractor supplying a schedule of wages and hours of labour.

**Severe Weather.**

Extremely cold weather has for some days been experienced all over England, snow being general.

In the north-east of Scotland the snow-fall was the heaviest known for 20 years, railway and telegraph communication being interrupted. Some of the trains are snowed up.

The Isle of Man has had the greatest snowstorm for 14 years. A train was snowed up near Douglas, the passengers suffering terribly.

Heavy snow has also fallen in the north-east of England, and in the Thames Valley.

A labourer was frozen to death at Plumstead Marshes.

Much snow has fallen in Northern and Central Europe.

**Snowed Up.**

The Scottish express was on Dec. 31st dug out of the snow at Drumlithie, in Kincardineshire, after being buried for 28 hours. Other snow-bound trains were rescued with less difficulty.

**Costly Strike.**

The strike of weavers at Hebden Bridge, Yorkshire, has collapsed.

It lasted 22 weeks, and cost the Weavers' Amalgamation £23,000.

**Old Age Pensions.**

The British Post Office has been provided with 13 tons of silver to pay-over half a million old age pensions.

The "Times" estimates that when all applications for old age pensions are examined it will be found that there are 925,000 entitled to pensions, costing £155,000 weekly, exclusive of the administration of the Act.

**EUROPE.**

The Armenian Bishop of Shahlamoun was mysteriously murdered at Constantinople. He was suspected of espionage against the Armenians under the old regime.

The Austrian patrol at Zelnje, in

Bosnia, in returning the fire of some Servian peasants, or soldiers, on the opposite side of the River Drina, killed two of their aggressors.

**A Change.**

The Sultan sent 120 carriages to convey members of the first Turkish Parliament to the Palace, where they were entertained at a banquet.

The Sultan conversed with the deputies with the greatest intimacy.

**Frozen Meat for Switzerland.**

Mr. Coghlan, Agent-General for New South Wales, has asked the Foreign Office to request Switzerland to remove the restrictions on the importation of frozen meat.

A Swiss syndicate proposes to erect a depot, and a large business in Australian meat is probable if the restrictions be withdrawn.

**An Escape.**

M. Benedetti, a Corsican attorney with a grievance against the French Government, fruitlessly fired several revolver shots at the window of an office where he knew the Premier, M. Clemenceau, was working.

Benedetti was immediately arrested.

**ASIA.**

Increased pay is to be granted the men and officers of the Indian Army.

Russia and Britain intend to use the strongest pressure to compel the Shah of Persia to accept a definite programme of financial and administrative reform.

A large number of Indian honours have been gazetted in connection with the commemoration of the fiftieth anniversary of the Crown's assumption of the government of India.

**Indian Nationalists.**

The Indian National Congress opened at Madras last week, Dr. Ghose being elected president.

Dr. Ghose declared that the whole of India was deeply grateful for Viscount Morley's efforts, which gave the country something like constitutional government. Indians had best show themselves deserving of Great Britain's confidence. Colonial self-government was India's ideal, though he feared it was very distant.

The repressive legislation lately passed would, he hoped, only be temporary. He ridiculed the idea of shaking British sovereignty by a few flasks of picric acid or a few pounds of powder.

Mohammedan papers consider the reforms tantamount to the political abandonment of the Mohammedans, and favouring the Hindus. They also condemn the disregarding by Viscount Morley of Lord Minto's efforts to safeguard the Mohammedans.

**PERSONAL NOTES.**

Bishop Leihan is expected to arrive back in Auckland on February 17.

Miss Devore, of Larnell, Auckland, left last week on a visit South.

Mrs Percy Watson, who has been on a visit to her mother, Mrs H. Kinder, Remuera, Auckland, returned to her home in Wellington last week.

Mr. E. B. Vance, secretary of the Wellington Cricket Association, is at present in Auckland.

Mr. T. Shailer Weston, a Wellington director of the Tall-man Gold Mining Company, is visiting Auckland.

Mr Justice Edwards and Mrs Edwards, and Judge Haselden and Mrs Haselden, are at present in Wellington.

Mr. Ernest Miller, solicitor, of the Thames, has been on a visit to Wellington.

Messrs. H. H. Wolters and G. W. Deller, both of Carterton, intend to pay a visit to Great Britain some time in March.

Mr W. H. Westbrooke, late secretary of the Wellington Trades and Labour Council, has been appointed to a position in the Labour Department.

Mr. R. F. Crosbie, of the Stock Department, has been transferred to Masterton, succeeding Mr. E. A. Farrington, who is to go to the Wellington head office.

Mr. G. Gee, who for the past 15 years has been manager of the Wellington Branch of the National Bank, has resigned, and will leave the service in about two months.

Mr. Edward Messenger, who has resigned his position as engineer to the Nelsons Tramway Company, Wellington, was presented with a marble clock by the employees.

Mr. A. Bryant, of the firm of Messrs. P. Bryant, Auckland, was the recipient of a handsome presentation last week, from the employees of the firm on the occasion of his approaching marriage.

Mr. John Collinge, town clerk of Haastings, has returned home after a short business trip to the South.

Mr. A. Donald, of Wellington, is in charge of the Labour Department in Napier during the absence of Mr. R. W. F. Gohns, who has gone to Christchurch for a week in consequence of the death of his father.

Mr. J. S. Triggs, son of Mr. W. H. Triggs, editor of the Christchurch "Press," has returned to Christchurch after four years' service on the staff of the Eastern Extension Cable Company in the Far East.

Captain W. H. Lambton and Captain E. M. Bakenham, of the Coldstream Guards, were passengers from London by the Tainui. Other English tourists by the same vessel were the Hon. St. Ledger, Captain H. E. Humphrey, Dr. Fraser, Hurst, Mr. D. S. Carson, and Mr. W. L. Kingford. Mr. Digby, secretary of the Cape Convention, joined the vessel at Capetown, and he also intends spending a holiday in New Zealand.

Dr. Nelligan, Anglican Bishop of Auckland, accompanied by his wife and family, sailed from London for Auckland by the s.s. Tongariro on 4th. They were aboard the vessel when she collided with the Drumlanrig in the English Channel recently, and had to return for repairs.

Mr. F. T. M. Kissel, who has been appointed engineer to the Selwyn County Council, was educated at the Boys' High School in Christchurch and at Canterbury College, where he obtained the degree of Bachelor of Science in engineering.

The death occurred last week at Masterton Hospital of a very old and respected resident of Masterton is the person of Mrs. H. Smith. The late Mrs. Smith, who was 81 years of age, had been a resident of the district for the past 30 years.

Mr. C. R. Digby, Chief Committee Clerk of the Transvaal Legislative Assembly, who was detached for duty with the Transvaal delegates to the South African Convention, arrived in Wellington by the Tainui on a six months' holiday trip. Mr. Digby is a native of Christchurch.

Miss Ecca Macky, of Auckland, has been appointed the future secretary of the Wellington Y.W.C.A. She is to spend some weeks at the Sydney sister institution, where she will have opportunities of observing the latest methods of administration used in this special work. It will thus be some months before Miss Macky can take up her new duties.

Mr. Alex. Whitley, of the Thames, has been appointed an inspector of gold mines for the Nelson, Marlborough, and West Coast district, with headquarters at Invercargill. Captain Richards, another Government inspector of gold mines, who has had his headquarters at Westport for some years, is to be transferred to Hokitika.

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# OUT-DOOR SPORTS.

## CRICKET.

### The Australian Tour.

A meeting of representative Australian cricketers resolved to ask the Board of Control to meet representatives to discuss the financial proposals of the Australian cricketing tour of England (says a Melbourne cablegram).

The selection committee has chosen the following players as certainities in the Australian team to visit England:—Noble, Trumper, Armstrong, Ranford, Hill, Hartigan.

### Victoria Beats N.S.W.

The inter-State cricket match between Victoria and New South Wales was concluded on Dec. 29. Victoria, in their first innings made 369, Laver adding 35 to yesterday's figures and Hazlett (not out) 27. McCartney took one wicket for 41 runs, Emery three for 115, Cotter two for 82, and Hopkins four for 56. New South Wales, whose first innings produced 176, made 146 in their second, Bardsley (31) and McCartney, not out (30) being the chief scorers. Vernon took three wickets for 50 runs, Laver two for 25, Saunders two for 27, and Hazlett two for 26. Victoria won by an innings and 47 runs.

### The Plunket Shield.

#### OTAGO—AUCKLAND MATCH A DRAW.

The first match of the season for the Plunket Shield was that between Auckland and Otago, played at Auckland last week, and ending in a draw, after a most exciting game. The local team's chances at one time did not look too promising, but by holding up their wickets in the second innings they managed to make a draw, and thus retain the shield. Hazlett, the Auckland captain, was at the wicket for two and a-half hours, and played what is considered the best defensive innings seen in Auckland. His admirers afterwards made a collection, and presented him with a very tangible evidence of their appreciation of his efforts to keep the trophy in Auckland.

Following are the scores:—

#### OTAGO.—First Innings.

Howden, c Sale, b Howden	33
Hopkins, run out	24
Wilson, st Robinson, b Howden	144
Siedeberg, c Cummings, b Relf	38
Austin, b Howden	12
Wordsworth, b Howden	4
Rutherford, lbw, b Howden	11
Williams, b Hadden	17
Fisher, c Sale, b Howden	19
Torrance, lbw, b Cummings	9
Ayles, not out	26
Extras	20
Total	338

#### BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	Overs.	Mans.	Runs.	Wkts.
Relf	32	11	65	1
Howden	32	5	87	7
Mason	11	3	44	0
Hadden	17	3	44	0
Cummings	15	6	40	1
Brooke-Smith	6	0	17	0
Sale	3	0	15	0

#### AUCKLAND.—First Innings.

Jones, b Wordsworth	0
E. MacCormick, b Fisher	13
Robinson, b Fisher	23
Hemus, c Fisher, b Wordsworth	2
A. Hadden, b Fisher	16
E. V. Sale, b Rutherford	22
(J. W. Cummings, b Torrance	12
A. E. Relf, b Torrance	64
F. R. Mason, c Howden, b Fisher	5
A. Howden, b Fisher	2
W. Brooke-Smith, not out	16
Extras	21
Total	196

#### BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Wordsworth	19	2	52	2
Fisher	27	10	50	6
Torrance	13	2	43	2
Rutherford	9	1	19	1
Austin	4	1	10	0
Howden	1	0	1	0

#### OTAGO.—Second Innings.

Howden, b A. M. Howden	1
Hopkins, c and b Relf	19
Siedeberg, b Relf	2
Wilson, b Hadden	28
Austin, b Relf	13
Ayles, lbw Howden	5
Fisher, b Howden	1
Wordsworth, c Mason, b Howden	6
Rutherford, st Robinson, b Howden	14
Williams, c Brook-Smith, b Howden	35
Torrance, not out	13
Extras	23
Total	159

#### BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Relf	35	17	39	4
Howden	17	3	61	5
Mason	4	0	17	0
Hadden	13	3	21	1

#### AUCKLAND.—Second Innings.

Brooke-Smith, b Fisher	1
McCormick, c Austin, b Wordsworth	0
Relf, c Austin, b Wordsworth	19
(J. W. Hemus, b Torrance	8
A. Hadden, not out	57
E. V. Sale, c Williams b Torrance	18
G. Cummings, not out	13
Extras	47
Total for five wickets	163

#### BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Wordsworth	22	8	50	3
Fisher	26	16	30	0
Torrance	24	10	27	2
Austin	2	2	0	0
Howden	5	2	6	0
Ayles	3	2	1	0
Rutherford	3	2	2	0

#### AUCKLAND DEFEATS CANTERBURY.

The Auckland representatives met Canterbury on Friday, Saturday, and Monday on the Auckland Domain, and defeated them by thirty-three runs, thus warding off another attempt to wrest from the province the Plunket Shield. The match was played right out, and came to a conclusion before four o'clock on the Monday. The scores are as follows:—

#### AUCKLAND.—First Innings.

Hemus, b Humphreys	50
Cummings, b Bennett	3
Relf, c Olivier, b Malone	41
Sale, b Bennett	34
Hadden, b Bennett	8
Brooke-Smith, lbw, b Humphreys	14
Mason, c Orchard, b Humphreys	13
MacCormick, not out	16
McMahon, b Humphreys	14
Stenson, b Anthony	16
Robinson, lbw, b Anthony	1
Extras	29
Total	230

#### BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Humphreys	47	16	97	4
Bennett	54	33	47	3
Malone	16	0	57	1
Reese	1	0	1	0
Orchard	1	0	4	0
Anthony	2	0	3	2

\*Humphreys bowled seven no-balls.

#### CANTERBURY.—First Innings.

Woods, b Relf	16
Lusk, lbw, b Relf	6
Olivier, b Relf	0
Humphreys, c Robinson, b Brooke-Smith	43
Reese, lbw, b Relf	9
Sims, run out	12
Anthony, b Brooke-Smith	5
Orchard, c Sale, b Relf	2
Bennett, b Relf	0
Boxshall, b Relf	18
Malone, not out	0
Extras	1
Total	112

#### BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Relf	4	3	2	0
Stenson	4	2	9	0

#### AUCKLAND'S SECOND INNINGS.

Hemus, b Humphreys	5
MacCormick, lbw, b Malone	0
Sale, b Humphreys	5
Hadden, b Malone	18
Cummings, b Humphreys	14
Relf, c and b Orchard	11
Brooke-Smith, c Boxshall, b Humphreys	13
McMahon, c Boxshall, b Humphreys	1
Mason, st Boxshall, b Humphreys	3
Stenson, run out	10
Robinson, not out	4
Extras	8
Total	92

#### BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Humphreys	21	9	23	6
Bennett	10	4	16	0
Malone	14	1	37	2
Orchard	1	0	6	1

#### CANTERBURY.—2nd Innings.

Wood, lbw, b Relf	0
Lusk, b Relf	4
Sims, b McMahon	13
Bennett, lbw, b Brooke-Smith	3
Humphreys, c Hemus, b Relf	20
Reese, b Relf	31
Anthony, b Stenson	63
Olivier, b Relf	5
Boxshall, b Hadden	7
Maloney	1
Total	188

#### Otago Beats Wanganui.

The Otago representative cricketers met the Wanganui team on the College ground last week, and defeated them by the substantial margin of 260 runs, the scores being as follows:—

#### OTAGO.—First Innings.

Austin, b Broad	29
Ayles, st Lorey, b Cargill	18
Hopkins, c Lorey, b Williams	40
Siedeberg, b Burrett	109
Beal, b Burrett	0
Rutherford, c Wheeler, b Broad	33
Williams, b Broad	26
Torrance, not out	22
Wilson, c Henderson, b Cargill	29
Wordsworth, c Holland, b Cargill	0
Martyn, lbw, b Burrett	0
Extras	24
Total	330

Bowling Analysis: C. Holland took no wickets for 59 runs; Broad, three for 71; Cargill, three for 48; Williams, one for 47; Burrett, three for 49; Henderson, none for 16; Holland, none for 16.

#### WANGANUI.—First Innings.

H. B. Cave, b Hopkins	20
K. H. Cave, b Torrance	47
Broad, b Wordsworth	11
Holland, c Siedeberg, b Wordsworth	14
Burrett, c Torrance, b Wordsworth	43
Wheeler, run out, b Wordsworth	3
Williams, b Wordsworth	24
Robertson, b Torrance	22
Cargill, b Siedeberg	4
F. Holland, c Williams, b Siedeberg	1
Henderson, not out	2
Extras	25
Total	216

Wordsworth, with four wickets for 26 runs, had the best bowling average.

#### OTAGO.—Second Innings.

Austin, b C. Holland	10
Beal, b C. Holland	2
Hopkins, b C. Holland	32

#### Hawke's Bay.

The Poverty Bay representatives met a combined team from the United, Seaside, Colts, and County Clubs at Napier last week, and the match resulted in a win for the Napier team by an innings and 133 runs. In their first innings the Napier men, who went to the wickets first, made the fine total of 313, to which the principal contributors were Hawke 137, Fenton (not out) 61, Hindmarsh 75, and Ashcroft 11. These were the only double figure players. Of the Poverty Bay trundlers Derecourt took three wickets for 30 runs, Olsen a similar number for 45, Moore two for 36, and Monk two for 33. Poverty Bay could only respond with 91, in their first attempt, and the second was even less successful, the total being 89, of which Lang made 34 not out.

The Poverty Bay team met an eleven from the United Club, and were again defeated, the United winning on the first innings. The visitors scored 93 in their first venture, for eight wickets, and 124 in the second, while the figures of the Napier team were 177, and 141 for the loss of four wickets in the second innings, which was declared closed.

## FOOTBALL.

### The Australian Footballers.

The "Daily Mail" says that it is no secret that lack of esprit de corps was one of the chief factors in the collapse of the Wallabies in the closing stages of their tour.

The Northern Rugby Union Committee is in favour of sending a team to Australasia in 1909, but is awaiting New Zealand's opinion on the subject.

The match between the Wallabies and Mounmouthshire, arranged for Dec. 30th, had to be abandoned, frost having made the ground too hard to play on.

### Warship sent for a Football Player

It was only owing to the sporting sympathies of the naval authorities at Portsmouth that Lieutenant G. H. D'O. Lyon, R.N., the famous United Services and English international Rugby football player, was able to assist the London team against the Australians at Richmond (says a Home paper).

A telegram was received in London from Lieutenant Lyon stating that he would not be able to play full back as his ship had been ordered to sea for a short cruise. There was naturally great consternation in Rugby circles, for Lyon was considered one of the strongest men in the team.

The news also rapidly spread among Lieutenant Lyon's comrades at Portsmouth, and representations were soon made to the "right quarters." It was pointed out what a great disappointment it would be to all concerned if Lieutenant Lyon did not play, but by this time he had sailed.

Permission was speedily given for him to have the necessary leave. The next thing to be done was to find Lieutenant Lyon. A torpedo-boat was despatched in chase of the officer, who was "captured" near Spithead.

A special train has been arranged for, and Lieutenant Lyon arrived at the ground just in time to change and play one of the greatest games of his career.

## BOWLING.

Writing to an Auckland bowler, Mr. Whitehouse, secretary to the New South Wales Bowling Association, states that when the idea of a team to travel New Zealand this season was knocked on the head, he would himself have raised a team to visit Auckland alone, had he not been so encumbered with engagements. He is confident that a team could easily have been mustered for this trip had the matter been taken up.

The following clipping from a Sydney journal explains the reasons why the tour of a Commonwealth team fell through:—"While in Melbourne our representatives met the Committee of the V.B.A., and it was decided that an Australian team should not be sent to New Zealand this season, that the Australasian championship should be held next year in Melbourne at Cup time; that the New South Wales team should visit the southern State next year at the same period as this year; that no encouragement should be given to a team visiting England until the Englishmen visit us; also that the visit to New Zealand shall occur before a tour of the Old Country."

### Te Aroha Tournament.

The semi-finals in connection with the bowling tournament were played on Saturday evening at Oulton (Aurora), being the winners of the A section, had to play off with Devonport (Harrison), winner of the B section, with the result that Devonport won with 23 to Cargill's 18.

Te Aroha No. 1 (Horton) won the C section, and had to meet Maeroua (McWaters) in the semi-finals. The victory was won by Te Aroha by 28 to Maeroua's 15. The final in the full-rink competition was played on Monday, and featured a most intense excitement. On the 20th lead both teams were 24 all. When the skip went up Te Aroha lay two, Dalton drew another for Te Aroha, but when Horton, for Devonport, played his last ball he drew the shot, thus winning the tournament by one point. It was a great shot, and the spectators cheered wildly at the unexpected finish. There are thirteen entries for the pairs matches, which are being played to-day.

## BILLIARDS.

At Sydney last week George Gray, the youthful billiard champion, beat his own world's record for losing hazards on a standard table, in a break of 395 points, of which 303 came off the red.

BOXING.

Burns Not Satisfied.

Tommy Burns, the defeated world's champion boxer, has cabled to the London "Sporting Life" from Sydney that Johnson's seconds influenced the police intervention in the fourteenth round.

Burns says that he was then strong, and he always had a chance, as Johnson was tiring. He was willing to again fight Johnson.

The "Sportsman," commenting on the cable, says that Burns' challenge is considered a joke. The charge against Johnson's seconds was childish, mean, and contemptible, and was quite unfounded.

Burns Visiting New Zealand.

The Wellington Boxing Association has arranged for Tommy Burns, the champion of the world, to visit New Zealand.

GOLF.

Otago Golf Tournament.

The Otago Golf Club's New Year tournament was concluded on Saturday with the fourth round of the amateur championship of Otago and interest long for some. The scores were from good to fair.

Hamilton Smith (Otago) went round in 68, winning the championship with 334. Basil Smith (Otago) was runner-up with 347, going round in 84. H. D. Stronach was third with 363, and other scores were H. L. Salmon 372, G. A. Goy (Christchurch) 378, G. H. MacEwan (Otago) 370.

The medal handicap was played concurrently with the other, and was won by A. Lamb (St. Clair), 87-12-77. J. A. Park (Otago) being runner-up with 96-8-80.

The combined foursomes resulted in a tie between J. Forbes and Miss Featheringham (St. Clair Club) and H. MacNeill (St. John) and Miss Battray (Otago), with 1 down.

ATHLETICS.

America at the Olympic Games.

So wild and misleading have been the American allegations of unfairness and mismanagement at the Olympic Games of 1908, that the British Amateur Athletic Association has deemed it advisable to publish an official reply to them. The Hon. Joseph B. McCabe, one of the U.S.A. commissioners at the Olympic Games, stated in the Boston "Globe" that the English authorities drew the heats to suit themselves. This the A.A.A. describes as "a deliberate lie." That "some of the officials actually swore" at the American representatives is declared by the A.A.A. to be "absolutely untrue." The statement that the two British officials, Andrews and a doctor, hit Hayes while he was finishing in the Marathon race is characterized as "a disgraceful falsehood." And the charge that the English team wore "specially prepared shoes" in the tug-of-war is formally denied. Of Mr. J. E. Sullivan's charges against the officials of being "the most prejudiced officials in the world," the A.A.A. says: "An ample and sufficient reply to this is the fact that no protest or objection as to the conduct of the Games was made by any of the other twenty nations; but, on the contrary, very many letters have been received by the A.A.A. congratulating them on the success of the Games, and on the efficient manner in which they were carried out, and expressing thanks for the generous treatment accorded the competitors."

With regard to the 400 metres race, Mr. McCabe is reported to have said that "some of the Englishmen actually pulled Taylor off the track by force." The reply to this is that Taylor was not interfered with in any way, neither did he have anything to do with this deplorable incident.

"A bogus interview" is the A.A.A.'s blunt description of Mr. Gustavus T. Kirkby's report of an alleged conversation between the American members of the Comité d'Honneur and the referee who disqualified Carpenter for fouling Halswell in the 400 metres race. Mr. Kirkby, who was a member of the Comité d'Honneur, wrote a pamphlet on his return to America, thereby attacking the British management of the Games. The referee in the 400 metres race denies absolutely that he had any conversation of any kind whatever with any American officials either before or after the decision to have the race re-run. This seems to dispose of Mr. Kirkby and his alleged interview.

As to the intention of the American Amateur Athletic Union to break off

relations with the British A.A.A., the answer is that there are no athletic relations to break off. Although the A.A.A. of America has repeatedly asked to enter into a working agreement with the A.A.A., the latter body has always respectfully declined.

Altogether, the American officials who have been talking so loudly about British unfairness seem to have cut a pretty poor figure throughout this deplorable business.

CHESS.

Chess Tourney.

The seventh round of the chess championship contests at Dunedin resulted as follows:

Mason v. Edwards (Zukertort's Opening): By an unfortunate oversight Mason, on his 24th move, played a knight, where it was captured for nothing. Edwards held on tenaciously to the advantage, and Mason resigned on the 54th move.

Davies v. Forsyth (Queen's Gambit Declined): At the 12th move Forsyth attacked prematurely, thereby losing a rook for a bishop. Meanwhile Davies' attack grew irresistible, and Forsyth resigned on the 36th move.

Grierson v. Kelling (Caro Kann Defence): Grierson developed a freer game than his opponent up to the 10th move. At the 18th move the Auckland player moved a knight prematurely, and the exchanges resulting were in Kelling's favour. Kelling managed to imprison his opponent's bishop on the king's rook's square, and keeping up the pressure, forced Grierson's resignation on the 43rd move.

Dodds had a bye. Davies and Kellings are leading for the championship with four wins and two draws each.

Table with 5 columns: Name, Wins, Draws, Losses. Rows include Edwards, Barnes, Mason, Dodds, Forsyth, Grierson, Fox.

SCULLING.

A Challenge for Arst.

It is likely that Arst will be called upon soon to defend his title to the sculling championship of the world. A cable message has been received by his committee from a person in England acting for someone whose name has been mutilated in transmission, but possibly Harry, offering to row Arst for the championship for £500 and £100 expenses. The cable is being repeated, and the matter will probably be fixed up this week.

A movement has been set on foot in Christchurch for the purpose of recognizing in a tangible manner H. Arst's victory in winning the sculling championship of the world. It is intended that the testimonial shall take the form of a purse of sovereigns, and it is expected that a considerable sum will be realised. A strong committee has been formed, with Mr R. Heaton Rhodes, M.P., as chairman.

RIFLE SHOOTING.

On Saturday, the concluding day of the annual meeting of the Auckland Rifle Association, held at the Penrose ranges, principal interest was centred in the 600 and 700yds. range match, the final for the aggregate championship.

Lieutenant Marshall Atkinson, of No. 1 Native Rifles, was in the lead, Private W. Cox and A. Patrick, of the Victoria Rifles, coming next. The match was won by Sergeant Yoo, with 61 points, thus tying with Private Patrick, his club mate. Lieutenant M. Atkinson scored 59, and with his previous lead of 3 points, so secured the championship. The win was a popular one, and the winner's score was 293, five points ahead of the next-comer. Lieutenant Atkinson held the championship a couple of years ago, but Private Carlson, of the Victoria Rifles, secured the honour at last year's meeting. The next three places were supplied by Victoria Rifles men, in Sergeant Yoo, Private A. Patrick, and Private W. Cox. The fifth, sixth, and seventh places were tied for by Rifleman King, of Masterton, Private Paton, of Hawera, and Lieutenant F. Atkinson, of the Auckland Mounted Rifles. King came first in the shoot-off, with Paton and Atkinson next in respective order.

MOTORING.

The results of the motor reliability trial, held last week at Christchurch are as follows:

Highest aggregate marks and chief prize of the contest: Adams' Limited, 15 h.p. Talbot driver, 11, 3, Adams.

Second trophy, highest aggregate marks: Adams' Limited, 15 h.p. Talbot driver, A. Kerr.

Third trophy, highest aggregate marks: Adams' Limited, 25 h.p. Talbot driver, E. N. Adams.

Prize for highest number marks for reliability: A. Morrison's 30 h.p. Siddley, Adams' Limited, 25 h.p. Talbot.

Trophy, highest marks in hill climb: Scott, Morgan, and Co.'s 12 to 16 h.p. Vauxhall driver, W. J. Scott.

Trophy for car showing lowest fuel consumption per ton per mile: Adams' Limited, 12 to 16 h.p. French Talbot driver, A. F. Collins.

Trophy, single-cylinder car obtaining highest aggregate: A. W. Smith and Son's 8 h.p. Rover driver, A. E. Smith.

For four-cylinder making highest aggregate marks: Stevens 16 to 20 h.p. Reo (driven by owner).

For six-cylinder: Adams' Limited, 15 h.p. Talbot.

Best time on hill-climb: Scott, Morgan, and Co.'s 12 to 16 h.p. Vauxhall. Silver Cup, value £105, presented by Star Engineering Company, Wexhampton, for private owners' car tanking highest aggregate marks: Rhodes' 12-12 h.p. Renault driver, R. M. Macdonald.

Gold medals for non-stop runs: A. Morrison's 30 h.p. Siddley, Adams' Limited, 25 h.p. Talbot, G. H. Williams' 22 h.p. A. P. Scott, Morgan, and Co.'s 12 to 16 h.p. Vauxhall, Adams' Limited, 15 h.p. Talbot, and W. Duncan's 12 to 14 h.p. Singer.

LAWN TENNIS.

The Championship Meeting at Nelson.

Last week's play at Nelson marked an epoch in ladies' tennis in N.Z., as Miss Nunnally, who won the singles in 1905, and has successfully defended her title of champion for thirteen consecutive years, was decisively defeated by Miss Powdrell, the well-known Taranaki player. Miss Powdrell has loomed on the horizon for several years, and has been specially prominent since 1903, when she took a set from the then invincible Miss Nunnally, and caused herself to be labelled the most dangerous opponent of the lady champion. Since then several historic battles have been fought out between the pair, but until last week Miss Nunnally has always proved victorious. On the present occasion the conditions were, if anything, in Miss Nunnally's favour, as Miss Powdrell had a hard qualifying match in the morning against Miss Wellwood, and this took some of her energy away, and renders her victory all the more meritorious.

Miss Nunnally began well, and led up to 3-2, when Miss Powdrell equalised. Then Miss Nunnally went to 6-3. This was the crucial stage, but Miss Powdrell stuck to her guns gamely, and made the score five all, and eventually won the set by eight games to six amidst enthusiasm. Miss Nunnally, nothing daunted, led in the second set at 3-1, but she had shot her bolt, as Miss Powdrell won five consecutive games, and the match and championship, receiving a great ovation from the spectators.

Miss Powdrell displayed good generalship throughout, and instead of going for the side lines and giving Miss Nunnally chances to use her famous cross court drives, she forced the play up the centre, and paid special attention to short dropping strokes, which invariably scored the ace.

Miss Nunnally played well, but on the day Miss Powdrell was undeniably her superior in every department of the game.

While one must regret that such a fine record has been broken, it is admitted that the ascendancy of one player for so many years does not make for the good of the game, and it is to be hoped that Miss Powdrell's success will encourage other New Zealand ladies to try and do likewise.

MEN'S SINGLES WON BY WILDING.

In the semi-final of the men's singles, Brown put up a surprisingly good game against Parker. The latter, as usual, began well, winning a love set, and he took the second set without much difficulty, though the rain, which began about this time, got on Parker's glasses, and rather interfered with his play. Brown then played up splendidly, and, hitting harder than his opponent, he won the third set, 6-3, and was only beaten 0-4 in the fourth, after a hard struggle. This left Wilding and Parker to play the final, and a most interesting match resulted. But Wilding's volleying and general accuracy proved the deciding

factor, and he won fairly easily, though the scores do not quite indicate the closeness of the game, as Parker several times threw away important games by poor shots, after playing himself into a winning position by a sequence of good strokes. Those who expected to see Parker run all over the place were disappointed, as Wilding was kept continually on the move by his opponent, and was palpably hotter and more tired at the finish. At the same time, his game was very solid all round, and he stands in a class by himself, largely owing to his great accuracy and the severity of his returns, which shook Parker off his game, to some extent. The

MEN'S DOUBLES FINAL.

proved to be practically a walk over for Doust and Parker, who beat the Wildings (father and son) very easily.

CHAMPIONSHIP.

The championship banner goes to Tarnaki.

Wilding's Play.

It is to be hoped that local players will not allow the recollection of Wilding's style to fade from their memories, as the longer an incurable style is allowed to take root in a player's game, the harder it is to eradicate (says "Auckland Star"). One outstanding feature in the champion's game is that he hits his drive with a horizontal racket, both on the backhand and forehand. There are many advantages in this method, as opposed to striking with a vertical racket. The former means that the ball is hit on the top of the hand, instead of lower down, and so time is saved. It is also less likely to lift the ball too high and carry it over the base line or into danger in the shape of a volley. A further advantage is that it is easier to conceal the direction of the intended flight of the ball with a horizontal sweep, than with a long left take, up and down swing. One of the finest exponents of the bottom-of-the-bound drives used to be J. C. Peacock. He certainly used to get the whole upward lift of his body into his back-hand drives, and seemed a model of style. And yet, to point the moral, Wilding beat him at Nelson the other day, 6-0, 6-0, 6-1.

Championship Banner.

The championship banner, which is held each year by the province securing the greatest number of points at the annual N.Z. Association meeting, was this year won by the efforts of the lady players, as Wilding, jun., was not eligible to play for Canterbury, and Parker and Doust are both non-residents of the Dominion. Auckland is to be congratulated on furnishing its lady champion in Miss A. Gray, who has, for the second time in succession, won the Ladies' Doubles with Miss Powdrell. Since Peacock won the singles in the 1901-2 year, the ladies have alone kept our northern light burning in the tennis firmament, as the Misses Gorrie and Miss Gray have been our only representatives to attain championship honours for us. Miss L. Gorrie is back again from the Old Country, and will no doubt be shortly playing again at Mount Eden.

Tournament Hints.

Young tournament players who do not take amiss the following suggestions:— Firstly, save your strength. Never run after a "dead" ball to field it. A brisk walk is all that can be expected of you; and needless exertion on a hot day soon tells its tale.

Secondly, avoid letting little eccentricities of your opponent's manner and demeanour get on your nerves.

It is easy to get "rattled" when you are behind, and keeping cool in the face of many exasperating little ways which you are sure to run across in the course of a tournament help along the battle quite a lot.

Thirdly, Don't mind telling the umpire if he makes a mere arithmetical error in casting up the score. Of course nobody argues with the man on the stand as to whether a ball was in or out, but if he says "out" after your opponent has driven a ball, and then counts the point to him, it is quite a mistaken idea of you are not at liberty to point out the mistake. Another thing to be remembered is that if you are receiving a good start from a man, you should open out your game a notch or two; hit freely, and don't play a careful game, with

will enable the back marker to avoid all risks, and so gradually wear off your start by waiting for you to make mistakes. Plenty of young players know this theory well enough, but the importance of a match constantly stops them from taking what is necessary and legitimate risks.

It is also in the game to say nothing even if the umpire gives in your favour a ball which your own proximity enables you to say with absolute certainty should have counted the other way. Remember, you are tongue-tied when the point is erroneously given against you so your certain knowledge, and that it is, therefore, a one-sided affair to speak in the former case when you can say nothing in the latter.

Auckland Association Tournament.

The annual tournament of the Auckland Lawn Tennis Association begun on the Eden and Epsom courts on New Year's Day has been one of the most successful held by the association. The entries were good, the courts have been in splendid order, and the arrangements made by the association's energetic secretary, Mr. Le Sieur, were admirable.

Real "Man Who Was."

Marlborough-street Police Court, London, so often the stage where the last scenes in real life's tragedies are set, has seldom given such a brief and pitiful tragedy as that of Francis Birch.

He came into the dock charged with begging, remarks the "London Express." His garments were ludicrous travesties of clothing. His frock coat was green with age and sullied with mud, and he wore it buttoned up to the neck to hide his lack of collar.

His feet were shod in worn and rotting goliathes; in his hand he held a faded, age-worn slouch hat. He was the wreck of a gentleman.

The court missionary said that Francis Birch was an old clergyman, who had come down from wealth to poverty. He had rich friends who were willing to do something for him if he would prove himself worthy of it.

"Is that true?" Mr. Plowden asked. "Yes," said the man, tugging his tattered frock coat to him. His voice was the cultured voice of a scholar and a gentleman.

"I was for fifteen years rector of Belagh, in Norfolk. I gave it up of my own accord. The title was on a decreasing scale. I had a big house to keep up, and rates and taxes in two unions to pay, besides my bell-ringers, sexton, etc."

He paused and then said in a woary voice, "I'm sorry I gave it up now."

The records showed that he had been charged once before with begging, and, therefore, Mr. Plowden sentenced him to twenty-one days. So Francis Birch, a real "man who was," shuffled out of the dock back to the cell.

Clergyman's Sacrifice.

A striking example of clerical self-sacrifice was related by the Bishop of North Queensland at a recent meeting of the Colonial and Continental Church Society held in London.

"I spoke at Oxford the other day," the bishop said, "and asked for men to help me in our great work. Eight of the finest young graduates volunteered to go back to the bush with me."

"Then I searched for a leader, and at last I went to that home of missionaries, Ireland."

"I sent a telegram to the Rev. E. H. Crozier, Vicar of St. George's, Dublin, asking him if he would give up his rich living, worth £500 a year net, and come and be the leader of my band of recruits in the bush at £50 a year."

"The answer I received was, 'Yes, the Lord being my help.'"



BY WHALEBONE.

AUCKLAND RACING CLUB'S SUMMER MEETING.

SECOND DAY.

The Auckland Racing Club's summer meeting was continued on Wednesday. The weather was disagreeable, a strong south-west wind blowing, but although a few light showers fell, there was not sufficient to seriously interfere with the racing.

THE TOTALISATORS.

Speculation was hardly as brisk as usual, and during the afternoon the staff of Messrs. H. H. Hayr and Co. handled the sum of £17,292 10s, which is a decrease of £2850 on last year's amount. Thirty-six bookmakers were licensed, at a fee of £20 10s.

THE RACING.

The feature of the racing was that the whole of the eight events were won by local owners. The Bowen Handicap, the opening event, fell to the consistent Dogger Bank, and the hurdles race, a valuable piece of long overdue win to his credit, the favourite, Master Douglas, falling at the last fence, when holding a good winning chance.

Arnie met with solid support in the Visitors' Handicap, but failed to run up to expectations, the finish being left to Cambrian and Wauchope, which were in the lead practically throughout, the former winning after a great struggle by a head.

The Summer Cup showed the three-year-old Master Soutt up in attractive colours. The colt was always with the leading division, and after Pohutu had made the running for a mile, dashed to the front, and finishing up his task like a racehorse, kept All Red at bay, and won by a length, in a time record for the race. Previous winners of the race—

Table listing race results for the Auckland Summer Meeting, including names of horses, jockeys, and owners.

The Alexander Handicap, a six furlong race, was won by Tamainupo, making amends for past failures, by winning handsomely by two lengths, in the record time for the race of 1:26 4/5, and his owner, Mr. Douglas McLeod, got well away in the Critteron Handicap, which was won by Tamainupo's sister Kakama.

The Waimata Handicap fell to Runlock, and the Walter to Wainangu.

BOWEN HANDICAP of 10sovs. Distance, six furlongs.

Table listing results for the Bowen Handicap, including names of horses and jockeys.

Hobangatahi was the first to break the line, and set out under the running, followed by Barata, Dogger Bank, Miss Advance, and Totika. There was no change in the positions as they crossed the top stretch until the mile and a half post, when Dogger Bank got on terms, and quickly stilling the leader, drew out in the concluding stages, eventually winning by two lengths from Nzapuka, which finished fast and beat Hobangatahi on the post by half a head.

Second honours, Totika was fourth and Barata fifth. Time, 1:17. Nzapuka was favourite.

FUSONBY HURDLE RACE of 20sovs. Distance, three-quarters.

Table listing results for the Fusonby Hurdle Race, including names of horses and jockeys.

Wallekan was quickest to the first fence, followed by Luscombe, Reservoir, and Master Douglas. When the stand was reached Wallekan had a couple of lengths advantage of Luscombe, with Reservoir and Master Douglas together, a length away. Going along the bank the field were closer together, and at the hurdle at the half-mile post Luscombe out-jumped Wallekan, and temporarily headed him, but the latter was soon overtaken again, and had a slight advantage at the last fence, which Luscombe hit hard, while Master Douglas fell. Wallekan, getting over safely, drew out in the run home, eventually winning by two lengths from Reservoir, which finished gamely under punishment, and beat Luscombe a length for second honours. Time, 2:22 1/4. Master Douglas was favourite.

VISITORS' HANDICAP of 20sovs, 5 furlongs.

Table listing results for the Visitors' Handicap, including names of horses and jockeys.

The tapes lifted to a beautiful start, from which the colours of Devonport were most prominent, but he soon gave way to Wauchope and Cambrian, and the pair raced in close company across the top stretch, followed by Flitaway, Gold Lace, Devonport, and Arnie, in that order, which was unchanged as they turned for home. In the run to the post the whips were out all round, and at the distance Gold Lace looked like catching the leaders, but she answered badly, and lost a lot of ground, and after 7 1/2 lengths, Guldwife, 7 1/2 Brown, Coronado, 6 1/2, Gainsford, Ganelle, 6 1/2, Festival.

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SUMMER CUP HANDICAP of 60sovs. Distance, one mile and a quarter.

Table listing results for the Summer Cup Handicap, including names of horses and jockeys.

The field raced in beautiful line for about half a furlong, when Master Soutt, Aborigine, Nobell, Lechbul, Douche, and Ikon Pohutu still had his advantage as they crossed the top stretch, where All Red moved up closer to the leaders, but three furlongs from home Master Soutt ran up to Pohutu and headed him before the home turn was reached, leaving Aborigine on his quarters. Master Soutt was out by himself when the distance was reached, and stalling off a challenge by Aborigine, which put in a determined on the outside, won by a bare length. Nobell was two lengths further back third, just in front of Aborigine, followed by Ikon, and Pohutu, with Douche last. Time 2:5 3/5. Ikon was favourite.

ALEXANDRA HANDICAP of 200sovs. Distance, seven furlongs.

Table listing results for the Alexandra Handicap, including names of horses and jockeys.

When they set out on their journey Chantuse, Tul Cakoban and Ingles were running together in the lead, then came Cambrian, Tamainupo, and Santa Rosa, with Sir Tristram last. Crossing the top stretch Chantuse lost her position, Tul Cakoban and Ingles being the pilots, two lengths clear of Cambrian, with Tamainupo and Chantuse at the head of the others. Cambrian was on terms with the leaders as they swung round the home turn, and had charge at the distance, when Tamainupo challenged, setting the last of the final struggle, won by two lengths. Santa Rosa was four lengths away, third, just in front of Ingles, with Chantuse fifth. Time, 1:28 4/5. Santa Rosa was favourite.

CRITERION HANDICAP of 20sovs. Distance, six furlongs.

Table listing results for the Criterion Handicap, including names of horses and jockeys.

Also started: Nzapuka, 8 1/2 (Pearson); Golden Water, 8 1/2 (Price); Snowfoot, 8 1/2 (Pearson); Lady Helen, 7 1/2 (Bryd); Sir Tristram, 7 1/2 (Jones); Excitator, 6 1/2 (Pearson).

Kakama gave a lot of trouble at the post, but Mr O'Connor eventually succeeded in getting her away with the rest of the field, and as they had gone a furlong she was in front, with Kyrlehan in close attendance, and Merlwa and Elysian most prominent of the others. Passing the mile and a half post Nzapuka dropped back, Kakama showing the way into the straight, with Merlwa and Elysian in receipt attendants. In the run to the post Merlwa and Elysian both challenged, but they never seriously threatened Kakama, which won easily by three lengths from Merlwa, which was a length in front of Elysian. Goldenwater was fourth, and Snowfoot last. Time, 1:25 3/5. Elysian was favourite.

WAIMATA HANDICAP of 10sovs. Distance, one mile and a quarter.

Table listing results for the Waimata Handicap, including names of horses and jockeys.

Also started: Lass, 8 1/2 (Greenwood); Cyrona, 8 1/2 (Brown); Epsom lass was first to move, but when the stand was reached Mark Time was in charge, followed by Cyrona, Rimlock, Epsom Lass, and Sedition, and in that order they left the straight. Mark Time was still the pilot as they went through the cutting, with Sedition as his nearest attendant, with Rimlock at the head of the others. At the distance Sedition was in charge, but a little further on Rimlock came through on the inside, and after a desperate dash, won by a neck. Mark Time was three lengths away, followed by Cyrona last. Time, 2:13. Sedition was favourite.

SALISBURY WELTER HANDICAP of 200 sovs. Distance, one mile.

Table listing results for the Salisbury Welter Handicap, including names of horses and jockeys.

When they settled to their work Celtic was in front, with Wainangu as his nearest attendant, and then followed First Gun, and Delegate. Crossing the top stretch Wainangu was slightly in advance of Celtic. First Gun, and Delegate, with Advocate at the head of the others. At the distance Wainangu was still the leader, but at the lawn rails, Advocate in the middle, and Delegate, were close together, and a great race home resulted in a head victory for Wainangu, with Advocate a neck away, third. Time, 1:41 3/5. Advocate was favourite.

DERBY DAY.

HUSBANDMAN WINS THE BLUE RIBBON.

The third day's racing of the Auckland Racing Club's Summer Meeting took place at Ellerslie on Friday. The weather was beautiful and clear, and the commencement out towards the end it became overcast, and a little rain fell, although fortunately there was not sufficient to make matters unpleasant. The attendance was large and nearly up to that of Boxing Day.

THE TOTALISATOR.

Speculation was fairly brisk, and during the afternoon the staff of Messrs. R. H. Hayr and Co. handled the sum of £272,207, which, however, is a decrease of £375 on last year's amount. Thirty-nine bookmakers were licensed, the fees from this source amounting to £790 10s.

FERGUSON HANDICAP of 100sovs. Distance, six furlongs.

Table listing results for the Ferguson Handicap, including names of horses and jockeys.

There was a bit of delay at the post, caused by the confusion of Totika pushing through the barrier, but eventually they were let to go a beautiful start. Miss Advance was first to move, but when they were about a furlong from home, Totika pushed Harara, Mark Time, and Expensive fellow in that order. Hobangatahi still had charge when the home turn was reached, the rest of the field being bunched, but when fairly in line for the post, Mark Time rushed to the front, and stalling off challenges by Hobangatahi, Miss Advance, and Keep Step, won comfortably by three-quarters of a length, with a neck between second and third horses. Time, 1:17. Ngapuka was favourite.

NEW YEAR'S HURDLE RACE HANDICAP of 20sovs. Distance, two miles.

Table listing results for the New Year's Hurdle Race, including names of horses and jockeys.

Also started: Reservoir, 11 1/2 (Jones); Luscombe and Walter, 11 1/2 (Jones); Wallekan, 11 1/2 (Jones); Lass, 11 1/2 (Greenwood); Cyrona, 11 1/2 (Brown); Epsom lass, 11 1/2 (Brown); Golden Water, 11 1/2 (Price); Snowfoot, 11 1/2 (Pearson); Lady Helen, 11 1/2 (Bryd); Sir Tristram, 11 1/2 (Jones); Excitator, 11 1/2 (Pearson).

Laxo-Tonic advertisement with logo and text describing its benefits for health and vitality.

Peter F. Heering, Copenhagen Cherry Brandy advertisement, featuring a starburst logo and contact information for agents.

passing the stand, was two lengths in front of Luscombe, with Waiheka a similar distance away. The order was maintained as they went on. On crossing the top stretch, Waiheka ran up to within a length of Hautapu, but a faulty jump at the hurdle at the mile and a-half sent her to the ground. Luscombe passed him, and set sail after Hautapu, but he was never able to seriously threaten the leader, which won in a canter by four lengths. Waiheka was six lengths away, third. Time, 3:50. Reservoir was favourite.

THIRTY-FIFTH GREAT NORTHERN DERBY of 750sovs. One mile and a-half.

Sir J. Clifford's br c Husbandman, 3yrs, 1. Treadmill-Golden Vale, 8.30 (Jones) 1. Trustees A. M. Coombes' br c Master Mount, 3yrs, 8.10 (Brown) 2. J. Monk's blk c Diabolo, 3yrs, 8.10 (Jenkins) 3. Also started: Waimangu, 8.10 (Deeley); St. Aidan, 8.10 (Jones); Aborigine, 5.7 (Wilson); Chantreuse, 8.3 (Davis). The large crowd at the post obstructed the view of the start from the Press, but it could be seen that the barrier lifted to a splendid start. The colours of Aborigine were the first to be picked out, and then followed Husbandman, Master Mount, and Waimangu. As the field swept past the stand, Master Mount and Diabolo were fighting for the lead, the pair having a length advantage of Husbandman, and then came Waimangu, Aborigine, and St. Aidan in that order. The positions were unchanged as they raced along the back, but, going through the cutting, Husbandman ran into the lead, and was still at the head of the course. His nearest attendants being Master Mount and Diabolo. As they straightened up for the run to the post Master Mount ran up to Husbandman, but his effort was short-lived, one as Sir George Clifford's colt struck him off, and drawing clear at the distance, finished up his task like a tradesman, eventually winning by a length and a-half from Master Mount, which was a half length in front of Diabolo. Aborigine was close up, fourth, and then followed Chantreuse and Waimangu, with St. Aidan last. Time, 2:35. 4-5. Husbandman was favourite.

The winners of the Great Northern Derby. Pedigree of the Winner, Husbandman. Sire: Treadmill (son of St. Simon) from Catherine Wheel, by Maxim (son of Musketry). Dam: Golden Vale, by Stonehurst (son of King of Clubs) from Golden Crest, by August (son of the Duke).

WINNERS OF THE GREAT NORTHERN DERBY.

Table listing winners of the Great Northern Derby with names, sires, dams, and times. Includes entries like 1873-Ariel, by Dalmaty Ariel, and 1874-Toni, by Diomedes.

COUNTRY HANDICAP of 200sovs. Distance, 4 furlongs.

R. W. Duder's br g Devonport, 6yrs, 7.8 (Buchanan) 1. D. McLeod's br g Tamamupo, 4yrs, 7.13 (Deeley) 2. G. H. P. Dunder's br g Gold Lace, 3yrs, 7.8 (Price) 3. Also started: Dawn, 8.4 (F. Jones); Wanchopp, 7.9 (Wilson); Coromandel, 6.7 (Wainford). Devonport was the first to break the line, but soon gave way to Gold Lace, which set out to make the running, with Wanchopp and Coromandel as her nearest attendants. Then came Tamamupo and Dunder. The race was practically no change in the positions till the home turn was reached, when Devonport and Tamamupo moved up to the leaders. As the distance Gold Lace had a slight advantage, but a little further on Devonport dashed up on the inside, Tamamupo challenging on the outside, and a great race home was witnessed. Devonport staying the longest, and winning by a length. The judge was unable to separate Tamamupo and Gold Lace. Coromandel was fourth, and Dawn last. Time 1:14 3-5. Tamamupo was favourite.

AUCKLAND RACING CLUB HANDICAP of 750sovs. Distance, one mile and a-half.

Sir J. Buckley's b h All Red, 4yrs, by Stepink-Maiden, 8.11 (Jenkins) 1. A. Coombes' b h 6yrs, 7.12 (Deeley) 2. D. Morgan's b g Master Delaval, 6yrs, 8.13 (Brown) 3. Also started: Zimmerman, 7.7 (F. Jones); Dunder, 8.12 (Price); Stratum, 7.4 (Chapman); Polu, 6.12 (McMillan); First Gun, 6.10 (Killick). When they showed clear from the crowd round the post, Carl Rosa was in the lead,

with Pohutu, All Red, and Stratum as his nearest attendants. Passing the Stand, All Red had a slight advantage of Stratum, and then followed Carl Rosa, Pohutu, Dunder, Ikon, Master Delaval, First Gun, and Zimmerman, in that order. There was very little change in the positions as they raced along the back, and on crossing the top stretch, All Red being still the leader, with the field closing up. Round the turn the field were all in a bunch, but owing to the crowd, nothing could be distinguished. Racing to the straight the field were strung out again, and it was then seen that a mishap had occurred, First Gun falling and bringing down Pohutu and Stratum, and badly interfering with several others. J. All Red was in the lead when the distance was reached, and stalling off strong runs by Carl Rosa and Master Delaval, won by one and a-half lengths, with two lengths between the second and third horses. Dunder was fourth, Ikon fifth, and Zimmerman last of those to finish. Time 2:37 2-5. Carl Rosa was favourite. McMillan, the rider of Pohutu, received a nasty shaking, but the other riders escaped unhurt.

WINNERS OF THE AUCKLAND RACING CLUB HANDICAP.

Table listing winners of the Auckland Racing Club Handicap with names, sires, dams, and times. Includes entries like 1876-J. Watts' Parawhanga, 8.0, and 1877-O. McGee's Portico, 7.4.

MIDSUMMER HANDICAP of 200sovs. Distance, 5 furlongs.

T. H. Lowry's br c Meriwa, 2yrs, 5.7 (Wilson) 1. D. McLeod's br f Kakama, 2yrs, 8.13 (Deeley) 2. Sir G. Clifford's ch s Sharpshooter, 3yrs, 7.7 (F. Jones) 3. Also started: Nylone, 8.6 (D. Jones); St. Amans, 8.2 (Buchanan); Golden Water, 8.2 (Deeley); Hyperion, 7.13 (Brown); Etna, 7.8 (Pearson); First Watiki, 7.3 (Gieswood); Maewa, 7.2 (Nobel).

THE MOUNTAIN HANDICAP of 100-sovs. (One mile and a-quarter).

J. H. Walters' br g Sedition, 3yrs, by South-Did, 9.4 (J. Clapham, laur.) 1. W. G. and G. L. Stead's b g Nobel, 3yrs, 9.1 (McMillan) 2. J. Knott's b m Cyrene, 6yrs, 7.10 (E. Brown) 3. Also started: Kilmock, 8.3 (Buchanan); Kotiti, 6.12, inc. 3yrs overweight (Monks). Passing the stand, Kilmock was showing the way to Cyrene, with Sedition, Nobel, and Kilmock following in that order. Cyrene was the pilot as they raced along the back, nearest attendant being Kotiti, and with the order of the others. There was no change without alteration until the mile and a-half post was reached, when Sedition shot to the front, and, easily holding his own over the remainder of the journey, won at the distance by a length. Nobel was second, and Kilmock was third. Time 1:55. Kilmock was favourite.

THE GLASGOW HANDICAP of 200sovs. Seven furlongs.

A. Hanson's br Indragree by Intrekisses-Lady Marion, 7.8 (H. Price) 1. F. W. Arnold's b c Cambrian, 3yrs, 9.4 (Brown) 2. R. W. Duder's b f Bul Cambrian, 3yrs, 7.8, inc. 2yrs overweight (H. Price) 3. Also started: Lochbuie, 8.0 (H. E. Brown); Sir Tristram, 8.3 (F. D. Jones); Santa Rosa, 7.8 (L. Wilson); Mahone, 6.13 (Deeley); Aristocrat, 6.13 (Killick); Etna, 6.13 (Deeley). When they had gone a furlong, Bul Cambrian and Inglis were in charge, followed by Bully and Cambrian, with Mahone at the head of the others, and these comprised the leading division. They were all on the top stretch. Bul Cambrian had a slight advantage of Inglis when they reached the home turn, and they still had charge at the distance, where Cambrian challenged, and Bully led, but when they reached the Inglis outstaying Cambrian and winning by a length. Bul Cambrian was a length and a-half away, third, and Bully fourth, with Sir Tristram last. Time, 1:27 2-5.

THE LAST DAY.

The concluding day's racing in connection with the Auckland Racing Club's Seasoner Meeting took place at Epsom on Saturday last, the day being during the week, but Saturday morning broke fine, with a strong breeze blowing, and the racing took place in splendid order. The attendance was well up to the average.

Speculation was only fair during the forenoon, the staff of Messrs H. H. Hays and Co. being the chief of those who were active. It is a decrease of £147 on last year's amount. The total put through on the four days ran up to £70,480 10s, as against £62,362 last season, a decrease of £8,118 10s. In connection with the racing of the totalisator for a word of praise is due to those responsible for the admirable manner in which the large business was conducted, and it speaks volumes when it is said that not a complaint was heard during the four days.

In addition 34 bookmakers were licensed, the fees from this source totalling £687, while the amount received on the four days was £3396, as against £2180 last year.

GOODWOOD HANDICAP of 200sovs. One mile.

R. C. Wallace's br g Napuka, 4yrs, 6.8 (Dunnell) 1. G. Dunder's b g Dumbrow, 4yrs, 8yrs, 7.4 (Buchanan) 2. Also started: Partin, 9.2 (Jenkins); Chetwood, 7.11 (Brown); Sedition, 7.10 (Wilson); Aristocrat, 6.11 (Monks).

There was a long delay at the post, and when the barrier eventually lifted, Sedition was badly left. When they came into view Inglis was the leader, and, joined by Bul Cambrian, the pair made the running along the back with Chantreuse and Aristocrat most prominent of the others. Crossing the top stretch, Napuka ran up to the leader, and was on terms with Inglis as they passed the mile and a-half post, with Bul Cambrian, Aristocrat, and Chantreuse following. In that order, Napuka had taken charge at the home turn, and, drawing out in the run to the post, finished up a winner by two lengths. Bul Cambrian was second, and three parts of a length in front of Dumbrow, Aristocrat was close up, fourth, and Inglis fifth, with Partin last. Time, 1:42. Partin was favourite.

SYLVA HANDICAP of 150sovs. Distance, six furlongs.

T. H. Lowry's br c Meriwa, 2yrs, by Meriwa-Lady Helen, 5.3 (Buchanan) 1. Sir George Clifford's ch s Sharpshooter, 3yrs, by Clairanald-Westhester, 7.8 (Jones) 2. Hon. J. D. Ormond's br g Idealism, 2yrs, by Birkenhead-Ideal, 7.7 (Wilson) 3. Also started: Roselite, 7.2 (Monks); Royal Scotland, 7.0 (Brown); Lady Susan, 7.12 (Deeley); Fighting Fish, 6.12 (Price); Excelsior, 6.10 (Chapman).

Fighting Fish was first to move, followed by Idealism and Sharpshooter, the latter taking charge as they crossed the top stretch, with Roselite, Excelsior, and Meriwa at his heels. As they approached the home turn Sharpshooter still had charge when the distance was reached, but a little further on Meriwa put in his claim, and gradually sweeping down the leader, won comfortably by a length and a-half from Sharpshooter, which was half a length in front of Idealism. Fighting Fish was fourth, and Roselite last. Time, 1:17 3-5. Meriwa was favourite.

GRANDSTAND HANDICAP of 500sovs. Distance, one mile and a-quarter.

L. Coleman's ch g Leonator, 3yrs, by Seaton Delaval-St. Margaretta, 6.9 (Buchanan) 1. A. M. Coombes' br c Master South, 3yrs, by South-Lady Hester, 8.13 (Brown) 2. M. McLeod's ch g Celtic, 5yrs, by Seaton Delaval-St. Margaretta, 6.9 (Price) 3. Also started: Carl Rosa, 8.1 (Deeley); and Bully, 6.7 (Chapman). Downfall was scratched.

The field moved in line for about a furlong, when Leonator went to the front, and, going out of the straight, was right in front of Master South, and then came Bully and Celtic together, with Carl Rosa last. Leonator still maintained his advantage, but he raced along the back and across the top stretch, the positions of the others being unaltered. At the distance Leonator had drawn further away, and, although Master South led out to the latter end, he could make no impression on the leader, which won with a bit in hand by two and a-half lengths. Celtic was two lengths further back, third, just in front of Bully and Carl Rosa. Time, 2:8 3-5. Master South was favourite.

The times for the various stages of the race, kindly supplied by Mr. A. Kohn, the official timekeeper, were as follows: 1 furlong, 1:1 2-5; 2 furlongs, 2:2 2-5; 3 furlongs, 3:3 2-5; 4 furlongs, 4:4 2-5; 5 furlongs, 5:5 2-5; 6 furlongs, 6:6 2-5; 7 furlongs, 7:7 2-5; 8 furlongs, 8:8 2-5; 9 furlongs, 9:9 2-5; 10 furlongs, 10:10 2-5; 11 furlongs, 11:11 2-5; 12 furlongs, 12:12 2-5; 13 furlongs, 13:13 2-5; 14 furlongs, 14:14 2-5; 15 furlongs, 15:15 2-5; 16 furlongs, 16:16 2-5; 17 furlongs, 17:17 2-5; 18 furlongs, 18:18 2-5; 19 furlongs, 19:19 2-5; 20 furlongs, 20:20 2-5.

FOURTEENTH ROYAL SPAKES of 500 sovs. Distance, six furlongs.

G. D. Greenwood's b f Armet, 3yrs, by Meuschikov-Armita, 8.8 (Donovan) 1. Trustees A. M. Coombes' br c D'Alban, 3yrs, 7.1 (Wilson) 2. Sir G. Clifford's br c Broadwood, 2yrs, 7.5 (F. E. Jones) 3. Also started: Coromandel, 8.0 (Jenkins). Broadwood was a bit frantically at the post, and when the barrier lifted, lost several lengths. Coromandel was best to the mile, but when the furlongs were good Armet was in front, and had charge as they crossed the top stretch, where Broadwood ran up into second position, and as they passed the mile and a-half post, Armet was in front, and he was still in front when they reached the home turn, and after turning for home together, when fairly in line for the post, Armet shook off her younger rival, and finishing up her task in good style, won by a length and a-half. Broadwood was second, and Coromandel third, and beat the favourite, which did not run generously when called upon for his effort, by a head. Time, 1:51 2-5. Broadwood was favourite.

THE VARIOUS STAGES OF THE RACE.

Table listing various stages of the race with names, sires, dams, and times. Includes entries like 1876-Broadshot, by Master, 9.4, and 1877-Gold Medalist, by Medalion, 1.16.

AUCKLAND HURDLE RACE of 200sovs. Two miles.

W. R. Davidson's ch g Reservoir, aged, by Jet d'Eau - Cartouche, 10.11 (Jones) 1. J. H. Howe's blk g Crennot, aged, 9.0 (O'Brien) 2. R. Dunder's b g Hautapu, aged, 12.6 (Brown) 3. Also started: Luscombe, 11.0 (Perrier); Waiheka, 9.12 (Deeley).

When the first fence was reached, Hautapu had assumed command, the order of the others being Waiheka, Reservoir, and Crennot. Hautapu had an advantage of about three lengths as they crossed the top stretch, but when the stand was reached, Waiheka was within half a length of him, while the others had closed up, again considerably. Hautapu drew out again in the run along the back, and at the hurdle at the four-furlong post Luscombe was at his girths, and the pair raced in close company for the home turn, where Reservoir and Crennot were close handy. At the home turn Crennot assumed command, and stalling off a strong challenge by Crennot, won by three lengths. Hautapu was a length further back third, and Waiheka last. Time, 3:55. Reservoir was favourite.

NEWMARKET HANDICAP of 375sovs. Distance, six furlongs.

W. R. Duder's ch g Wanchopp, by Freedom-Wanchopp, 4yrs, 7.7 (Wilson) 1. D. McLeod's br g Tamamupo, 4yrs, 8.3 (Deeley) 2. Sir George Clifford's ch f Ellaway, 3yrs, 7.9 (Jones) 3. Tarnia and Miss Winnie were the first to move, the former taking charge, and going through the cutting she was showing the way to Gold Lace and Ellaway, and then followed Miss Winnie, Cambrian, and Wanchopp. Crossing the top stretch Gold Lace and Ellaway were on terms with Tarnia, and as they turned for home, Ellaway had a slight advantage, but Wanchopp, Cambrian, and Tamamupo all improved their positions. At the distance, Ellaway was in front, but a little further on Tamamupo headed her, and looked all over a winner, but failed to wait off a late run by Wanchopp, which got up on the inside and won by a neck. Ellaway was two and a-half lengths away third; then followed Royal South and Devonport, the latter pair being close up, and Crennot last. Time 1:13. Royal South was favourite.

AUCKLAND PLATE of 325sovs. Distance, one mile and a-half.

T. H. Lowry's blk g Bobriok, 4yrs, by Plutonia-Gosport, 8.11 (Dover) 1. Hon. J. D. Ormond's b h Zimmerman, 5yrs, 9.4 (Jones) 2. D. Morgan's b g Master Delaval, 6yrs, 9.1 (Brown) 3. The field were despatched on even terms, Zimmerman at once going to the front, and he showed the way past the stand, a length clear of Bobriok, with Master Delaval a similar distance away. Zimmerman had a couple of lengths advantage on the home turn, where Master Delaval was on terms with Bobriok. Zimmerman was indulged in the last half a mile from the post, and he was in front, and after racing with him for a time, drew away on entering the straight, eventually winning in a canter by three lengths from Zimmerman, which beat Master Delaval a neck. Time 2:38 2-5.

THE TIMES FOR THE VARIOUS STAGES OF THE RACE.

The times for the various stages of the race, kindly supplied by Mr. A. Kohn, were as follows: 1 furlong, 1:1 2-5; 2 furlongs, 2:2 2-5; 3 furlongs, 3:3 2-5; 4 furlongs, 4:4 2-5; 5 furlongs, 5:5 2-5; 6 furlongs, 6:6 2-5; 7 furlongs, 7:7 2-5; 8 furlongs, 8:8 2-5; 9 furlongs, 9:9 2-5; 10 furlongs, 10:10 2-5; 11 furlongs, 11:11 2-5; 12 furlongs, 12:12 2-5; 13 furlongs, 13:13 2-5; 14 furlongs, 14:14 2-5; 15 furlongs, 15:15 2-5; 16 furlongs, 16:16 2-5; 17 furlongs, 17:17 2-5; 18 furlongs, 18:18 2-5; 19 furlongs, 19:19 2-5; 20 furlongs, 20:20 2-5.

GREY HANDICAP of 100 sovs. Distance, five furlongs.

W. C. Rine's ch g Hohonga, 3yrs, by Freedom-Breakwater, 7.9 (Price) 1. A. Coombes' ch g Grizzle, 6yrs, by Grizzle-Grisette, 7.0 (Greenwood) 2. E. Jones' b g Keestop, aged, Hornpipe-Keestop, 7.11 (Bradley) 3. Also started: Mark Time, 9.1 (Buchanan); Taitiro, 6.3 (Brown); Harma, 8.1 (Pearson); Miss Advance, 8.3 (Jenkins); Harp Rock, 7.0 (Brown); The Duke, 7.0 (Deeley); Armita, 7.1 (Greenwood); Explosive, 7.0 (Killick); Freeway, 6.8 (Brown); Hoanga, 6.13 (Brown); Blue Rock, 6.13 (Chapman); Fighting Fish, 6.13 (Wilson); Heesha, 6.13 (Wilson); Zulu, 6.13 (Wilson); Paddy, 6.13 (Wilson).

When they started, the field closed up, and the race was a close one. Hohonga was in front, and he was still in front when they reached the home turn, and after turning for home together, when fairly in line for the post, Hohonga shook off her younger rival, and finishing up her task in good style, won by a length and a-half. Hohonga was second, and Keestop third, and beat the favourite, which did not run generously when called upon for his effort, by a head. Time, 1:51 2-5. Hohonga was favourite.

THE TIMES FOR THE VARIOUS STAGES OF THE RACE.

The times for the various stages of the race, kindly supplied by Mr. A. Kohn, were as follows: 1 furlong, 1:1 2-5; 2 furlongs, 2:2 2-5; 3 furlongs, 3:3 2-5; 4 furlongs, 4:4 2-5; 5 furlongs, 5:5 2-5; 6 furlongs, 6:6 2-5; 7 furlongs, 7:7 2-5; 8 furlongs, 8:8 2-5; 9 furlongs, 9:9 2-5; 10 furlongs, 10:10 2-5; 11 furlongs, 11:11 2-5; 12 furlongs, 12:12 2-5; 13 furlongs, 13:13 2-5; 14 furlongs, 14:14 2-5; 15 furlongs, 15:15 2-5; 16 furlongs, 16:16 2-5; 17 furlongs, 17:17 2-5; 18 furlongs, 18:18 2-5; 19 furlongs, 19:19 2-5; 20 furlongs, 20:20 2-5.



HAWKE'S BAY J.C. MEETING.

NAPIER, Friday.

The Hawke's Bay Jockey Club's summer meeting was opened at Hastings today in fine weather and before a large attendance.

The course was in excellent order, and the totalisator returns for the day were £781, as against £675 last year.

Incidents of the day were: 1. The 100-sovs. race, won by the favorite, the 100-sovs. race, won by the favorite, the 100-sovs. race, won by the favorite.

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RANGITIKEI RACING CLUB'S MEETING.

A RIDER DISQUALIFIED.

The opening day of the Rangitikei Racing Club's Summer Meeting was held today in fine weather.

The attendance was about the average. The course was in good order. A protest was lodged against Maldi, winner of the Hack Hurdles.

Incidents of the day were: 1. The 100-sovs. race, won by the favorite, the 100-sovs. race, won by the favorite, the 100-sovs. race, won by the favorite.

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That, in view of the difference in distances and weights in the two races in which these horses had taken part, and in view of other performances of the two horses, their form in these races could not be regarded as inconsistent or suspicious.

That no circumstantial evidence has been produced tending to show any motive for Decey's alleged malpractice.

We therefore concur in the decision of the Hawke's Bay Metropolitan Committee, and the Turf Club in the Poverty Bay Turf Club in all its particulars.

We direct the deposit in this case to be returned. (Signed) GEORGE CLIFFORD, C. PALMER, GEO. PALMER.

WAIKARA RACING CLUBS MEETING.

MASTERTON, Friday. The Waikara Racing Clubs' meeting was held at Masterton today in fine weather.

The going was fast, and the totalisator receipts were £132. The results are: Maiden Hack, five furlongs—Rock Ferry 2, Chastant 2, Peck 3.

Incidents of the day were: 1. The 100-sovs. race, won by the favorite, the 100-sovs. race, won by the favorite, the 100-sovs. race, won by the favorite.

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PONY CUP HANDICAP OF 100 SOVS.

A. J. Lindell's b m Mistine, 4yrs, 7.15 (L. Wilsou) 1

C. Mooney's ch m Improbious, 5yrs, 9.0 (Buchmann) 2

T. Taylor's b m Wallow, aged, 7.11 (Pearson) 3

Also started: Octoroon 8.13, Gleuora 8.12, Lady Ferris 7.0.

AUCKLAND TROTTING CLUB HANDICAP OF 200 SOVS. Distance 2 miles.

J. Pearson's b g Scottie, 6yrs, 11.0 (Hisco) 1

J. H. Corah's gr g Woodbury, 7yrs, 11.0 (Hisco) 2

T. Taylor's br g Cavalier, 10yrs, 10.0 (Baker) 3

Also started: Viscount 2yrs, Autocrat 7yrs, Le Kusler 8yrs, Robey 12yrs, Boney 14yrs, Lady Love 14yrs, Miss Dunmore 15yrs, Harold 14yrs, Iron 14yrs, Leal 10yrs.

MIDDLE-CLASS HANDICAP TROT OF 75 SOVS. One mile and a half.

T. Kemp's ch g Nelson, aged, 7yrs (Perrin) 1

H. S. Canham's ch g Bert, aged, 15yrs (Canham) 2

R. Nicol's ch m Miss Yola, aged, 12yrs (Kerry) 3

Also started: O.Y.O. scratch, Dan 13yrs, Orkel 13yrs.

GREAT NORTHERN TROT HANDICAP OF 100 SOVS. One mile.

B. Armitage's br m Susie Hue, 6yrs, 9yrs (Orange) 1

C. W. Buckman's b g Barmeguide, 6yrs, 12yrs (Hisco) 2

J. H. Corah's gr g Woodbury, aged, 9yrs (Hendrikson) 3

Also started: Maplewood 12yrs, Harold 10yrs, V.S. 10yrs, Lady Love 10yrs, Rosie Wilkes 11yrs.

WAIMATEA TROT HANDICAP OF 50 SOVS. One mile.

A. Watta's b h Le Rosier, aged, by Lt. Rue - Rosebud, 7yrs 1

Mrs. Hendrickson's b g Duke G, aged, 11yrs 2

C. Baker's b g Ingo, aged, 12yrs (J. H. Baker) 3

ST. HELENA'S HANDICAP TROT OF 70 SOVS. One mile.

J. G. Lecky's b g Manderone, 2yrs, by Norval - Elaud, 12yrs (Gladding) 1

C. Herbert's b g Colenso, aged, 8yrs (Hisco) 2

G. Herbert's b g Colenso, aged, 8yrs (Hisco) 3

Also started: Kollins 8yrs, Rosie Wilkes 8yrs, Irish Molly 10yrs, Pukerimu 10yrs.

SECOND DAY.

SECOND MAIDEN HANDICAP TROT OF 300 SOVS. One mile.

W. E. Sugiato's blk m Chyllista, 10yrs (Crotty) 1

H. Hendrickson's br c Papanui, 6yrs (Hendrickson) 2

F. Turnbull's blk m Maud G, 11yrs (Orange) 3

Also started: Albert H, 5yrs, Nourling 11yrs, Belle Gray 13yrs, Orakei 11yrs, Mianie B, 12yrs.

BESOM HANDICAP TROT OF 100 SOVS. One mile and a half.

A. Watta's b h Le Rosier, scratch (Hendrickson) 1

C. Baker's br g Ingo, 12yrs (Hisco) 2

T. Brady's b m Agnes B, 13yrs (Lower) 3

Also started: Wallekauri 1yrs, Harold 8yrs, Miss Dunmore 10yrs, and Greub 10yrs.

CHRISTMAS HANDICAP OF 100 SOVS. Five furlongs.

J. Murphy's ch b Octoroon, 6yrs, by Mouschikoff - The Slave, 8yrs (Gyde) 1

H. Taylor's b g Gleuora, 8yrs (McCombe) 2

C. Mooney's ch m Improbious, 5yrs (Buchmann) 3

Also started: Mistine 8yrs, Quadrant 9yrs, Tapitecher 8yrs, Carnation 7yrs, Peggy Bride 7yrs, Lady Love 7yrs, and Maud G 7yrs.

SUMMER TROTTING CUP HANDICAP OF 100 SOVS. Distance 2 miles.

J. Pearson's b g Scottie, scr. (Orange) 1

Mrs. N. Hill's b g Viscount, 11yrs (Crotty) 2

B. Armitage's br m Susie Hue, 6yrs (Orange) 3

Also started: Woodbury 14yrs, Robert 7yrs, All Night 8yrs, Little Paul 11yrs, Boney 14yrs, Happy 15yrs, Iron 14yrs, and O.Y.O. 10yrs.

TRAMWAY HANDICAP TROT OF 40 SOVS. One mile.

H. Hendrickson's br c Papanui, 6yrs, by Wildwood - D.L.C., 8yrs (Hendrickson) 1

C. Robinson's b h Castaway, aged, 7yrs (Scott) 2

W. F. Baker's br g Barmeguide, 6yrs (J. R. Baker) 3

Also started: Pukerimu, 5yrs; Bert, 11yrs; Dan, 10yrs; Mikado, 10yrs; Drunk 10yrs.

CLASS TROT HANDICAP OF 100 SOVS. One mile.

W. A. Scott's bk g V.S., aged, by Viking - Sybil, 10yrs (Dik) 1

C. W. Buckman's b g Barmeguide, 6yrs, 8yrs (Hisco) 2

C. H. Leigh's b g John Harold, aged, 7yrs (Mabee) 3

Also started: Maplewood, 18yrs; Susie Hue, 4yrs; Rosebud, 8yrs.

DOMINION HANDICAP TROT OF 50 SOVS. One mile.

J. G. Lecky's blk g Manderone, 2yrs, by Norval - Elaud, 7yrs (Gladding) 1

B. Armitage's br m Susie Hue, 6yrs, 8yrs (Orange) 2

H. S. Canham's cr g Bert, aged, 14yrs (Canham) 3

Also started: Rosebud, 2yrs.

DASH HANDICAP TROT OF 100 SOVS. One mile and a half.

R. Millen's blk m Lady Love, aged, by Lynbrook - Kola, 11yrs (Millen) 1

A. Sheppard's b m Princess Bna, 6yrs, 8yrs (Sheppard) 2

G. Herbert's b g Colenso, aged, 10yrs (Hisco) 3

Also started: Viscount, 2yrs; Talman, 10yrs; Cavalier, 10yrs; Green Lavender, 22yrs.

VICTORIAN RACING CLUB.

MELBOURNE, January 1. At the V.R.C. meeting today at Flemington the principal events resulted as follows: Standard Handicap, six furlongs; Dunolly 1, Thobit 2, Late Hours 3. Finally won by Dunolly, which outstripped the other standard horses. Time, 1m. 13 1/2. Bagot Handicap, one mile and a half; Le June 1, Nubia 2, Montrose 3. In a great race home heads separated the placed horses. Time, 2m. 57 1/2.

WHANGAREI R.C. SUMMER MEETING.

The following handicaps have been declared by Mr. J. Cuddeback for the opening day of the above meeting, which takes place on Wednesday.

Handicap, six furlongs—Nervine 9.11, Discoverer 9.6, Paul Beaver 8.7, Luoro 8.3, Wairakei 7.13, Denbies 7.11, Whakapoua 7.9, Sapper 7.9, Lady Sperry 7.5, Leckie 7.3, National League 7.0, Alannah 7.0, Hoanga 6.12.

Keenington Welter Handicap, one mile—Discoverer 11.5, Wellcut 10.0, Luoro 9.13, Gully 9.0, Sweet Marie 9.0.

Handicap, one mile and a half—Wahakau 10.15, Kaitiaki 10.11, Sun Paulo 10.0, Rotoki 9.13, Mozart 9.12, Mawhiti 8.9, Midcye 8.9, Peter Simple 8.8, Laddie 8.7, Kapoua 8.6, Lady Sperry 8.4, coronet 8.4, Leckard 8.0, Swagman 11.0, Aletta 9.0, Strailer 9.0, Queber 9.0.

Whangarei Cup, one mile and 240 yards—Sweet Alice 9.7, Haidane 9.4, Star Rose 9.2, Newell 8.9, Pict 8.9, Haid 8.8, Lord Seaton 8.5, Jolly Tar 7.8, Tai Kitua 7.8, Franklin 7.5, Luoro 7.5, Kaitiaki 7.5, Anrope 7.4, Puhupuhi 7.3, Lady Helen 7.2, Biddy Curran 7.0, Quebe 6.12.

Publicans' Purse Handicap, one mile—Nervine 9.6, Discoverer 9.0, Jolly Tar 7.2, Franklin 8.10, coronet 8.10, coronet 8.10, Highland Fling 7.2, Sweet Marie 6.11.

Flying Handicap, six furlongs—Sweet Alice 9.13, Haidane 8.8, Discoverer 8.13, Manpower 8.13, Harul Rock 8.10, Lord Seaton 8.10, Jolly Tar 8.1, Tai Kitua 7.13, Paul Beaver 7.13, Franklin 7.11, Luoro 7.10, Kaitiaki 7.10, Puhupuhi 7.9, Aristos 7.8, Mozart 7.6, Lady Helen 7.4, Highland Fling 7.2, Nukutawhiti 7.0.

Poverty Bay Appeal Case. The following decisions have been given in the matter of the appeal by the Poverty Bay Turf Club against the decision of the Hawke's Bay Metropolitan Committee in refusing to uphold the decision of the stewards of the Poverty Bay Turf Club to disqualify the rider of Andrew Mack for six months for his riding of Andrew Mack in the Wakanui Handicap on the 30th day of October, 1908, and in upholding the appeal of the said B. Decey in respect of the said matter, and in refusing to confirm the decision of the stewards of the Poverty Bay Turf Club to disqualify the owner (J. Smithers) and the horse (Andrew Mack) for six months for the same offence. The appeal of the Poverty Bay Turf Club in this matter.

1st.—We are of opinion that it was open to the Hawke's Bay Metropolitan Committee to uphold the decision of the stewards of the Poverty Bay Turf Club against the decision of the Hawke's Bay Metropolitan Committee in refusing to uphold the decision of the stewards of the Poverty Bay Turf Club to disqualify the rider of Andrew Mack for six months for his riding of Andrew Mack in the Wakanui Handicap on the 30th day of October, 1908, and in upholding the appeal of the said B. Decey in respect of the said matter, and in refusing to confirm the decision of the stewards of the Poverty Bay Turf Club to disqualify the owner (J. Smithers) and the horse (Andrew Mack) for six months for the same offence.

2nd.—We are of opinion that it was open to the Hawke's Bay Metropolitan Committee to uphold the decision of the stewards of the Poverty Bay Turf Club against the decision of the Hawke's Bay Metropolitan Committee in refusing to uphold the decision of the stewards of the Poverty Bay Turf Club to disqualify the rider of Andrew Mack for six months for his riding of Andrew Mack in the Wakanui Handicap on the 30th day of October, 1908, and in upholding the appeal of the said B. Decey in respect of the said matter, and in refusing to confirm the decision of the stewards of the Poverty Bay Turf Club to disqualify the owner (J. Smithers) and the horse (Andrew Mack) for six months for the same offence.

3rd.—We are of opinion that it was open to the Hawke's Bay Metropolitan Committee to uphold the decision of the stewards of the Poverty Bay Turf Club against the decision of the Hawke's Bay Metropolitan Committee in refusing to uphold the decision of the stewards of the Poverty Bay Turf Club to disqualify the rider of Andrew Mack for six months for his riding of Andrew Mack in the Wakanui Handicap on the 30th day of October, 1908, and in upholding the appeal of the said B. Decey in respect of the said matter, and in refusing to confirm the decision of the stewards of the Poverty Bay Turf Club to disqualify the owner (J. Smithers) and the horse (Andrew Mack) for six months for the same offence.

KAMO RACES.

There was a large attendance at the Kamo Hack Racing Club Summer Meeting held today. Following are the results: Handicap Hurdles, 11 miles—Lady Laita 1, Leckard 2, Peter Simple 3.

Incidents of the day were: 1. The 100-sovs. race, won by the favorite, the 100-sovs. race, won by the favorite, the 100-sovs. race, won by the favorite.

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# Our Illustrations

## A TRAMP ABROAD.

Continued from page 18.

not help killing the chiefs? This was mainly the defence of Ngatita's great chief and his fighting lieutenant.

Captain Fitzroy, after calm deliberation, held that the English were wrong, and had no right to build houses upon lands they had not acquired; that they were wrong in trying to apprehend the natives, who had committed no crime. On the other hand, the natives erred in killing prisoners who had surrendered to them. Yet he did not call for vengeance on the natives, as the English were greatly to blame, and began the fight."

A photograph of the monument of the Waitara massacre at Tuta Marina, where it occurred, and of a relic (purporting to be Colonel Wakefield's sword), recently found by a lad near the scene of the tragedy, are given. It may be added that the sword, the handle of which is mounted in gold, is in a marvellous state of preservation, and that, too, after exposure to the weather of over 64 years. I held it to-day for examination, and bent the blade nearly double. A photographic view of the relic appears in this issue of the "Graphic."

## A BLENHHEIM REPRESENTATIVE INDUSTRY.

Covering a frontage to Maxwell-road of 200ft and two acres of land for the timber yards, the very handsome establishment of that up-to-date firm, Messrs Blythell and Co., cannot fail to arrest the attention of all passing that way. The firm, which runs the Blenheim Sash and Door Factory—a factory well found in Hornsby-Stockport 37 h.p. gas engine, which, on a 50ft. shaft, effectually drives, under the careful eye of Mr Hodson (foreman) all the different machinery used for planing, morticing, tenoning, shaping, round and band-saw, ripping, emery wheels, grindstone for tool-sharpening; also getting rid by an overhead-tube contrivance of all chips, shavings and dust; also turns out to the infinite satisfaction of clients contracts for well-sinking, artistic signwriting, and manufactures water-tanks, fixes windmills, frames pictures, and provides everything required in house building. They also manufacture ridging, down-pipes, etc., and hold their own patent for a spouting bracket which is finding much favour, not only amongst Blenheim people, but amongst outside communities. Agents for the Crown Cement Company, they retailed 1000 barrels during the last quarter. Recognising that jarrah timber was the coming commodity, Messrs Blythell and Co. immediately secured the agency of Millar's West Australian Hardware Co., and they are doing satisfactory trade in that. In all of these works this eminent firm employs over 60 hands, and it is to this first-class emporium that townfolk, farmers, and others desirous of procuring the best invariably go, and they get well served too. I had a look through the firm's fine new premises, and was struck by the excellence of its stock, both in wholesale and retail branches. Its extensive timber yards occupy areas on both sides of the road. Views of the employees and establishment are given in this number of the "New Zealand Graphic."

## THE WHANGAREI CARNIVAL.

The Hon. George Fowlds, Minister for Education, who was making a tour of the North Auckland districts, performed the official opening of the great 10 days' carnival organised by the enterprising citizens of the flourishing township of Whangarei, and held last week during the holidays. Mr. Fowlds was welcomed to the North by the Mayor of Whangarei (Mr. McIndoe). The township was tastefully decorated for the occasion, and looked extremely well. Greenery, bunting and the bustle of the many visitors gave Whangarei an unwonted holiday air.

The axemen's carnival in Kensington Park was a decided attraction, and the programme was well contested. The Carnival Cup, decided in three distances, was won by J. Hantley, with M. J. McEntee second. J. Dumpty proved himself the most expert axeman on the ground, and carried off the underhand chop, the single saw hand chop, and the standing chop.

On Wednesday evening there was a procession of those taking part in the pro-

gramme arranged for Weaver's Park, and the judge awarded the first prize for posters to Miss R. Austin, who represented the "Star and Graphic" in a very handsome dress of green and white. The second prize went to Miss N. Stewart, who was in an effective costume advertising Lion Ale. In Weaver's Park there was an enjoyable programme, among the items being dances by Miss Beresford's pupils, Maori haka, etc.

The solo portion of the band contest resulted:—

Baritone.—P. Prescoe (Waihi) 1, F. Fulljames (Whangarei) 2.

E Flat Horn.—C. Bryant (Hauraki) 1, J. McIntyre (Second Battalion) 2.

E Flat Bass.—H. J. Connell (Waihi) 1, R. G. Fisher (Second Battalion) 2.

Euphonium.—The only entry was G. Tangye (Hauraki).

B Flat Cornet.—A. E. Williams (Hauraki), 43 points, 1; A. Williams (Hauraki), 42 points, 2; Nicholls (Waihi), 41 points, 3.

The regatta was held on the third day on the river up near the town wharf. The Waitemata Boating Club, Auckland, won the Whangarei Rowing Club's Challenge Cup for the second time in succession, and the trophy now becomes the Boating Club's property. Waitemata won the Maiden fours, with West End second; the junior fours fell to West End, Waitemata being second; and the Maiden fours (open) was won by Waitemata No. 2, the second place being filled by the same club's No. 1 crew. The other events resulted:—

Single Sculls Handicap: Stone, 1; Clark, 2.

Motor Launch Race (eight miles):—Shamrock (Patterson), 5m., 1; Hatea (Drummond), 9m., 2; White Heather (Melburn), ser., 3.

County Club's Race (one mile):—Whangarei No. 1, 1; Whangarei No. 3, 2; Hamilton, 3.

100yds. Swimming Race Handicap:—Anderson, 1; Nutt, 2. Cook finished first, but was disqualified for starting before time.

50yds. Visitors' Swimming Race:—Wright, 1; Becker, 2; Mallett, 3.

Boys under 12 (25yds.):—I. Pearson, 1; N. Pearson, 2.

Boys over 12 (50 yds.):—Culpan, 1; C. McKay, 2.

Club Teams Relay Race:—Waitemata and Whangarei, dead heat, 1.

Rowing club fours (one mile):—J. Marshall (stroke), W. Jack, Condon, and Meyer, lat; Bryce's crew, second.

A reception to the visiting clubs was given in the Theatre Royal in the evening by the Whangarei Rowing Club.

The programme for the final day of the Whangarei Carnival (Saturday) was carried out in perfect weather to a very successful conclusion.

The band marching contest eventuated at 3 p.m., warm interest being evinced in this competition by the majority of the spectators. At the conclusion, the judge (Mr. C. Trussell) issued his verdict as follows:—Hauraki (music, 70, marching 88, total 164), 1; Second Battalion (69, 88, total 157), 2; Waihi (74, 78, total 153), 3; Whangarei (66, 56, total 122), 4.

The band quartet competition terminated in the Theatre Royal on Saturday afternoon, the results being as follow:—Hauraki No. 2, 74 points, 1; Waihi, 72 points, 2; Hauraki No. 1, 70 points, 3.

The aggregate results of the band selection competitions were as follow:—Waihi, 218 points, 1; Hauraki, 212, 2; Second Battalion, 189, 3; Whangarei, 177, 4.

In the final of the full teams match, A section (Coburn, Whangarei), 29, beat B section (Balidon, Grey Lynn), 10. The winning team comprised J. Donaldson, F. O. Massey, F. Pearce, and F. Coburn.

The final of the pairs match resulted: Wakerley (skip), Dr. Moir (leader), Rocky Nook, 17; Balidon (skip), Brown (leader), Grey Lynn, 17. Another heat was played by mutual consent, the result being Rocky Nook, 18, Grey Lynn 17. An exciting finish was provided.

In the evening, the finale to the four days' festivities was marked by a grand night entertainment in Mr. H. Weaver's paddock.

It is estimated that the sum paid out over the carnival was in the vicinity of £800, and that the receipts will total within £100 of this amount.

An attempt by E. Pretty and W. Schischka, during the course of a circus entertainment to lower the world's record of 12 sec. for double-handed sawing, 18in. block, proved, on the verdict, successful, the performance being timed on two watches at 8 seconds.

## National Dangers.

Major W. P. Drury, late of the Royal Marines, and now an eminent playwright, created a considerable stir in the west of England by a speech which he delivered at a clerical function in Cornwall when responding to the toast of the Army.

Major Drury strongly urged the great need for universal training, and explained why. The Radical Press of the west immediately charged him with raising a bogey and "preaching war to those whose duty it is to preach peace." Major Drury has replied to his critics in a notable article in the "Western Daily Mercury."

The following are a few of the more important passages:—

"I am charged with having raised, groans and turnip lanterns all complete, three sheeted ghosts, to wit, the yellow peril, a second Indian Mutiny, and the invasion of England by Germany."

"I said that 'it is an open secret in the Far East that Japan means one day to try a fall with us for the possession of

our Indian Empire.' To that statement I still adhere. Every student of the East knows perfectly well that it is the openly-avowed dream of Japan to become the great maritime power of that hemisphere."

"I dared to touch upon the universally admitted and obvious designs of Germany, and I am told that my deductions are drawn upon the remarks of the youngest lieutenant of infantry. Well, Germany is nearer home than India; a Cook's ticket and a week in the Fatherland are within the reach of most people. They will amply suffice."

"But, if you go, and have a leaning towards the picturesque, be careful you are not caught sketching. The Teuton, you will find to your cost, is touchy on that point; he does not believe that topographical imitations of his country are the sincerest form of flattery. It is true that German officers have for years past been engaged without let or hindrance, on a military survey of England. That is the way of the fool Englishman, but the fool Englishman must not expect to find German authority afflicted with similar midsummer madness."



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# Music and Drama

At the time of going to press, "Miss Lancashire, Ltd." is still filling the Opera House to the very doors with audiences who laugh themselves well nigh into hysterics with Miss Baines and her contagious cachinnation. It is a most marvellous performance, and should certainly not be missed by anyone who has a chance of seeing it. The new repertoire of songs introduced by Miss Baines is all excellent, and, as we said last week, the farce is one of the very best—owing to Miss Baines—that has ever come to the Dominion.

In a criticism of the Royal Welsh Male Choir, which is to open its New Zealand tour with a six nights' season at His Majesty's, Auckland, on Monday, 18th inst., the "Toowoomba Chronicle" (Queensland) of the 17th September heading the critique with "A Really Regal Combination," says:—"If anything to which the appellation royal is applied were as worthy of the title as the Royal Welsh Male Choir last evening proved themselves to be, the star of monarchy would certainly be in the ascendant. As the marvellous melody representing the united efforts of the party of 21 Cambrians from Treorchy, in South Wales, circulated and floated around the auditorium at the Town Hall, it was perfectly easy to perceive why the Welsh so frequently name their boys David. For the Cymri are indeed a nation of 'sweet singers,' and are wonderfully 'skilled with the harp.' It is not necessary to here recapitulate the splendid successes achieved by this choir in the United Kingdom and in the United States during the decade in which they have been performing abroad from their own loved land. The choral admirer's *hete noir*—lack of newspaper space—precludes a detailed description of the various items so keenly enjoyed; but the purity, the exquisite harmony, the monowess, the fluid facility, the delicacy of the gradation, the accuracy of the attack, the *eclat* of the enunciation, and the robust and reverberating resonance of the company under the absolutely precise command of their conductor, Mr W. Thomas, simply surpass the conception of the average Australian citizen. The part-singing was at times ethereal in its plaintiveness, and the excellent ensemble in voluminous choral passages was truly majestic. There was rhythm, and tempo, and expression which occasioned a pleasure that memory oft will restore. Those Welsh voices will long linger, and gently echo and reverberate in the listeners' ears, even after the singers are again among their native vales and hills." A tour of the Waikato dis-

trict is announced to follow Auckland dates, after which comes the South.

The stars aside, the most interesting performance in "Il Trovatore" (the final production) says the "Bulletin" was that of Florence Quinn, a young Auckland who plays Azucena. She possesses a sweet mezzo, which has been carefully trained. She sings accurately and with feeling, though her voice is over light for the role. Her acting is far above the average grand opera standard.

The "Musical Courier" of New York says that the total receipts for "The Merry Widow" during the first year's run in that city amounted to \$12,000,000. With the excess tribute delivered to sidewalk and hotel speculators, runs the paragraph, "our public paid about 1,000,000 dollars to hear the work. Lehar and his librettists received 130,000 dollars in royalties from New York. Over 3,000,000 copies of the famous waltz have been sold, and, together with other selections from the opera, brought 200,000 dollars to the coffers of the publishers." Henry W. Savage, it is added, believes that "The Merry Widow" will run four seasons in America, and that the various companies he has sent out on tour will earn a grand total

In the more humble walks of the song-writing or instrumental-scoring business, the fees paid for work are often incredibly low, says the "London Daily Telegraph." Cases have been known in which the fee paid for scoring a song for an orchestra of fifteen instruments has been exactly 3d. It is difficult to understand how expert service of this nature should reap such a meagre reward, but there the fact remains. The rapidity with which men occupying a good position in the profession can score a song for a full orchestra is quite wonderful. It is no uncommon thing for a skilled hand to turn out full band parts—opening symphony, interludes, and all—in less than a couple of hours. More surprising still, perhaps, is the rapidity with which new songs can be turned out under pressure. "Within a few hours," said a music-hall star, "I could procure a topical song—words and music—on any subject you could mention. There would be the words, the melody, and the pianoforte accompaniment; and a couple of hours more, at the outside, would suffice for the orchestral arrangement and the copying out of all the band parts."

Johnny Sheridan was just entering on a season at Newcastle with a reorganised company when he died suddenly. Miss Heba Barlow would have been leading lady, and the pieces the familiar "Earl and the Girl" and "The Lady Slavey."

The Misses Amy and Dulcie Murphy have concluded their engagement with J. C. Williamson.

"The Melbourne Argus" is enthusiastic over the pantomime "Jack and Jill"

"There has never been a pantomime packed so full of clever, amusing, entertaining and beautiful things, so exquisitely done, as this year's 'Jack and Jill' at Her Majesty's," says the paper. "The first performance on Saturday night was accepted by a house packed from floor to roof with an audience that grew more and more enthusiastic as the evening rolled on, to culminate in the final Palace of Jewels and jewelled coryphees in evolution. The old nursery rhyme has not been lost sight of, but the embroideries and happenings, specialities and fripperies, that surround it, serve to fill out a Christmas show that will make the strongest appeal to juvenile and adult eyes and senses alike. The music, too, is admirably adapted to the libretto, and carries it along from start to finish with a verve and swing that is all important in extravaganza, for that is what this year's pantomime at Her Majesty's really is."

An association has been formed, which includes some of the best-known names of the French stage. Thousands of pounds have been spent by them in the erection of a theatre equipped with every possible stage requirement, for the purpose of securing the most perfect cinematographic records of their performances. A series of dramatic pictures are to be prepared with the assistance of Sarah Bernhard, Rejane, Coquelin, Le Bary, Severin, Lambert and others, leading artists of the Comedie Francaise and Odeon Theatre. The sum of £2000 has been paid by the enterprising Mr. West for the right of presenting these unique subjects in Australasia—the films to be shown in the chief centres and returned to Paris within the space of six months.

Mr. William Anderson's attraction for Christmas in Melbourne is "Uncle Tom's Cabin." Mr. Ernest Fitts, the wellknown baritone, is Uncle Tom, the piece being produced with all its musical features. Little Baby Watson, whose ability on the stage is already recognised, is Eva.

In regard to the cabled news of the destruction by fire of the Herald Square Theatre, New York, Mr. Henry Kolker, the American actor with the Williamson Star Dramatic Company, now in season in Wellington, stated that the building was over twenty years old, and one of the oldest on Broadway. It was held to be out of date by the authorities, who would only license it from year by year, instead of for an extended period, so that it was a theatre marked out for demolition in the near future. Mr. Kolker says that when he was in the States last, the theatre was in the hands of the Schuberia, a firm of managers who have several Broadway theatres under their control.

"The Merry Widow" attained its 100th performance in Sydney before its season closed. The management issued a souvenir programme to mark the event, as this constitutes a record run for Australia.

## HIS MAJESTY'S THEATRE

Under the Direction of J. C. WILLIAMSON, Manager, Harold Ashton, ELECTRIC SUCCESS OF J. C. WILLIAMSON'S MUSICAL COMEDY COMPANY, in Pixley and Luder's Million-Laughter-Voltage Musical Play,

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| "Albion"           | "Indefatigable"    |
| "Andromeda" (2)    | "Ironsides"        |
| "Argonaut"         | "Juniper"          |
| "Astraea"          | "Kent" (2)         |
| "Barham"           | "King Alfred"      |
| "Berswick"         | "Majestic"         |
| "Canopus"          | "Pembroke"         |
| "Centurion"        | "Perssea"          |
| "Commonwealth"     | "Pioneer"          |
| "Cressy"           | "Powerful"         |
| "Diadem"           | "Prince of Wales"  |
| "Drake"            | "Prince George"    |
| "Dryad" (2)        | "Hopulse"          |
| "Exmouth" (2)      | "Russell"          |
| "Gladiator" (2)    | "Spartiate"        |
| "Glory"            | "Superb"           |
| "Good Hope"        | "Sulist"           |
| "Godolph"          | "Terrible"         |
| "Grafton"          | "Theseus"          |
| "Hecla"            | "Venerable"        |
| "Hermes"           | "Vindictive"       |

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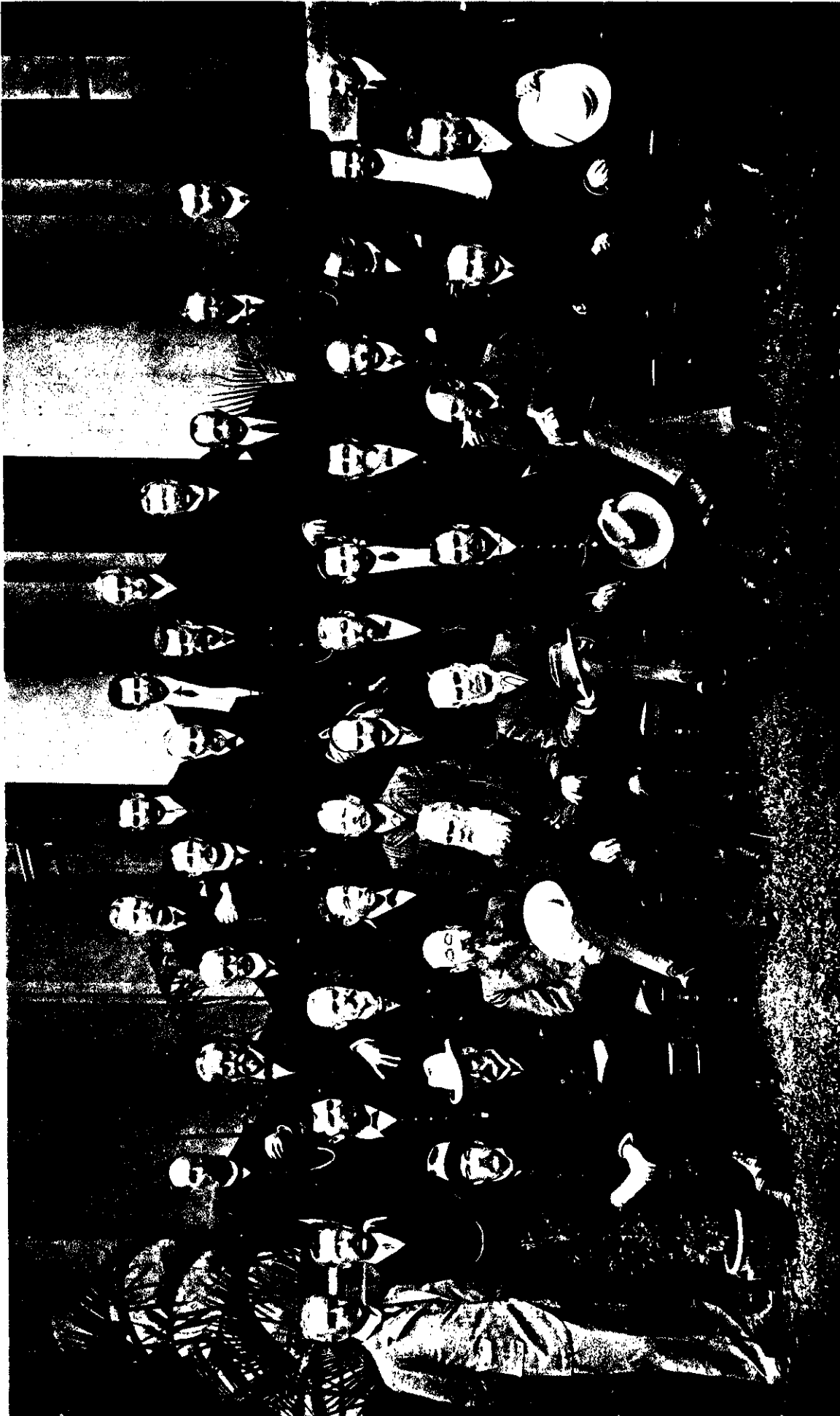
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**SOUTH AFRICAN NATIONAL CONVENTION DELEGATES, DURBAN, 1908.**

W. B. Thomas, Photo., Durban.

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# A TRAMP ABROAD.

## A TOUR OF MARLBOROUGH.

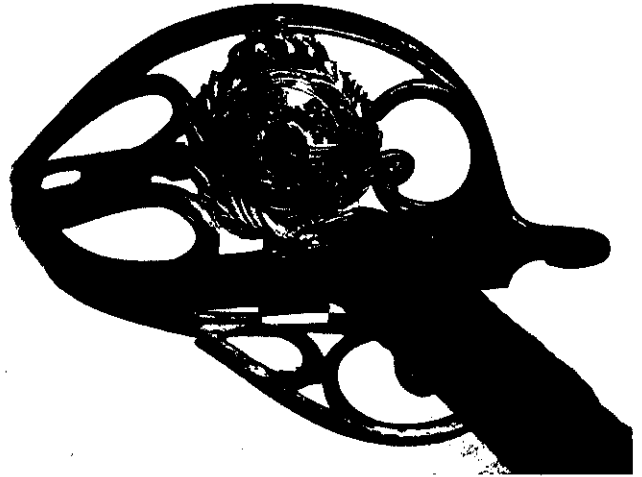
### THE WAIRAU MASSACRE.

By AJOR.

**H**AD it not been all due to a wretched misunderstanding between Captain Wakefield (representative of the New Zealand Land Company) and Te Rauparaha (Chief of the Ngaitiros) the darkest page of early Marlborough history would not have been written in the blood of both races. It arose over the Wairau Plain. Colonel Wakefield, confident that his company had purchased this land from the tribe, proceeded to take possession by surveying the block. Te Rauparaha, supported by his fiery lieutenant, Rangihauata and 100 armed natives, stoutly denying having sold an inch of the land, which rightly belonged to himself and his tribe, burned the surveyors' camps and helped the survey party to carry their things back to their own place. Replying to Mr. Magistrate Thompson's demand to come aboard the Government brig as manacled prisoners, Te Rauparaha indignantly refused, adding his threat that if he (Thompson) did not go he would stay where he was, but without his head. The survey took place in April of 1843, and the burning of the camps in the month of June of the same year. The deplorable friction which culminated in such tragic results from that time continued on until actual hostilities commenced by the accidental discharge of

a gun from Wakefield's party, and which unfortunately shot dead a native.

Over this the Maori atmosphere became surcharged with the demand for utu. Te Rauparaha and his warriors flew to their guns, and fired into Wakefield's party, three of which were killed at the first discharge. Then a general battle across the Tim Marina Creek took place, pakehas and Maoris falling on both sides, until quite a number were slain. The other details are harrowing enough. The remnant of Col. Wakefield's men having fled panic-stricken to the bush and raupo covers, the Colonel and Mr. Thompson surrendered themselves to Te Rauparaha, who, according to native custom, despatched them, to make, as they decided, the victory complete. It is somewhat



THE HILT OF CAPTAIN WAKEFIELD'S SWORD.



CAPTAIN WAKEFIELD'S SWORD.

Found within 100 yards of the monument erected in memory of the Wairau massacre.

unfortunate that none of the survivors of that awful time actually witnessed the massacre; therefore we have no European evidence of it; but, at the request of his people, Te Rauparaha and his lieutenant, Rangihauata, under examination before a Court of Inquiry, held at Waiakanae on 12th February, 1844, presided over by Captain Fitzroy, the newly-appointed Governor, narrated all the land troubles. He vehemently asserted that neither he nor his people had ever sold any of the Wairau Plain; that they simply burned the toe-toe of the pakehas' wharves because it was grown on their land, and of a right belonged to his people; that neither he nor Rangihauata would submit to be handcuffed for simply burning what had been their own; that it was only after the pakehas' guns had shot Te Rongo, his daughter, and Rangihauata's wife and two others of his people that they said, "Friends, stand up and shoot some of them pakehas, in payment." "When we fired three Europeans fell. They fired again, and killed some more of our people." Then the fight became general, and the pakehas ran away. We pursued the pakehas, and killed as we overtook them. Colonel Wakefield and Mr. Thompson were brought to me by the slaves who caught them. Rangihauata ran up to me crying out, "What are you doing?" I say, "Peace" (kati). "No peace when your daughter and my wife, Te Rongo, is shot dead by the pakeha guns." At Rangihauata's instigation Wakefield and Thompson were killed by the slaves. The rest of my people shortly after returned

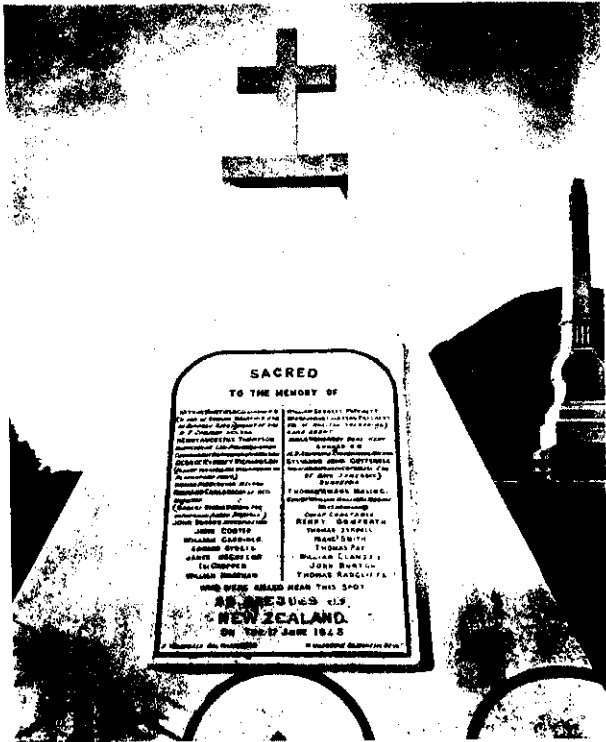
from the pursuit after killing all they could find. Before the slaves killed Wakefield and Thompson, Mr. Thompson said to me: "Rauparaha, spare my life."



MESSINA FROM THE SEA.

I answered: "A little while ago I wished to talk with you in a friendly way, and you would not. Now you say, 'Save me!' I will not save you. It is not our custom. Our victory would not be complete unless we kill the chiefs of our enemies." Our passions were roused, and we could

Continued in Our Illustrations.



THE WAIRAU MASSACRE MONUMENT.



THE QUAY SIDE: FOUNTAIN OF NEPTUNE IN THE FOREGROUND.



THE VIA GARIBOLDI AND PORTA MARINA, MESSINA.





THE LATE CAPTAIN STEIN, OF THE NGATIAWA



ALL RED: WINNER OF THE AUCKLAND CUP AND RACING CLUB HANDICAP.



THE OTAGO ELEVEN.



A SNAPSHOT DURING THE GAME



ANOTHER PICTURE OF THE PLAY.

OTAGO AND AUCKLAND PLAY A DRAWN GAME FOR THE PLUNKET SHIELD.



NAPIER BOYS' HIGH SCHOOL RUNNING AND SWIMMING CHAMPIONS, 1908.

STANDING: B. A. G. Harby (swimming junior), J. Stodgrass (swimming senior).  
SITTING: F. H. McNutt (running junior), O. G. Evans (running senior).



COLLINS' CHALLENGE SHIELD, WON BY HASTINGS, HAWKE'S BAY.

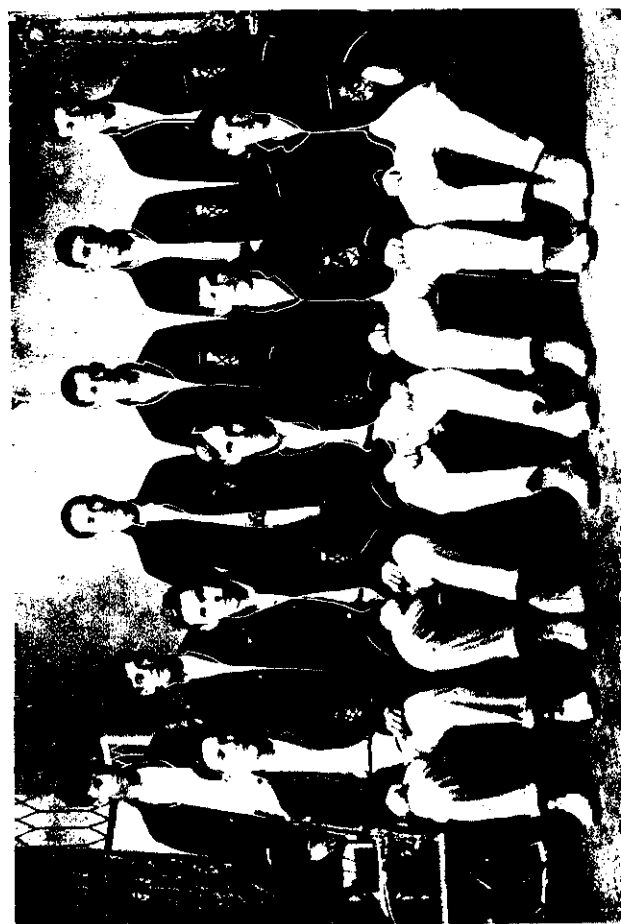
The silver bas relief shows the range at Roy's Hill, Hastings.



Smith, photo.

NAPIER BOYS' HIGH SCHOOL—THE HOUSE, 1908.

A VERY SUCCESSFUL HAWKE'S BAY SCHOOL.



Surrell, photo.  
NAPIER BOYS' HIGH SCHOOL.—FIRST ELEVEN, 1908.  
BACK ROW: E. Case, O. Mangan, G. Douglas, E. S. Harston, H. Ewell, E. Emling. FRONT ROW: G. L. Stebbins, W. H. Dwyer, G. H. Evans (captain), L. McLennan, A. T. Smith.

A VERY SUCCESSFUL HAWKES BAY SCHOOL.



NAPIER BOYS' HIGH SCHOOL.—FIRST FIFTEEN, 1908.  
BACK ROW: H. Thompson, A. Kaitahi, E. Harston, L. McLennan, E. Mansell, R. Macfarlane, E. L. Emling. MIDDLE ROW: R. Ross, E. Grant, G. L. Stebbins, G. H. Evans (captain), A. M. Reid, W. Campbell. FRONT ROW: A. M. Watson, S. Brown, C. Chamberlain, G. Dwyer.



A CURLEW'S SNAPPER: DOG KEPT AT BAY BY A WOUNDED HAWK.  
Photo by an Amateur.



Woods and Binz, photo.  
CHRISTMAS EVE ANNIVERSARY, DECEMBER, 1908.  
Old colonists gathered round the memorial stone recently erected.



A VIEW OF REGGIO, FROM LEAR'S SKETCH BOOK ON ITALY.



Kindly loan by Mrs. GILDS.

A GENERAL VIEW OF MESSINA, 1908. FROM DEEKE'S FAMOUS BOOK ON ITALY.

APPALLING EARTHQUAKES IN CALABRIA AND SICILY.



SCENES OF DEWASTATION AND DEATH AT THE 1908 QUAKE.  
 1. House where a family of ten were buried in the ruins. 2. Survivors at St. Stephen's. 3. The ruined Church, Parapelina.  
 4. Discovery of a little girl alive and unharmed. 5. Interior of ruined church. The Saint still standing amid the ruins.  
 6. All that remained of Zammoro. 7. A listless, ghost on the ruins.

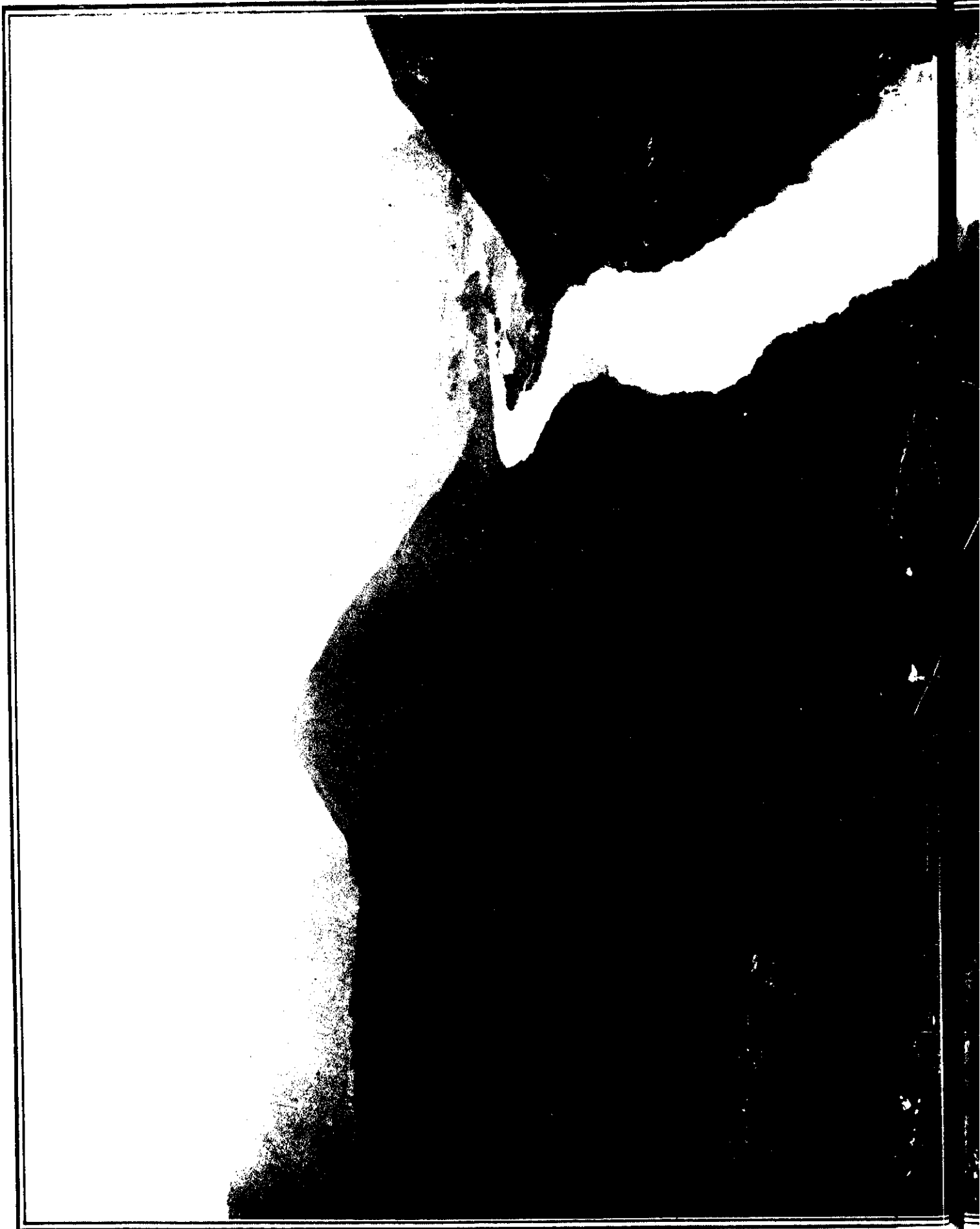


SCENES IN REGGIO ON THE OCCASION OF THE 1908 EARTHQUAKE.  
 The earthquake of 1908 was one of the most severe of our time, though nothing to compare with that of 1908. Many lives being lost. Despite warnings, inhabitants would insist on visiting the Cathedral to pray to their patron saints for help. They also camped in the square in front of the Cathedral.

APPALLING EARTHQUAKES IN CALABRIA AND SICILY.

(From "The Illustrated London News.")







Don'ton, photo.

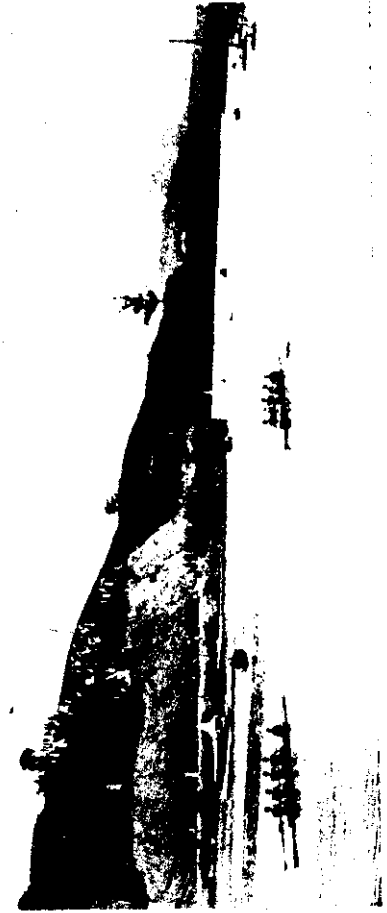
A View of the Parinui Reach, Wanganui River, N.Z.



2nd BATTALION BAND IN QUICK STEP.



COUNTRY CLUBS RACE, WHANGAREI WINNING.



THE REGATTA, WAITEMATA WINNING THE CUP.



HAFRACK BAND, WINNERS OF THE MARCHING COMPETITION, ON THE MARCH.



WHANGAREI BAND MARCHING.



INSPECTING HAIRAKI BAND.

WHANGAREI'S VERY SUCCESSFUL CARNIVAL, 1908-9.



A VIEW OF CAMERON STREET, EN FETE OPENING DAY.



MISS NELLIE STEWART,  
2nd Prize Pester, Lion Brand Ale.



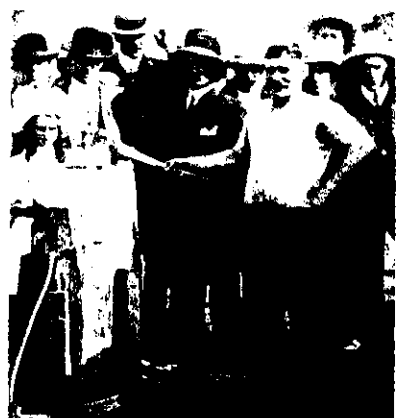
MASSED BANDS CHEERING THE JUDGE MR. TRUSSELL (QUEENSLAND) AT KENSINGTON PARK.



MISS RUBINA AUSTIN,  
1st Prize Pester, Graphic and Auckland Star.



AXEMAN'S CARNIVAL. STANDING CHOP, V. H. WILLIAMS IN FOREGROUND.



V. H. WILLIAMS,  
Winner of the Chopping Competition.

WHANGAREI'S VERY SUCCESSFUL CARNIVAL. 1908-9.



BEAUTIFUL URQUHART'S BAY AT THE HEADS.



ANOTHER EXQUISITE VIEW AT URQUHART'S BAY.

CARNIVAL WEEK AT WHANGAREI.





CARNIVAL WEEK AT WHANGAREI.

A GENERAL VIEW OF WHANGAREI TOWNSHIP.



PARKER.



MISS NUNNELLY.



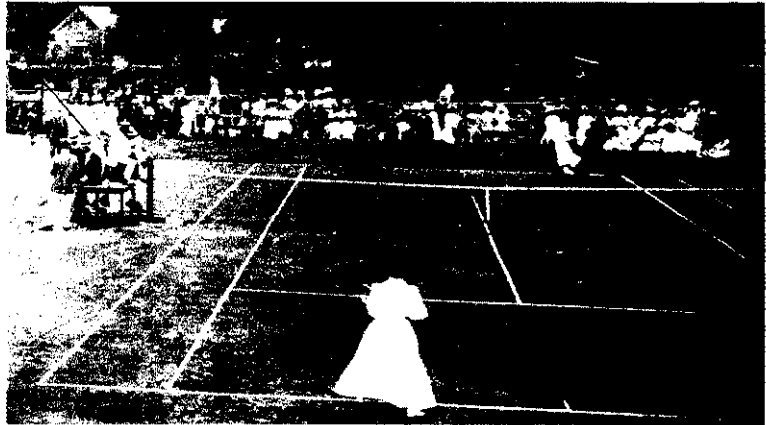
MISS POWDRELL, THE LADY CHAMPION.



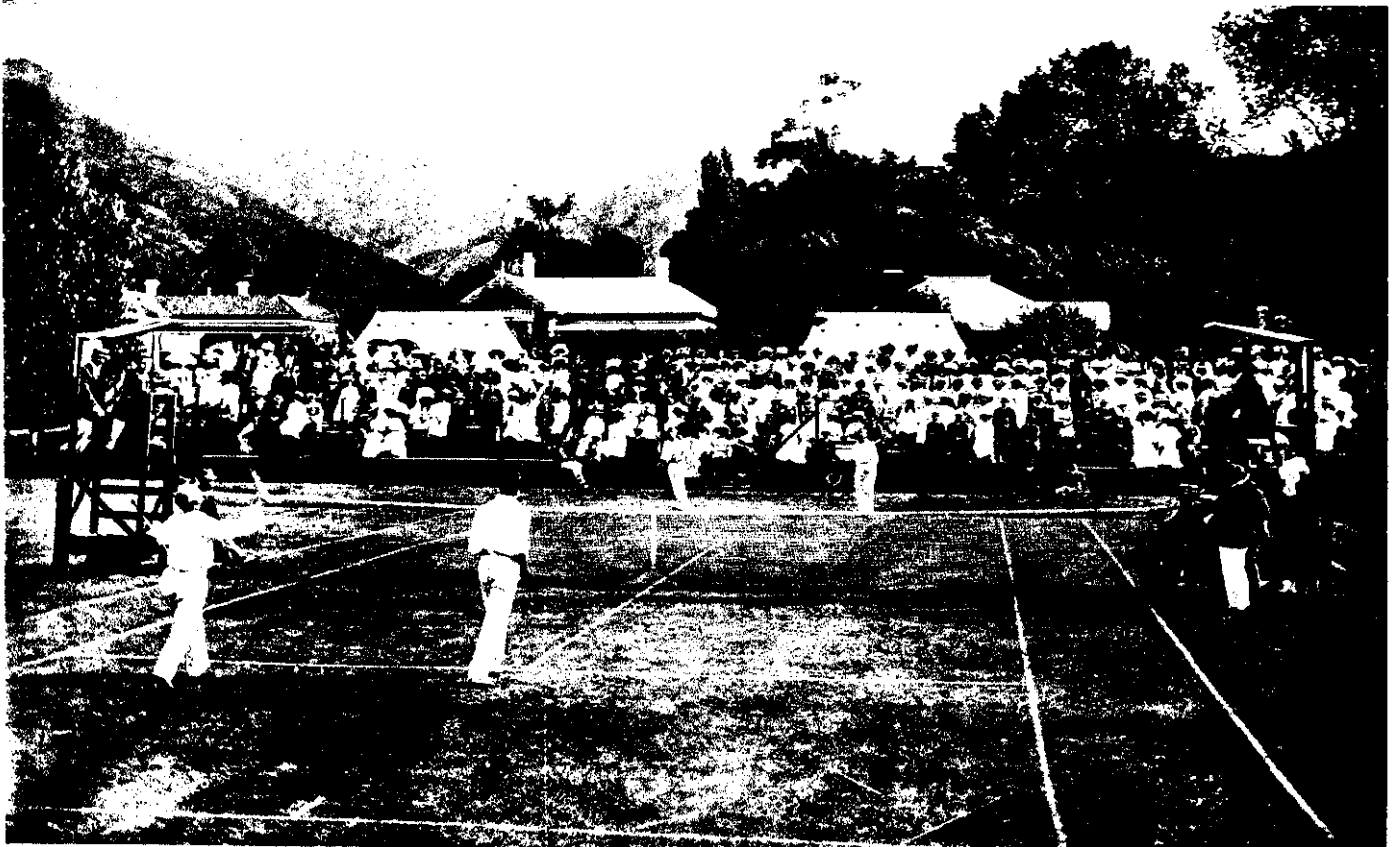
FISHER GETS AN AWKWARD ONE.



DOUST AND E. PARKER WINNING THE DOUBLES.



MISS NUNNELLY AND MISS WELLWOOD IN THE SEMI-FINALS.



DOUST AND PARKER BEATING WILDING AND WILDING FOR THE DOUBLES.

NEW ZEALAND CHAMPIONSHIP TENNIS TOURNAMENT, 1908-9. HELD AT NELSON.

GOLDEN DAYS  
IN  
MANY LANDS.



FIJIAN WOMEN FISHING NEAR LEVUKA.

Four days of stormy weather made most of us welcome the sight of Suva, the chief town in the Fijian Islands. It is quite a Europeanised little town, yet possesses much of that wonderful glamour that hangs about all the South Sea Islands. On one side of the harbour there rises a range of high serrated and very rocky hills, that form a most startling contrast to the brilliantly green slope of coconut and banana palms and bread fruit trees, among which the town itself is built. A long, straight road runs alongside the beach to the cable-station, and on to the magnificent gardens that surround the Government House, where grow, with almost astounding vigour, the plants that even in New Zealand need the warmth and protection of a glass house.

Our first stop at Suva was of only a few hours duration, as the s.s. Waikaro left that same night for the tiny island of Bau (pronounced MBau), which had been, in the days of Cakobau (the residence of the king, and where once none but chiefs and their slaves lived). Here, next day, in the meeting house of the village, were assembled all the great chiefs of Fiji, squatting on mats on the floor, and they filled the greater part of the building; while seated on chairs, facing them, were the acting Governor and his staff (the Governor himself being absent in England).

In a monotonous chant, repeated with many long pauses by each man present, the chiefs mourned the death of the great Queen, under whose rule they had lived so happily. Down the centre of each chief's forehead, from the hair to the nose, was a broad black smudge that had been worn as a mark of respect and mourning for the late Queen Victoria all the months since the news had come of her death. All native races are fond of repetition, and their ceremonies are often, to our minds, drawn out to

BEING STRAY NOTES OF FIVE YEARS OF TRAVEL

By WINIFRED H. LEYS AUCKLAND.

FIJI DURING THE CORONATION CELEBRATIONS OF KING EDWARD VII.

**B**USINESS and financial affairs made it impossible for all of us of the Antipodes to trot up to London to see King Edward crowned. In New Zealand, the celebrations promised to be of the ordinary 5th of November type—plenty of gunpowder and fireworks—so when an excursion was arranged by the Union Steam Ship Com-

pany to convey New Zealanders to Fiji, where the natives had been for months preparing a unique demonstration for the 26th June, 1902, all berths were booked in a few days. Besides the interest aroused in the Fijian demonstration, there was the fact that it was winter in the Southern Seas, and we all felt cheered at the thought

of leaving the rain behind for a few weeks—June and July in New Zealand are usually very rainy months—and, again, it is only temperate enough during the winter in Polynesia to make the climate endurable for white visitors. So we waved a willing farewell to rainy skies, and gladly set our faces towards sunnier Southern Islands.



THE GIFTS BROUGHT BY THE CHIEFS AND PRESENTED TO THE ADMINISTRATOR AT SUVA ON THE INSTALLATION OF KING EDWARD AS TUI VILI.



THE CHIEF WHO PRESENTED THE KAVA CUP TO THE ADMINISTRATOR AT THE INSTALLATION OF KING EDWARD VII. AS TUI VITI, OR KING OF THE FIJIANS.

IMPORTANT CHIEF SHAKING HANDS WITH THE ADMINISTRATOR AT BAU.



THE RESTLESS CROWD ON THE SUVA ROAD ON 26th JUNE 1902.

PREPARING THE KAVA AT BAU.

GOLDEN DAYS IN MANY LANDS.

an unnecessary length; so it was with this one.

The next important event was the swearing of allegiance to King Edward, which was done in accordance with the old Fijian custom and ceremony. To each chief in turn the Governor passed the whale's teeth, and as the chief accepted them a chant arose from the lips of all in the house. This passing and accepting of a whale's teeth has prevailed in Fiji for many generations. He who accepts such a tooth from the hands of another, by his acceptance swears to do the other's bidding in all matters; so the chiefs of Fiji swore allegiance to King Edward VII. The chiefs were many, and in their acceptance of King Edward as their King there was so much repetition of his titles and greatness that most of the morning was occupied in this swearing of allegiance to the English Crown.

At last however, it was concluded, and all moved out into the open space in the centre of the village, where the ceremony of kava-making was gone through: the placing of the grated root in a huge bowl, the mixing with water and the straining through a fibrous root. Nothing was hurried; in spite of the sun that blazed down on their woolly heads every act of that long day was carried through with a stateliness and dignity that surprised all present who had never before witnessed a celebration among the South Sea Islanders. When the kava had been strained to perfection, a cup of the mixture was handed by a man of high rank to the Governor, and then refilled for each important personage present. No ceremony in the South Sea Islands is complete without the drinking of the kava. Now-a-days, the preparation of the drink is more speedy than in olden times when the root from which it is made



FIRE-WALKERS ON THE STONES.

the erection in Fiji of a memorial to Queen Victoria.

During the early part of the afternoon, some hundreds of warriors, dressed in wonderful costumes of coloured tapa

unmoved solemnity of face.

When the dancing was over, we moved about the village. Here and there large turtles lay on their backs, or paddled lazily round in pools of water. Before

heaps of yams, taro and coconuts, and pigs that were stacked all over the village.

The 25th of June, the unhappy day on which news came of the King's illness, we were at Levuka; such a pretty little town, nestling under precipitous and densely-wooded hills, and holding the honour, owing to its central position in the group, of having attracted the largest number of white settlers in the early days.

During the afternoon, when the heat of the sun was a little less intense, some of the passengers took boats, and rowed over to the coral reefs that run along one side of Levuka harbour. Each time I approach a coral reef, I am struck by the peculiar colour of the water; it is a blue, yet possesses all the red and green of an opal. Exactly what causes this colour effect, I cannot say, but it only pertains to the sea near a coral reef. In many Polynesian legends there is mention of a "blood-red wave," and, as one watches various tints of colour in these waters, the appellation of "blood-red" to the sea does not seem so extraordinary.

Glass-bottomed boats, such as one finds on the sea coasts of California, ought to be adopted at Levuka, for the coral reefs and surrounding waters are the homes of the queerest shaped and most brilliantly coloured fish that a man's nightmare ever conjured. Some are orange, and some are blue, and some are scarlet; some are all one colour, and some are patched and spotted and striped with several vivid and contrasting colours; some are oblong in shape, and some are square; some have wee bodies and great long beaks, while some have huge bodies and tiny mouths;



THE DANCERS AT BAC, FIJI.

was first chewed by some village girls especially chosen for their beauty and cleanliness, and when expectorated by them into the bowl, was mixed with water, and at last strained through a fibrous root. The chewing of the root has now been replaced by the use of graters, which, to Europeans, appears a more cleanly method of preparation, though it is possible the village girls resent the disavowal of their assistance in this important ceremony. If you mix a little toilet soap with water and add some grated nutmeg you will get all the flavour of the much relished kava. The drink is non-intoxicating so far as the brain is concerned, and many an unsuspecting white man who has imbibed a little too freely, is astounded to find on rising that his legs are more or less unmanageable, being for a while partially paralysed. There are among the South Sea natives, —although happily such cases are rare—kava drunkards, bloated and tremulous, whom the sober natives hold in as much contempt as we regard the habitual sot. The more I saw of these fine healthy Fijians the better pleased I was to think that for anyone to give them alcoholic liquor is a punishable offence.

The kava drinking being concluded, each chief next handed to the Governor a bag of money, amounting in all to some hundreds of pounds, and to be used for

cloth, the upper part of their bodies being smeared and daubed with black, red, or white paint, danced club and spear and fan dances. Largely intermingled with the Fijians are natives of the Polynesian race, straight haired and handsome, who came in the course of a successful invasion from Tonga. The true Fijian, however, belongs to the Melanesian or woolly-haired race; he is dark in colour, and his thick curly black hair is brushed straight up, until it often stands some six inches above his forehead. His features are heavy and prominent and his stature unusually tall. Dressed and painted as he appeared that day for the dances at 'Bau, he was a most blood-thirsty-looking ruffian. In the centre of the open square squatted the native band, beating time to the dancing on sticks of bamboo. The Fijians are great admirers of dancing, and some hundreds were grouped round the dancers following every movement with the keenest appreciation. In each dance one hundred and seventy or one hundred and eighty men took part, and in all their swaying movements or sudden rushes to and fro no one was ever out of time or line. The swish, swish of the tapa fringes they wore round their waists was as the rustling of the wind in a thousand trees; but, unlike the Maoris, and most other native races, these men maintained an

the end of this memorable feast, which would last many more days, all these would be consumed, besides the great

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 LADIES' TAN BOOTS, 12/6, 13/6, 14/6, 15/6 and 16/6 pair.

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LADIES' TENNIS SHOES, 2/6, 2/11 and 3/11 pair.  
 GENT'S TENNIS SHOES, 2/11, 3/11 and 3/11 pair.  
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## At Miller's Boot Palace,

**102 and 104 VICTORIA STREET.**

in fact, the best description of many of these fishy nightmares, both for colour and shape, is that they resemble a brilliantly daubed map drawn by a child. And all these funny denizens of the sea go bobbing in and out of the coral branches like a multitude of fairy creatures in an equally unreal and fairy-like forest. Some of these fish, I am told, are good to eat, but not many; a few are absolutely poisonous.

During our voyage that night from Levuka back to Suva, a euire party was in full swing in the saloon, but, on arrival at Suva, all festivities were brought to an abrupt end by the distressing news of the illness of King Edward.

The 26th of June—that day so much anticipated by English-speaking people the world-wide—dawned gloriously in Suva. It was decided by the Governor that, while all the expected festivities at Government House must be abandoned, it would still be advisable to carry out the installation of King Edward as Tui Viti, or King of the Fiji Islands.

The ceremony took place in a huge corrugated iron shed especially erected for the purpose in the Government House grounds, platforms being placed for the European spectators, and the natives squatting on mats on the ground. Kava, having been made and accepted by the Governor and the chief officials, his Excellency made a short speech, which he delivered in the Fijian language, and concluded by reading to the assembled natives a letter addressed by King Edward to his Fijian subjects. After this had been somewhat lengthily answered by one of the chiefs, there followed the presentation and acceptance of the whale's teeth, the chiefs thus again swearing the loyalty of themselves and of their people to the King across the seas.

All over the grounds surrounding the Installation House were heaps and heaps of mats and tapa cloth, bags of salt, clusters of bananas and coconuts, piles of yams and taro, live turtles and shell-fish, fowls and pigs, all brought by the people as presents to the King's representative. All was graciously accepted by the Governor, and later on, as is the custom among South Sea Islanders, it was divided among the assembled natives, so that he who had come laden did not return home empty-handed.

For the afternoon celebrations meke-mekes, or native club and spear dances, had been arranged; and as there was some doubt whether these had been abandoned or not, great crowds gathered in the A.N.C. Rara. The dancers themselves seemed uncertain as to what had been decided, and some hundreds of these enormous fellows, dressed in all their festive array, with bodies oiled and painted red and faces blackened with soot, moved restlessly about the Rara. Away in their villages, in every corner of the islands, these men had spent part of each day for months and months practising their club and spear dances and fattening themselves to a state of required perfection, as no under-sized or skinny native could be permitted to dance on that 26th of June, for it had been prophesied that in the annals of Fiji no such stirring sight would again be seen. Never before had so many natives assembled in Suva, and of these some thousands were strutting about with hearts beating and bodies arrayed for the dances. As the word was passed round that the Rokos (or Chiefs) forbade the dancing, a murmur of discontent arose on all sides. The disappointment was a bitter one. I honestly do not believe that half the natives understood why the dancing was forbidden. They were told that by the order of certain great chiefs there were to be no meke-mekes; that was all they knew. Think of the months these poor fellows had worked in anticipation of this very event: think of the talk and the boasting there had been over the triumph they would achieve; why, their eyes had been blazing with excitement as they came on to the grounds; surely it is easy to understand the wave of discontent that swept over all Suva on that unhappy day.

A little while they stood in groups murmuring; then, with one accord, they pushed and elbowed their way along the beach road to the town. All the usual good manners and respect for white people were forgotten, and, crushing their greasy, painted bodies against one and sundry, these hundreds of disappointed grown-up children wandered feverishly to and fro. Those who understood the Fijian language say they heard many such remarks as "Why can't we meke! If they won't let us meke, let us kill them." Whether these threats were being hurled

against the unoffending white folk or at the Chiefs, who in loyal sympathy for their King, had forbidden the dances, it is impossible to say. I cannot vouch for the truth of these alleged threats, but I do know that the authorities in Suva considered it inadvisable to keep such hordes of angry war-painted natives wandering about the streets. So the services were enlisted of every available boat, and that very night some hundreds of these warriors and their friends were despatched to their various villages. In this way ended for the poor Fijians the day of days, in anticipation of which so much energy had been expended, and from which so much excitement had been expected. I believe, when some months afterwards the real coronation celebration took place, many of the warriors who had entered so heartily into the preparations for June 26th could not be induced to even leave their villages and come to Suva.

Here were we, too, landed in Fiji, and much of our expected entertainment impossible. It is only due to the Union Steamship Company's agent, (Mr. Dimcutt) to say that he did his very best to fill our time pleasantly. Picnics were arranged and carried through splendidly. One day we manned the boats and proceeded up the Tamavou River, where, in the shade of a banana plantation, luncheon was spread. On another day little launches conveyed us up the Rewa River, where, landing at the Colonial Sugar Company's mill, the various intricacies of sugar-cane crushing and the evaporation of the juice were explained. Higher up the Rewa we were entertained at luncheon in the house of one of the Chiefs.

And when it was rumoured round the deck of the Waikare that on the Monday we were to be taken to 'Benga, and that arrangements had been made with the fire-walkers to perform, for the benefit of the Waikare's passengers, the fire-walking ceremony that had been one of the most anticipated features of the hoped-for Suva festivities, we felt that, in this last arrangement, we were faring much better than we could possibly have done among the crowds that would have flocked to see the performance in Suva.

'Benga, the home of the fire-walkers, is one of the greenest and most delightful islands we visited in the Fiji Group. Quite close to the shore, a deep pit had

been dug and partially filled with wood; on the top of this was placed a great layer of stones, and then more branches of trees, the wood around the stones being then lit and allowed to burn from twelve to sixteen hours, until, in fact, there were but a few charred branches left; these, when the fire-walkers were ready, were carefully dragged from the stones by means of twisted creepers and the roots of trees.

While these preparations were going on, two doctors who were passengers on the Waikare, carefully examined the fire-walkers, but could find no evidence on their feet or bodies that anything had been used to deaden the pain. When all was ready, in answer to a speech from one of the native chiefs, we grouped ourselves round the pit in breathless silence. Suddenly the Chief gave a queer long cry, and up sprang the fire-walkers from the bushes where they had been in hiding, and without the slightest hesitation ten gallantly-decorated warriors walked straight on to the stones. Never wavering, they proceeded twice round the pit; then the onlooking natives raised a great shout, and flung leaves on the stones, the fire-walkers proceeding to the centre of the pit, where they sat down, completely enveloped in the cloud of steam and smoke that rose from the smouldering leaves. The preparation of the stones had taken quite sixteen hours, and the actual fire-walking scarcely more than fifteen seconds; but if anyone is inclined to jeer at the short time the fire-walkers were on the stones, I may tell him that two hours after the ceremony I was given a piece of the stone to hold, but the heat even then was so intense that I was compelled to drop it. When the fire-walkers left the stones, one or two were again examined by the doctors, but no trace of burning was found—even the hairs of their legs remained unscathed.

Among native races, the world wide, this trial by fire seems to be a well-known ceremony, but no European has solved the mystery as to how it is accomplished. One feasible explanation is that some kinds of stone give off heat very slowly. This would account for the quick manner in which the natives walk when on the stones, never keeping

Continued on page 45.






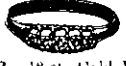








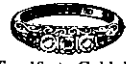










THE MEETING AT BAU, FIJI.

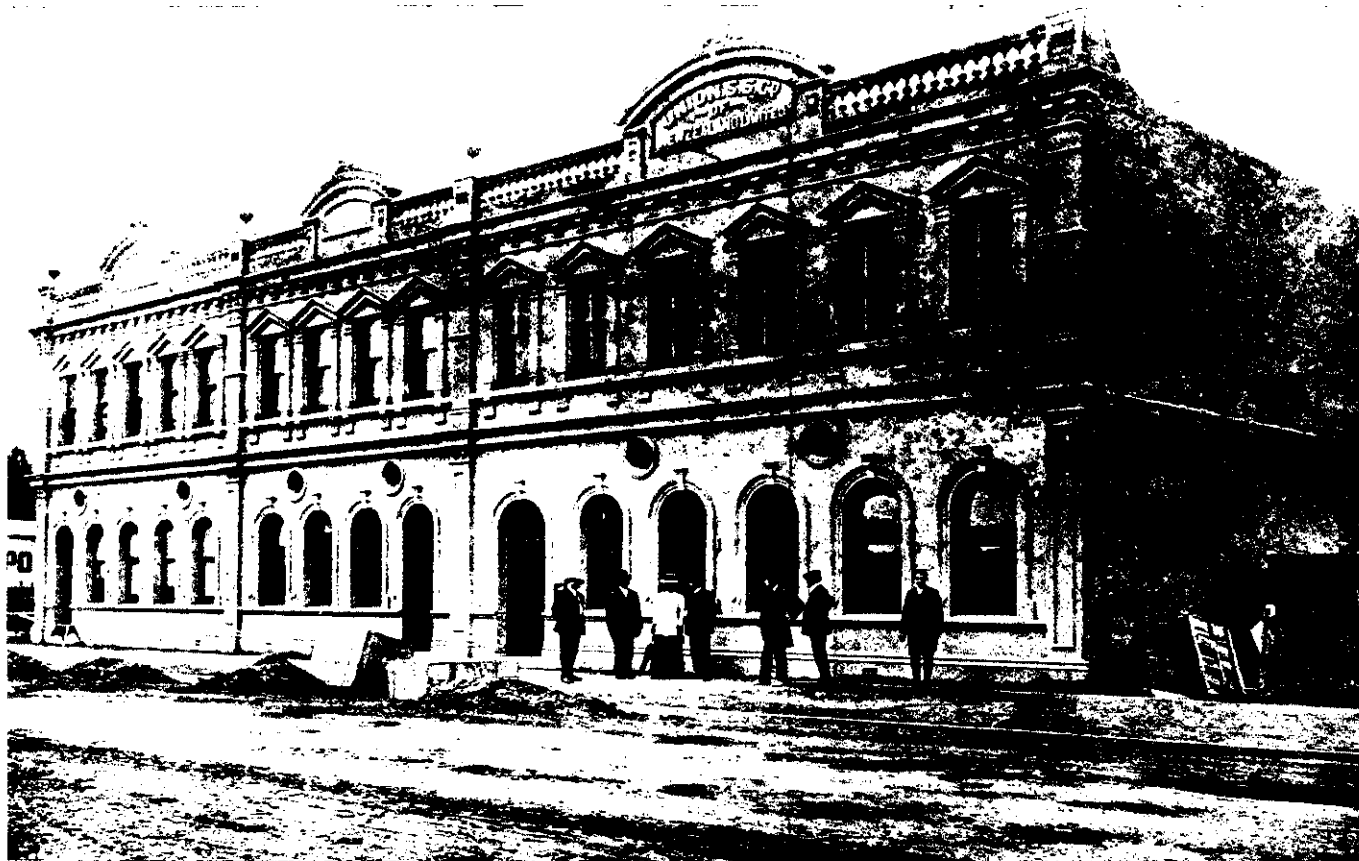


Tourist Department, photo.

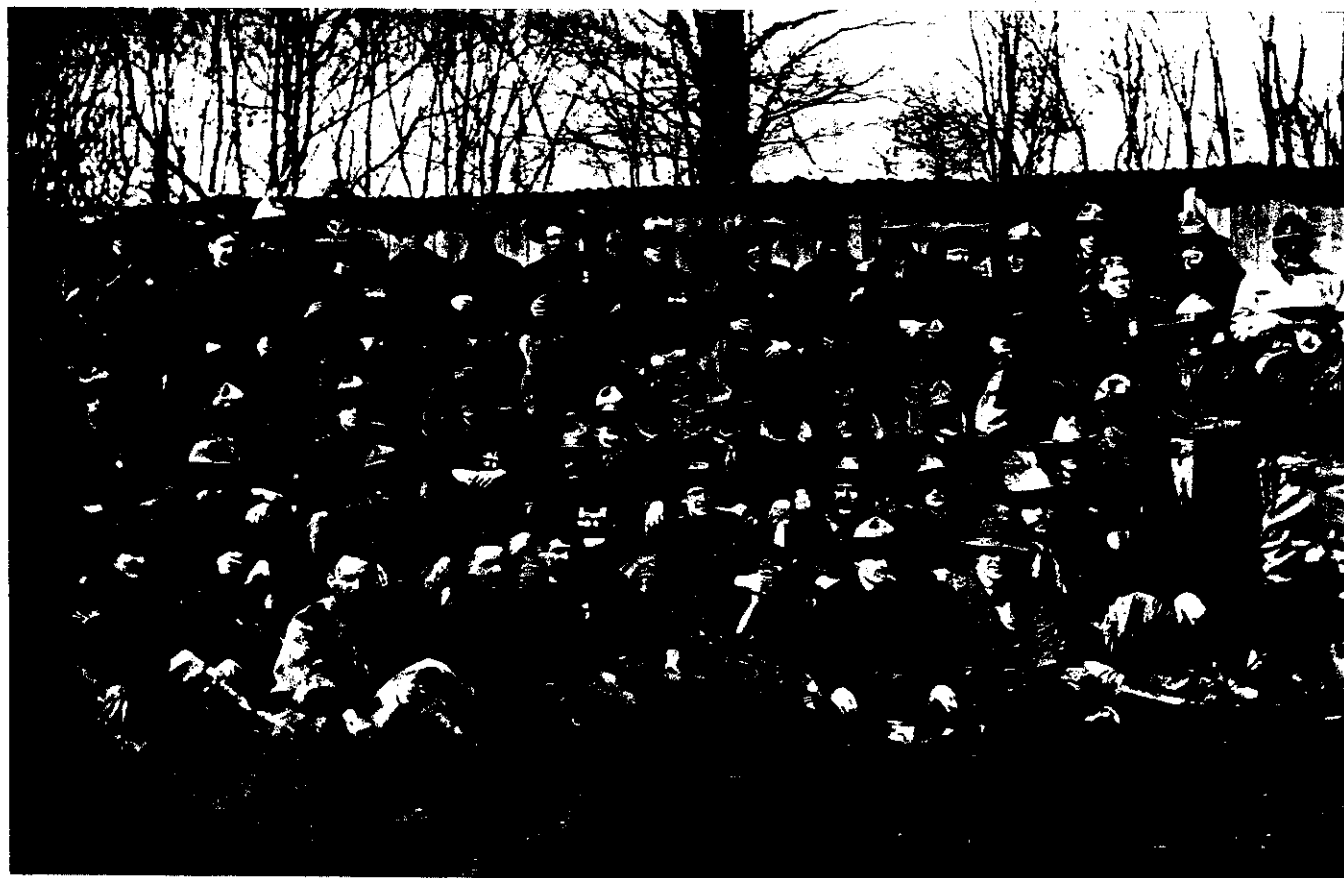
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 A 217.—18 ct. Gold Diamond Cluster Ring, £7/10/-.	 A 114.—18 ct. Gold Ring, 8 Diamonds and 3 Rubies, or 8 Diamonds and 3 Sapphires, £7/10/-.	<h3 style="text-align: center;">Engagement Rings</h3> <p style="font-size: small;">This illustration shows a few of our numerous designs, all made of 18 ct. Gold, real stones and excellent value at the prices quoted. Our illustrated Catalogue contains over 300 different designs; we send it free to all who write for it; but at our Treasure House you can see a superb collection of Rings, which far surpasses any other stock in New Zealand. We pay postage and guarantee safe delivery; and if you are not satisfied with your purchase on receiving same, we will exchange, or refund your money in full by return.</p> <p style="font-size: x-small; text-align: center;">DEAL DIRECT WITH US AS WE HAVE NO AGENTS OR TRAVELLERS.</p> <h2 style="text-align: center;">Stewart Dawson &amp; Co.</h2> <p style="text-align: center;">TREASURE HOUSE, QUEEN STREET, AUCKLAND.</p>	 A 131.—18 ct. Gold Ring, 9 Diamonds and 2 Rubies, or 9 Diamonds and 2 Sapphires, £10/1/-.	 A 169.—18 ct. Gold Ring, 5 Diamonds, Boat Set, £8/10/-.
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BACK ROW: Corp. Carcaby, Lieut. Trooper, Private —, Trooper Trenbitt, Signal Sergt. Garnfield, Trooper Gibbins, Trooper Inarrant, Lieut. Allbery, Trooper Hinching, Corp. Francis, Trooper —, Trooper Sullivan, Sergt. Tabbath, Trooper Skinner, Trooper Burts, Trooper Ballard, Trooper Smith, Lieut. Colop. Com. Posock. SECOND ROW: Trooper Pearson, Corp. Benson, Capt. Hardwick, Col. Driscoll, D.S.O., Capt. Thompson, Lieut. Withers, Trooper Ingwerson, Trooper Raynton, Trooper Osler, Q.M. Ward, Trooper Osler. THIRD ROW: Corp. Arttick, Trooper Harding, Lieut. Frenchie, Sergt. Campbell, Trooper Hubbard, S.M. Hall, Trooper Hayes, Corp. Wright. FRONT ROW: Trooper Reynolds, Trooper Tabbatt, Trooper Stevens, Trooper Bennett, Trooper —.



"CHUMS"

Child Study by Ellerbeck, Photographer, Auckland.

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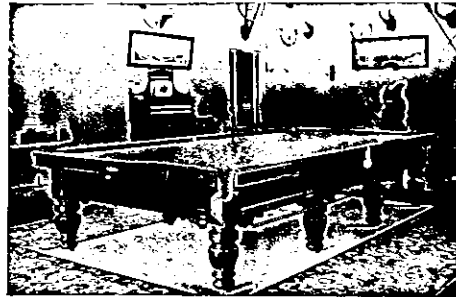
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# DALY, THE TROUBADOUR

By PORTER EMERSON BROWN. Illustrations by HORACE TAYLOR

This characteristic story of American life is recommended

It was at the ninth annual outing of the Eighth Ward Social Democratic and Plain Chowder Association that he first met her. He was introduced to her by himself in one of those brief intervals between dances that the management of such affairs arranges, in order that the guests may find opportunity to moisten their inner non and women without losing any of the "spiel."

"I read a perfectly grand book the other day," she continued. "It was about a beautiful princess who lived in a castle. There was a picture of it and it looked just like the Tumbis. Her father was a king, or something like that, and he wanted her to marry another king, but she loved a troubadour—a troubadour," she finished at last, making a determined stab for the unfamiliar word, and then gazing nervously at her companion to see if he appeared to notice anything peculiar. He didn't, so, taking courage, she went on:

"He used to come and play under her window nights."

"No music. He was a grand player, too. He could charm the birds out of the trees."

The love-laden Daly, abstracted, heard but the last sentence.

"A cat!" she exclaimed impatiently. "Didn't I say he was a troubadour—a musician?"

"Oh!" said Daly, humbly. "Excuse me. I thought you said he used to charm birds out of trees."

"So I did," she replied.

"Well," commented Daly, "if he was like this bunch of hums, indicating the hand stand with a backward jerk of his thumb, she could charm a bird out of a tree so it wouldn't light for eighty miles."

"It was just grand," she went on. "That's the kind of man I want to marry. I often sit in my window nights—"

"I'm glad you're so interested in the birds," she said. "I've seen one do it on in Hamilton Hill Park."

round, dark, dirty circles of the speechless speaking tubes.

Finally he found it; the only clean card of the lot; and he pushed the button above it. . . . The door clicked invitingly. He pushed it open and entered. The hallways were so dark that he could not read the names upon the individual flat bells, so he walked up, and up, and up, and then up some more, expecting at last to find a door open, and in it, waiting with hands outstretched in welcome, the girl whom he had come to see.

There was no telephone in the castle of his princess; so, shaking his head sadly, he went back to his benevolent room. He sat there while the round moon rode grandly down the star-studded heavens and dipped beneath the western horizon (which was the roof of a brewery) and heaved a sigh that caused three cats to retire in a state bordering on nervous prostration—and it takes much to prostrate nervously a city-bred feline.

She said she liked guys who could serenade—what could play toms under her window? He thought of the organ, and eyes grew big. An idea had found birth in his brain.

"Geel!" he exclaimed. "Why d'rn I— I think of it before I'll do it!— My mouth closed before normality; his mouth closed before another idea had been born.

"Behaw!" he said. "I can't play nothin'!"

Just then, from through the darkness of the trees there came to him the mechanical strains of a belated hurdy-gurdy. Again his eyes bulged; and again his mouth closed; for another idea had been born.

"M'r dat!" he cried. "I'll serenade her an' serenade her good! I'll let dem ol' guys who lived in castles like de Tumbis d'rn! have holly-goity music fer de girls!"

He looked at the "Sweet Evening Breeze" and at length he stretched himself wearily, and heaved a sigh that caused three cats to retire in a state bordering on nervous prostration—and it takes much to prostrate nervously a city-bred feline.

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He carried a potted geranium in each hand.

"Sadie!" returned Daly tersely. "Dat' d'ye wantee see her fr?"

"I came to call on her."

"Who are you?"

"Me name's Daly."

"Well, Conemara Daly?"

"Me father came from Conemara," returned Daly.

The little old man be- lieved.

"Goowan out of me house!" he shouted. "Goowan out of me house! How dare ye come d'ckin' aroun' me gurl, ye little old man! You say she lives in house 'r of as Ol he an' young as ye be, Ol'll go to th' bure wid ye!" And he doubled his fists bellicosely.

"But," expostulated the amazed caller.

The little old man hopped into the air, full two feet, and came down with limbs re-echoed and whiskers bristling.

He sat himself down upon a bench and immersed himself in thought.

At length he arose and went across to a drug store that had a pay-station telephone, and, borrowing the book, he sought in it until a caustic clerk, who was on the other side of a glass counter, told him that it was a drug store that he was in, not a reading-room.

Daly missed long enough to state that it would give him great pleasure to knock the caustic clerk's roof off if the letter would stop out into the alley for a brief period; and then returned to the book.

After half an hour more, he ascertained that there was no telephone in the castle of his princess; so, shaking his head sadly, he went back to his benevolent room.

He sat there while the round moon rode grandly down the star-studded heavens and dipped beneath the western horizon (which was the roof of a brewery) and heaved a sigh that caused three cats to retire in a state bordering on nervous prostration—and it takes much to prostrate nervously a city-bred feline.

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cut and whittled and sewed and ripped and sewed up again until Roy Fingered Lums and his friends, the milkmen, appeared upon the scene of the world's endeavours.

The little man in the white night-shirt was home on one foot between two scrupulous policemen; and he carried a scrupulous policeman's hat and yet more burning words.

"Hay, you!" "Now what the divil's got out of de blue coat, you dog-legged stunner!" "But it out!" "Out it out!" "Gwan out of here 'r I'll knock yer roof off!" Such were expurgated, the remarks that came floating down to Daly's ears amid the classic strains of his serenade. But he ground away industriously, his eyes upon the one closed window—that of his lady-love's lower.

Perseverently he watched, persistently, that is, until three bottles, seven shoes, a washboard, a chair, a shower of coal, and an awl-pick came hurtling down around him; and then he was forced to remove his gaze from the window in order that he might pay attention to the First Law of Nature.

The organ caught most of the fusillade; and he found that, by crawling a bit, he was reasonably safer; for the people across the alley were rather poor shots, and some distance away. And from the neighbours of his lady the hurdy-gurdy protected him.

It was the looked-up at the window. It was now open. His eyes sought eagerly for his divinity. She would understand—that he was sure. She would appreciate the danger he was running for her sake—to what lengths his devotion for her was carrying him; and, incidentally, he began to have much more respect for those trouba-tour-dour guys.

She would understand! She would find some way to show him that his devotion was appreciated; she would discover some manner of showing him that his love was returned—she—

The watched window opened, and there stepped forth—a little old man, clad in a white night-shirt. He carried a potted geranium in each hand.

Daly crumpled warily.

The little man in the white night-shirt laid one geranium carefully at his feet. Then he raised the other aloft and took careful aim.

It struck fair on the top of the hurdy-gurdy and the strains of "He Handled Me a Lemon" ceased to sound. The little man in the white night-shirt picked up the other pot and raised it above his head. He leaned far over the fire-escape rail. He had only this one geranium and the kitchen range left; and his daughter's serenade was still unaltered. Brother and father over he leaped, and farther, and yet farther—and the rail broke!

When the sewing circle of the town meets, the Recording Angel has to write shorthand.—"Judge."

Now that the Suffragettes have leagued themselves with the hoodlum class, the police may reasonably ask for further powers.—"British Weekly."

Admitted that the Jews do not commit fifty per cent of the City's crimes, but they take up fifty per cent more room in the street cars than they are entitled to.—"Puck."

Girls, with one or two exceptions, are at a discount in smart country houses. They are not rich enough for bridge, and then put a restriction on funny stories.—"Punch."

The kiss is, perhaps, the most perfect expression of love, but it should be kept for the intimate, the ecstatic, the supreme moments of life, and never, never given in public.—"Graphic."

The fides run swiftly out in the Bay of Tides. An urchin witnessing the phenomenon for the first time yelled shrilly: "Ma, look, quick! Someone's pulled the plug out of the sea!"—"Washington Herald."

A place where servants always suit And serve us with delight; A garden full of flowers and fruit Where midges never bite; Where nights are calm and midnight cats Refrain from repartee. In short, where nothing worries, that's The Ideal Home for me.—"Pall Mall Gazette."

Even Jonah's whale couldn't keep a good man down.—"Somerville Journal."

Our worst enemies are often only the inventors of our best friends.—"Lone Hand."

Yellow journalism is not so called from the colour of the coins earned at it.—"The Beacon."

Less drink and more intelligence would do more than any political nostrum to cure unemployment.—"Nottingham Guardian."

A man has a better idea of the measure of eternity after he has seen two women engaged in saying good-bye.—"Atholion Globe."

What is it that any man, when well dressed, is invariably taken for a gentleman, while a woman, no matter what her attire, is taken for exactly what she is?—"Wiener Zeitung."

One of the coming pantomime songs with which we are threatened embodies the admirable petition:

"Every song is about a girl, and every girl's the best; So sing us a song about something to eat, and give the girls a rest!

The alternative seems a strange one; but, after all, liver-and-onions, as an antidote to love may have its charms for the young and impressionable.—"Westminster Gazette."

## Current Wit of the World

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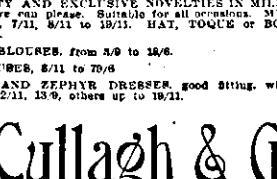
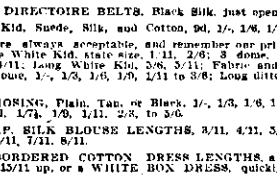
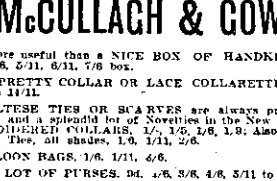
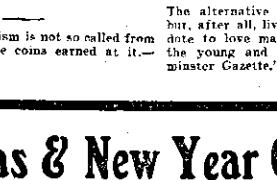
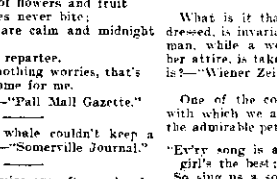
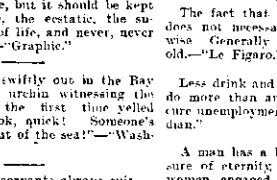
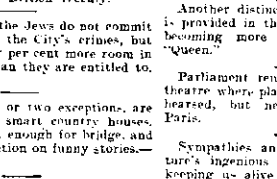
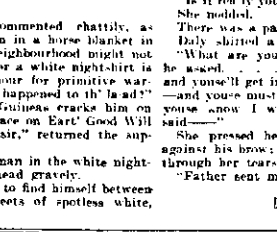
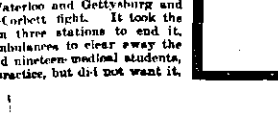
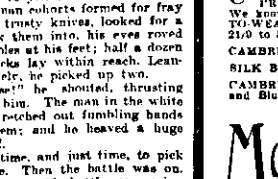
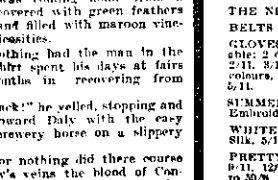
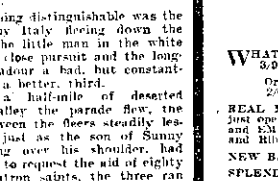
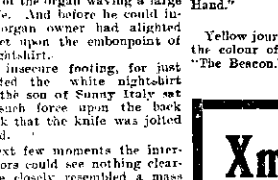
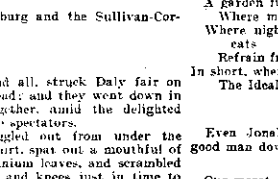
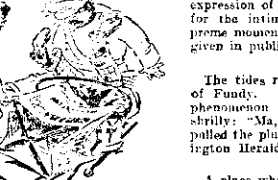
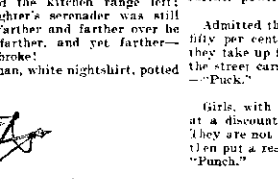
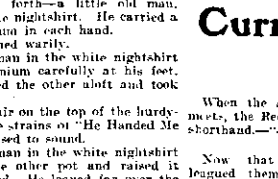
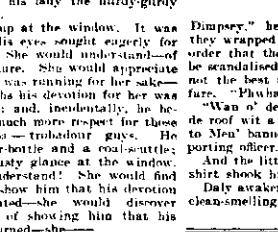
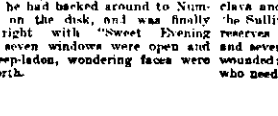
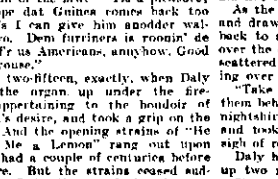
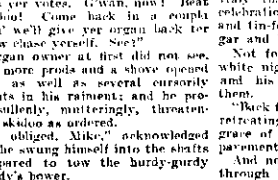
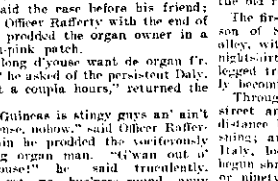
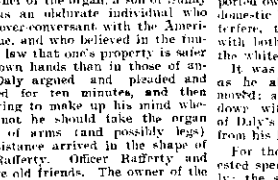
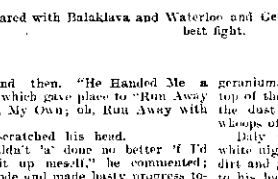
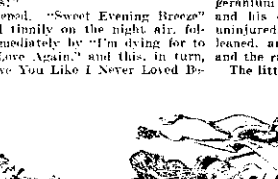
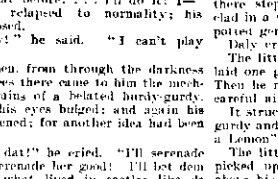
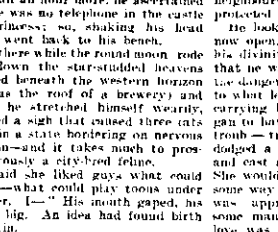
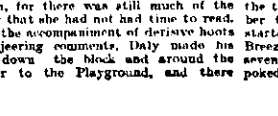
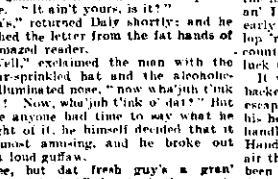
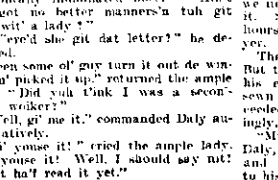
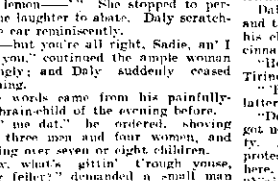
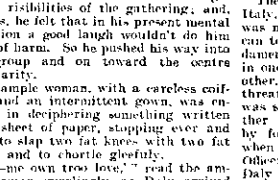
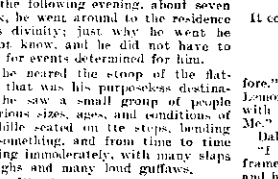
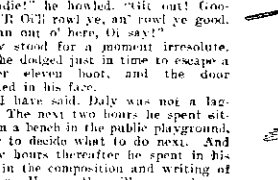
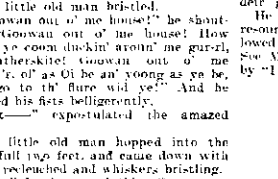
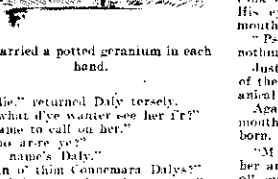
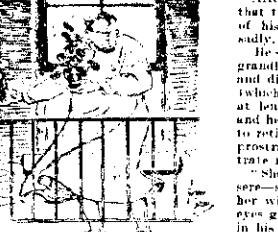
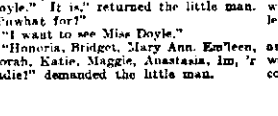
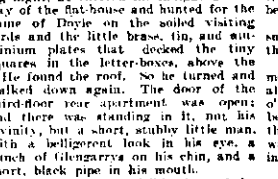
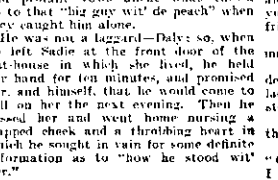
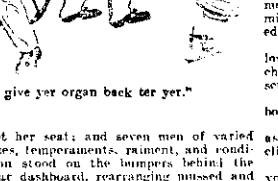
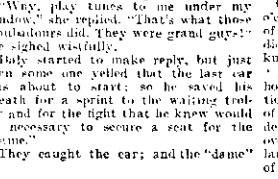
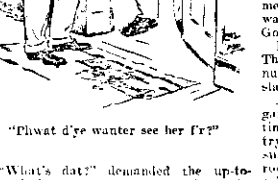
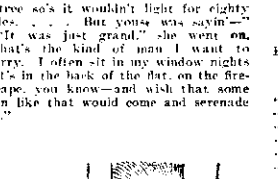
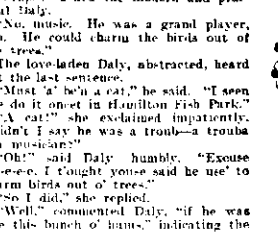
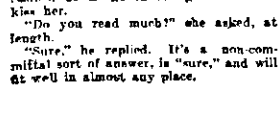
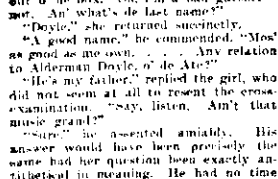
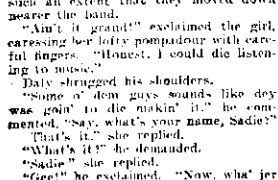
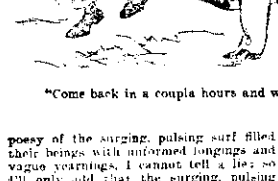
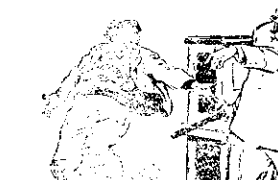
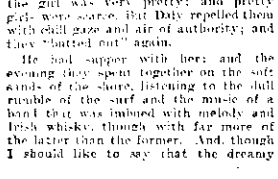
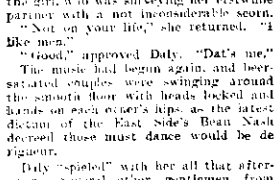
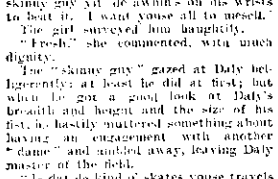
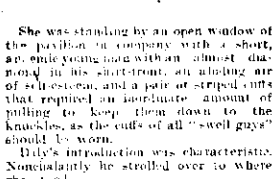
A man has a better idea of the measure of eternity after he has seen two women engaged in saying good-bye.—"Atholion Globe."

What is it that any man, when well dressed, is invariably taken for a gentleman, while a woman, no matter what her attire, is taken for exactly what she is?—"Wiener Zeitung."

One of the coming pantomime songs with which we are threatened embodies the admirable petition:

"Every song is about a girl, and every girl's the best; So sing us a song about something to eat, and give the girls a rest!

The alternative seems a strange one; but, after all, liver-and-onions, as an antidote to love may have its charms for the young and impressionable.—"Westminster Gazette."



## Xmas & New Year Gifts at McCULLAGH & GOWER'S

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Or a PRETTY COLLAR OR LACE COLLARETTE. 1/6. 1/6. 1/6. 1/11. 2/6 to 4/11.

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# SOCIETY WEDDINGS

By LADY VIOLET GREVILLE

In the "London Magazine."

**F**ASHIONABLE weddings are as old as the hills. They exist in all countries and in varying conditions under all kinds of civilisations.

**THE HEAVY WEDDING BREAKFAST HAS BEEN ABANDONED** in favour of light refreshment, and the ceremony itself postponed from the early morning to the afternoon. Most fashionable weddings take place about two o'clock, an arrangement which precludes

Yet this curtailment does not include a less expenditure. Probably NEVER DURING THE LAST CENTURY HAS SO MUCH BEEN SPENT ON WEDDING TRUSSERS, AND PRESENTS.

Some of the most notable brides have received enough articles to stock a house, enough plate for a jeweller's shop, enough diamonds to satisfy a queen, and enough clothes to last a lifetime. Bridgemaids, also, to whom a pin, an umbrella, a walking-stick, and a cigarette formerly constituted the meagre offerings of their friends' goodwill, now receive guns, motor-cars, saddle coats, valuable plate and pretty furniture. Friends band together to present the lucky bride with a tara or a fine pendant of diamonds, pearls, naturally are expected to provide something handsome in the matter of jewels, lace and furs; while acquaintances are ashamed to send less than a Louis XV. chair, or a bit of old Sevres china, or at least delicately engraved glass. Plate and linen are provided by the nearest relations, while ring connections and acquaintances furnish the remainder of the sumptuous gifts. Fortunate indeed is the bride of to-day, especially if she is popular and pretty. All her partners send her souvenirs; the tenantry, the neighbours, the servants, her father's colleagues in Parliament or business, his constituents, and even his clubs think it necessary to shower presents on his charming daughter.

Lady Marjorie Gordon, Lady Marjorie Greville, and Miss Astor were the three brides of this season who received the greatest number of presents, their parents owning such a large acquaintance with all classes, and being in touch with many political, social, and philanthropic interests.

The trousseau—an adaptation of the French "cortège de mariage," which included the bridegroom's presents, the jewellery, laces and cachemires bestowed by the bride's parents—of course occupies the majority of the girls' thoughts. Trousseaus vary much in price, from the humble home-made underclothing of the German girl, who works for years at her wedding outfit, and the complete set of house linen which every German bride brings with her into the conjugal dwelling, to the fabulous display of lingerie and dresses provided for the millionaire's daughter. Of late years more money has been spent on lingerie than ever before.

**"FRILLS" AND LACE** have taken the place of simple embroideries and openwork. The daintiest and finest of gorgeous, veritable works



Her maid puts the finishing touches to the bride's wedding dress ere she starts out for the church.

and veneration, as a rite sacred to family life. One can scarcely imagine a self-respecting bride without a veil and orange-blossoms.

Girls love all the paraphernalia of the wedding—the music, the garter, and the incense; while parents, acquiescing in the urgent necessity of the proceeding, yet greatly desiring of the trouble and expense. For

**A WEDDING USES THE ENTIRE ESTABLISHMENT.**

Ordinary life is completely suspended, meals are taken in a hurry, no one has time to sit down, the servant are on their legs with the constant arrival of visitors and callers, and the interminable stream of dressmakers, milliners and tradesmen. The father of the family usually escapes to his club, but when at home becomes greatly in request on account of his cheque book. The drawing-room is strewn with presents and costumes, the schoolroom and nursery are given up to the bride's, laces and her innumerable boxes, while the best bedroom is reserved for the bridal toilet and the services of the French hairdresser.

Long engagements were formerly "de rigueur." Six months was considered quite a reasonable period to elapse between the betrothal and the wedding. It was supposed that settlements could not be arranged in less time, and that the careful deliberations of the respective solicitors must not be unduly hurried. Now, however, in this new period of feverish activity, long engagements are vied with; a month is quite an ordinary period of duration for the engagement, and the girl is engaged and married off almost before her friends have become cognisant of the fact.

In the same hasty desire to waste no time

of formal luncheon, and enables the bride and bridegroom to start on their wedding journey an hour after the marriage. With the curtailment of the wedding feast has also come the curtailing



The church is beautifully decorated with flowers and palms.

of the honeymoon, a week is the maximum, and it is the minimum, that the newly-wedded pair think it is necessary to retire from the public gaze and their ordinary avocations.

of art decorated with infinite taste and a variety of baby ribbons in pink and blue. Innumerable nightdresses, "gowns," a mass of frothy snow, "pinafores," and tea gowns in soft silks, flowing muslins, and crepes de Chine fill an important part in the fashionable woman's wardrobe.

For a month or six weeks before the wedding the life of the bride and her mother becomes a constant wear and tear. The father turns his worries over to his man of business; but the mother and daughter together, like faithful allies, scour the shops from morning till night, selecting, ordering, trying on. And for no man imagine that trying on is a light affair. On the contrary, it demands a patience, a disregard of time and tide, and a physical endurance which is not given to every woman. To

**POSE FOR HOURS LIKE AN AUTOMATON.**

to be fitted and pinned, and pulled and pinched, and turned round and about by several women, their satellites standing around and gazing, while every defect is commented on and every beauty noticed, while you completely wear and tire your skin, is discussed with the stern sternness of the judge and the ruthless dissection of the priested critic, is a trial of nerve from which only the professional beauty can emerge scathless.

**THE BRIDEGROOM, MEANWHILE, FAIRES BADLY ALSO.**

He has little opportunity of seeing his own bride, save when she flashes up like a meteor in his sightly career. A few snatched moments in the morning, an hour's walk during which she talks of nothing but her presents, a hasty kiss, cant caresses, and his cup is full. Then he must interview the clergy, obtain the advice of the bishop, get the marriage license, buy the ring and chain, and presents for the bridesmaids. Some kind of jewellery, generally marked with the initials of the bride and bridegroom, is preferred; lozenges, brooches, and bracelets are the most usual. The bridegroom

**EVERY BRIDE EXPECTS AT LEAST ONE TIARA OF DIAMONDS.** and a necklace contributed usually by her parents. Sometimes another tiara is given her by the bridegroom, or sub-



Numerous and costly wedding presents are a feature of fashionable weddings.

must be prepared to spend at least £5 on each, and the number of the bridesmaids is generally eight. He also provides the bride's bouquet, a handsome affair of orchids, or lilies, or roses, costing about £10 or £15, and less expensive bouquets for the bridesmaids. At some of the most recent weddings sheafs of lilies or branches of roses were used

scribed by a number of intimate friends. The extravagance of jewellery is greatly on the increase. Many great ladies have their jewels constantly reset, others receive new ones annually, and thus a bride who started in life without at least a modicum of jewellery would feel disgraced. A collar or two strings of pearls likewise form a very necessary ingredient



Off for the honeymoon.

instead of bouquets, and gave a poetical touch to the appearance of the bride. Some ladies, however, prefer to carry a beautifully bound white vellum Prayer-book, and this is supplied by the bridegroom. An ordinary marriage license costs £5, a special license £25 to £30, and in addition there are the fees to be given to the officials of the church, varying according to the edifice. Taxation to the organist is another heavy item; for the music is often of a very elaborate and grandiose character. And lastly comes the floral decoration of the sacred building. Palms and white flowers are usually employed, but at a few fashionable weddings the church resembled a perfect bower of roses. Of course, the expense of this, as well as the floral decoration of the bride's house, and the wedding-bell of flowers which American brides affect, and under which they stand to receive the congratulations of the guests, may run into hundreds of pounds. American spend untold sums on flowers. English people are more modest, and probably £200 would satisfy the ambitions of most hostesses at a wedding.

**THE CHURCH CHOSEN FOR THE CEREMONY**

varies according to the predilection of the parties. St. George's, Hammer-square, a few years ago was the Mecca of fashionable brides; now St. Paul's, Knightsbridge, St. Peter's, Eaton square, and even less fashionable churches are often chosen. For a military wedding the Guards Chapel is preferred, and the

In the well-filled jewel-case; while innumerable little brooches, safety-pins, and lockets must be included for daily wear. Jewels are worn now in the street, at luncheon, at tea parties, trips appear constantly at the opera or smart dinners and parties. It is thus expedient that the fashionable bride should be well provided with all these appurtenances. Another expense is that of furs. Sable ermine, and chinchilla are the only furs suitable for wedding presents; and a mole stole or coat is generally included in the parental gifts. Lace is provided in the trousseau; but the careful mother generally manages to bestow an extra dounce or a few yards of costly lace as an additional gift on her daughter.

To sum up, we may take the expenses of a fashionable wedding approximately at the following—

Church expenses, license, etc.	150
Floral decorations	130
Refreshments	100
Chapman	120
Presents for bridesmaids	40
Bouquets for bride and bridesmaids	40
Sundries, invitation cards, etc.	50
Jewels	500
The trousseau	1000
Total	£2050

It will thus be seen that to get oneself married fashionably, in the height of the season, in the presence of numerous friends, and in a popular church, is a somewhat expensive affair.

**Sleep and Dreams.** effect of the uniform contrasted with the bridal procession is extremely pretty. A few favoured brides, like Lord Rosebery's daughter, are married in Westminster Abbey, whose vast drum and venerable traditions add a dignity and magnificence to the ceremony; while others are married at St. Margaret's, Westminster, under the shadow of the great abbey.

The bride's jewel box constitutes a heavy item in the expenses. As classed by Hutchinson, the six most frequent types of dreams are (1) falling, (2) flying, (3) inadequate clothing, (4) nightmares, (5) desire-wish gratified, (6) trivial commonplace.

Taking these in order, the first—the falling dream—is practically universal. Whether the fall be from the roof of a modern city building or a drop from a Himalayan mountain ledge into the clouds, the fall of man becomes a terrifying entity in its more literal sense to the majority of mankind when once they have forsaken terra firma for the insecure pinnacles of sleep. The true "falling" dream is a long drop to a bottomless abyss, associated with the "sinking" sensation experienced in sudden descent; the dreamer starts up into wakefulness before the end of the fall is reached. According to the popular superstition, if the dreamer reaches that end, he dies; naturally the logical objection has been raised that those entitled to give evidence of this are those precluded by death from speaking. Physiologists ascribe the frequency of dream falls to sensations due to the absence of support for the feet in the reclining position when asleep.

This dream of a long, sinking, indefinite fall must be sharply distinguished from the well known "start" or "jump" usually experienced at a moment when one is just falling asleep. Here the impression is rather of a drop of a few feet on to some solid floor, or upon the bed itself. The phenomenon has been studied by West Mitchell, who gave it the gruesome name of "Psychic Deceitration"—the explosive muscular spasm being completely analogous to those witnessed in beheaded animals.

We pass from these half nightmares, with a swift transition from unpleasant dreams to pleasant, to consider the type next in frequency—the dream of flying, which occurs in the proportion of one to three. It is unlikely that there is any reader of these lines who has not, at one time or another, experienced its pleasurable sensations. The most peculiar characteristic of the flying dream is the most astounding, assumed by the dreamer. With a justifiable pride in his flight is mingled a feeling of contempt for his superiority towards the less gifted dream-lookers who, with the usual indifference of the people of sleep, seem very little impressed by the marvel together with these emotions is linked a strange self-surprise, perhaps a dim effort of the half-reason which follows us into the Land of Nod and endeavours to smooth over or explain its absurdities in us. "Why did I never think of doing this before?" thinks the dreamer as he skims gracefully along his airy way. Two other remarkable factors in these aerial efforts have been noticed by those who have studied them. One is that the imagined flight is not confined to the most level of the roofs of buildings or the tops of trees; the other that in a great number of cases it seems to occur not in the free air but in a building.

These two established facts have been stumbling blocks to those who seek to explain this type of dream as a simple recollection of some flying ancestor in a past unimaginably remote. To the opposite school, who would refer the dream to a circulatory disturbance or lack of support to the feet, they can quote one peculiar fact in support of their view: one which in the case of a dream "fall" they were unable to make use of. A longing for flight—for power to cleave the free air as a bird—is (as Leonardo da Vinci well knew) deeply ingrained in the human heart; the existence of such desire is indisputable, whatever view may be taken of its ultimate significance. As Professor Stanley Hall, an upholder of the ancestor-recollection theory, pertinently inquires: "there are vestigial traces of gills in our bodies, why not vestigial traces of floating and swimming in our souls?" Naturally enough, the other side answered that man had no direct flying ancestor, though some were swimmers, while Gowers has observed that the "falling" dream and falling sensations in sleep are associated with the sense of changed equilibrium due to spontaneous contraction of the stapedius, a tiny muscle in the ear. Like most of our problems concerned with the dream state, the question still remains an open one.

The dream of inadequate clothing would translate us to the sphere of the ridiculous, were it not for the shameful horror of the dreamer in the dream itself. We are all familiar with its characteristic manifestations, whether we appear at a Government reception in a night gown, or discover ourselves upon the Block minus the customary nether garments of civilisation. We may attend church in pyjamas, or address a meeting of electors in the simple garb of Adam. Luckily for the dreamer—although his sudden sense of horror usually precludes his observation of the fact—dream people show little surprise or resentment at the continually startling events among which they move; like Callio "they care for none of these things." At most, inadequate clothing rouses in them a species of what may be called "moonlight reproach." "Really, Mr. X," said the late Queen in the classic dream of an English Prime Minister, who found himself in bathing trunks endeavouring to open Parliament (with a bad key)—"really, you should be above this sort of thing." Yet the sudden feeling of horror is nevertheless the usual concomitant of this dream, the cause of

which has not been adequately explained. Here, obviously, the situation theory—of those dreamers, the type must be a late intruder in our mental domain—a shadow of civilisation.

With our fourth type of dream—the nightmare pure and simple—we lie under an such palpable sense of horror, as the nightmare purer, who has eaten not wisely but too well of the green apple, or the large moist lun, can tell us to his cost. Of nightmare bogies, shapes, sizes, colours, activities, there are innumerable, yet a careful classification of dreamers reveals the prevalence of certain well marked types. The main effect on the dreamer is the sense of fear combined with helplessness. There is the terrifying being that crawls to the chest of the sleeper as he lies half awake and praiseworthy, the nameless horror that pursues while one's limbs refuse to move; the dread catastrophe to which one is irresistibly drawn; the household pet isolated to inhuman proportions, and in a flash the dreamer is precipitated on a narrow ledge of lofty building; the attempt to fasten doors against some horrifying intruder; and a peculiar species of dream whose terrible aspect depends on some sudden transition in the relations of space, distance and perspective. For example, the dreamer is in a room, the door is ajar in which the dreamer finds himself in a choking atmosphere in a room from which the only exit is a little opening near the floor, too small for his body. There are all extremely common types of nightmare, and a list of possibly a thousand world-wide examples might be found to follow definite lines. The physical side of nightmares has been studied by Binet, who finds that the respiration especially is disturbed, there accompanying for the oppression in the chest and feeling of stifling so usually experienced.

The dream which assumes the form of the gratification of our desires, which is not necessarily an unalloyed joy. It is a shadowing the disillusion of reality; the dream recidivism in most cases falls short of the anticipation, if only on account of the shadowy unmaterial character of all except the chief actors in a dream; the mounting and admiring of the shades. Even if we compare such masterpiece in a dream, it is usually a very poor effort if it survives to the waking memory—the "devil's sonata" and "Rabbi Khan" notwithstanding. Our English humour turns out to be some pitiable pun, and there is the famous dream of Oliver Wendell Holmes, who dreamed into realms of supreme understanding and learnt there the sentence which gave an answer to all the problems and mystery to the entire universe. He was a mathematician, it is a strong odour of tar-pentine pervaded throughout. Yet not rarely the dream of complete realisation of all desired things occurs, and the fact of waking alone is the bitter disillusion.

In regard to the last class of dream, many authorities have challenged its low position on the list; and certainly this confusing dilemma of "trivial inconveniences" is one which few voyagers of sleep escape. How often have we packed our trunk for a holiday, only to discover at which the key is missing; lost that inevitable train, knocked at strange doors in a feverish haste in search of a vanished railway station, mistaken the road to the wharf, or chosen the wrong day for a excursion? In a dream usually presents an image of some definite object to be obtained, perpetually thwarted by some trivial obstacle, ludicrous, no doubt, could we comprehend it really, but to the busy haste of which the dreamer finds himself profoundly irritating. This is the last class of dream specified by the classification we have followed, but among the myriads dreamed each night throughout the world there must be many more. Dream memory is faint and easily vanishes; were it possible to remember every dream each night our dream world would become nearly as vivid as that of the day, for experiments have proved that we dream continuously through sleep, though the recollection is usually lost, and it is perhaps as well for ourselves that it is so, seeing that in that vague lawless territory beyond the Ivory Gate our sense of inhibition is so much as abate that the most law-abiding in waking life is a hardened criminal there. Famous judges has recorded his dream of establishing an offensive lustre in the back with a sword, his sole ambition being artistic joy at the protrusion of the blade "at least a foot." One may safely draw the conclusion that on the score of ethical standards alone it is as well for dreaming humanity that "sleep has its own world."

## How the Cullinan Diamond Crossed the Channel.

The story of the way in which the great Cullinan diamond was brought to England from the Continent after being cut is interesting. Seven detectives, three of them Dutchmen employed by Messrs. Asscher, the firm who cut the stone—surrounded a man who carried a small black handbag. But the handbag was empty, and the diamond was actually stowed away in the pocket of a man who travelled stowed and spent his time looking listlessly into the sea.

## Gin As a Currency.

"Gin is still used as a medium of exchange in some parts of the Niger, but the Government discourages it," said Colonel Seely, Under-Secretary for the Colonies, in the House of Commons recently. "Owing to the extreme conservatism in these districts the task is difficult."

# New Zealand Insurance Company, Limited

**FIRE, MARINE, ACCIDENT and LIVE STOCK.**  
ESTABLISHED 1859.  
**CAPITAL—£1,500,000. NET REVENUE FOR 1907—£642,759. PAID-UP CAPITAL AND RESERVE—£690,000.**  
HEAD OFFICE - - - - - AUCKLAND.  
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HON. S. THORNE GEORGE, M.L.C. (Chairman)  
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THOMAS BUDDLE, Esq.  
R. C. CARR, Esq.  
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C. V. HOUGHTON, Esq.  
ARTHUR M. MYERS, Esq.  
C. RHODES, Esq.  
CHA.S. P. MINNITT, Inspector.  
**JAMES BUTTLE, General Manager.**



The newly-wed young wife receives the guests, and is the recipient of good wishes and congratulations.





# MEMORIES OF VENICE

By J.S.

There are some cities in the Old World the first sight of which is so memorable...

she looks a sea Chabre, fresh from ocean, rising with her tapers of proud towers...

And whether you enter Venice by land or sea; whether you see her emerge from the lagoon...

And whether you enter Venice by land or sea; whether you see her emerge from the lagoon...

Her very word glory—a new glory; Her very word glory—a new glory;...

And lo! she bare no subject, earth and sea; And lo! she bare no subject, earth and sea;...

She now sits by the side of the "Spouse-land" in a magnificent set of rooms...

As you leave the railway terminus on the island of Santa Lucia, enter a gondola, and glide slowly, as in a dream...

But today many of these palaces have been transformed into hotels, lodging houses, and in one instance a money lender...

If the Grand Canal impresses you by its faded magnificence, the bridge of the Rialto is not at all unimpressive...

The narrow passage of the Merceria, from which we derive our English word "Mercery," leading from the bridge of the Rialto...

The first time I walked through the Merceria more than 200 years after these words were written, aged nightingales...

still filled that thoroughfare with their exquisite music; for, on a summer visit, 30 years later, the practice of keeping up music had ceased...

The dark and tortuous avenue of the Merceria forms a capital avenue to the great square of St. Mark's...

You will come again and again in the places and scenes of its singular charm. You will think, when it is reached by a sky of sapphire and is flooded with sunshine...

You will come again and again in the places and scenes of its singular charm. You will think, when it is reached by a sky of sapphire...

At the end of the canal of the Giustiniani, the Treponti, the Contarini, the Estreani, the Malinotti, the Dandolo, the Mocenigo, and a score of other aristocratic families...

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The children of the lightness and gaiety of Venice, in its golden prime returns to us on summer evenings in the spacious square which then becomes the centre of its social life and movement...

On release he had been assisted in getting work by some of those kind people. He, however, soon went wrong again, and was arrested...

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The patience and ingenuity they displayed was worthy of the name of freedom. They were not least friends...

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The windows of the punishment cells are protected on the inside by plates of perforated sheet iron. Then there is the glass, cemented into the stone-work...

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# Round the World Paragraphs.

## Where Not to Live.

Bolivia is a good country to live out of, according to a Consular report recently issued. The British Consul writes that the cost of living is enormous...

## Festive Funeral.

The body of M. Pierre Lacroix, a wealthy bachelor eighty years of age, was interred at Audley near Montargis, France, a few weeks ago, amid extraordinary scenes.

## Passed for a Prince.

A story which throws into the shade the daring exploits of novelette heroes was unfolded in the Court at Madrid. The prisoner was Emilio San Pedro...

## Dreadful Paris Tragedy.

A dreadful family tragedy has occurred in the Rue des Colonnades, Paris, where a man named Louis Boutouille shot his young daughter dead...

## "Dehumanising" Women.

A terrible indictment of the British system of treating women prisoners is made by Mrs. Elizabeth Sloan Chesser, M.P., in the "Contemporary Review."

## The Memory of the Jungle.

"The elephant's memory is proverbial," Mr. E. Martin Duns-Elliott, said in a lecture at the New Gallery Photographic Exhibition, London...

# The Lighter Side of Prison Life

By LONC SENTENCE

No far nothing has been said of escapes, or attempted escapes. With warders "Mercury" leading from the bridge of the Rialto to the Piazza di San Marco...

# FOR HOLIDAY WEAR

FOR HOLIDAY AND SUMMER WEAR THE FOLLOWING PRODUCE ARE EXCELLENT. THEY ARE WELL STYLISHED, SERVICEABLE, DURABLE, AND REASONABLE IN PRICE.

NO. 100.—LADIES WASHING COSTUMES	Bleue and Skirt style, cream ground, with navy spots. Price, 10/6.
NO. 200.—LADIES COSTUMES	Of special quality. Blouse and Skirt style, of striped print, pink, bello, blue and white. Price, 10/6.
WASHING DRESSER	Bleue and Skirt style, in pretty summer shades, at 13/6, 17/6, 19/6, 22/6, 25/6, 27/6, 30/6.
WHITE DRESSER	High quality. Blouse and Skirt style, at 10/6, 20/6, 22/6, 25/6, 27/6, 30/6.
A FEW VERY SMART AND Dainty WHITE DRESSES.	Trimmed with lace and fine embroidery. 40/6, 50/6, 60/6 to 85/6.
STYLISH PRODUCE	In plain or striped volles, 35/6, 38/6, 45/6.
LUSTRE COSTUMES	In cream, sky, blue, navy and black, at 25/6, 30/6, 35/6, 45/6 to 50/6.
COSTUMER	Of Rhantung silk, Eton style. In sky, champagne, and the new brown, 55/6 to 100/6.
LADIES' DRESS COATS	Of Tulle and Satinette. In navy, cream, sky and indigo, 21/6, 25/6, 28/6, 32/6 to 60/6.
SILK DRESS COATS	45/6, 48/6, 55/6, 65/6.

YOU WILL FIND EXACTLY THE BLOUSE YOU WANT AT SMITH & CAUGHEY'S. WE ARE SHOWING A REALLY STYLISHED LINE OF SUMMER BLOUSES IN MUSLIN, LAWN, PRINT, ZEPHYR, AND SILK. ALL SMART, STYLISH, GOOD WEARING AND MODERATE IN PRICE.

SHIRT BLOUSES OF PRINT AND ZEPHYR  
Wash well and give good service, 2/11, 3/6, 4/6, 5/6, 6/6, 7/6

SHIRT BLOUSE OF WHITE LAWN AND MUSLIN  
At 5/6, 8/11, 7/11, 8/11, 9/6

WHITE BLOUSES OF MUSLIN AND LAWN  
Definitely trimmed with embroidery and lace, 3/6, 4/6, 4/11, 5/6, 6/11, 7/6, 8/11, 9/11, 10/6 to 12/6

BLOUSES OF COLOURED MUSLIN  
Nicerly trimmed with lace and embroidery, 4/6, 5/11, 6/11, 8/11, 12/6

SHIRT BLOUSES OF SILK  
In cream and all washed shades, at 0/5, 11/6, 13/6, 17/6, 19/6 to 35/6.

BLOUSES OF CREAM AND COLOURED SILK  
Trimmed with lace and tucks, at 7/6, 9/6, 10/6, 11/6, 12/6 to 40/6.

BLACK SILK BLOUSES  
10/6, 11/6, 12/6, 15/6, 17/6 to 50/6.

## Smith & Caughey, Ltd., Wholesale & Family Drapers, AUCKLAND.

FACTS, FANCIES, QUIPS & COMMENTS

FROM THE AUSTRALIAN PAPERS.

Our coast is very beautiful and very enjoyable, but, who, oh, who are we still so ignorantly, possibly, modest that...

many mornings ago a gentleman was journeying by the car from the Eastern suburbs, and quietly reading his morning paper, when a feminine voice called out to him from the adjoining car...

In the course of time, the afternoon "at home" with all the bother and trouble it entails, will disappear altogether. Every year the café tea is becoming more and more popular...

Successive British Governments continue the Imperial policy of promoting Australians with a sense of their obligations to the Motherland in naval matters...

Cancer Specialist Dr. Webb did far more for mankind than the profession will admit. While other surgeons used the knife to check the terrible scourge...

An inspection of the papers in connection with the recent public service examination for candidates for appointment as telegraphists in Sydney reveals some amusing blunders and misconceptions of the meaning of words...

Leading members of the Sydney branch of the Chinese Empire Reform Association, when questioned on Professor Macmillan Brown's remarks regarding the state of affairs in the East and Australia's position under the circumstances, declared that a Russo-Japanese alliance might be possible...

Prince Buelow and the Press. Prince Buelow told some amusing stories of his relations with newspapers in the course of his reply to a speech at a garden party given by him to a Press Congress in Berlin.

Thought it might be rite. A man addicted to walking in his sleep went to bed all right one night, but when he awoke he found himself on the street and began to speak with a reference to that fact.

Yea, the big hat has arrived, but not, I fancy, to stay for very long (remarks a correspondent in a Melbourne paper).

short sentences to illustrate his answers. The following were amongst the most amusing results:—

LAMPPOON.

- 1. A lively little poem, as "John is writing a lampoon."
2. A Chinese fishing boat. "The sea was littered with lampoons."
3. A jewel; a precious stone. "He was sentenced to a month's imprisonment for stealing a lampoon."

MINIMISE.

To advise wrongly. "He was advised to have nothing to do with him or he would minimise him."

RADICAL.

Original. "Was that joke which you sent in radical?"

INEVITABLE.

Unconquerable. "Napoleon was called the inevitable."
Unavoidable. "Here comes the inevitable milkmaid."

PERIPHRASE.

- 1. Belonging to agriculture: farming.
2. A favourite noun—from periphrase about pater-father.
3. Pertaining to the heart.
4. Short and to the point.

PULMONARY.

Breaking up, as, "The pulmonary of the town by the earthquake was terrible."
Sudden change, as, "This weather is pulmonary."

FISCAL.

- 1. Belonging to a public department, as, "The books were properly fiscal."
2. Leading, of great importance, as, "The fiscal question at present is military training."
3. Pertaining to the Treasury, as, "The papers can be obtained from the fiscal."

HUSBANDS.

Husbands are largely manufactured out of the raw material grown on farms and outlying districts. There are some few city varieties, but they are poor in quality.

IN DOUBT.

The story is told of an enthusiastic, but inexperienced beginner who invited a friend who had never seen golf played, to follow him round the course.

FISHIN'.

Riding across the country one day, Dr. Blank noticed an old negro who had been for quite a while perched motionless upon a little bridge, fishing silently in the stream beneath.

AT THE SEASIDE.

Mr. Harkaway, after much solicitation, was persuaded to attend a spiritualistic seance. His friend, who believed in mediums, assured him that the present presiding genius of the spiritualistic parlour was by no means a fraud, and that he would see many very wonderful manifestations.

BERNARD SHAW AT A MUSICAL.

Bernard Shaw, who is not overfond of music, happened to be beguiled to a musicale given by a prominent London society woman, who, during the evening found the author sitting disconsolate and bored in a corner of the room.

Spelling By Ear.

Dr Pangloss, in "The Hair at Law," mentioned that a distinguished nobleman always spelt "phyche" with an "f." This only anticipated the work of the English Simplified Spelling Society, which has been recently formed, with officers in London, under the presidency of Professor Skeat, of Cambridge University.

from the French. In the time of Chaucer the word was spelt "schette" and was pronounced as two syllables, and Eliza let it die when the final "e" was dropped, the double "t" became of no service, and the word should rightly have assumed the form "schit."

SILENCE FOLLOWED.

"Dear," said the young wife, "I just can't wait till Christmas to tell you what I've got for you a present."
"Well, sir," replied the young husband, "what is it?"

KEEP YOUR BOYS AT HOME. SO SAYS ALCOCK.
Fallacies die hard. There is an obstinately prevalent idea that Alcock's Billiard Table worth playing on is beyond the reach of small households.

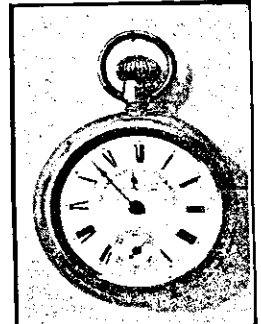
PATENT "LEVER" Billiard-Dining Table.
Here you have an excellent dining table that can be converted in a moment into an excellent Billiard Table. The dining table is infinitely superior to any ordinary dining table.

Also: ALCOCK & CO., Victoria Buildings, Auckland. T. C. Bragg, Manager.

The "FOX" Watch.

The Proprietors of FOX'S Renowned SERGES. Make You this Remarkable Offer:—

Would YOU like this HANDSOME WATCH?



YOU CAN OWN ONE OF OUR GENTLEMEN'S GOLD-FINISHED WATCHES BY COMPLYING WITH EITHER OF THE THREE SCHEMES MENTIONED BELOW:

- Plan I. Send Us a Postal Order for 6/-
Plan II. Send Us a Postal Order for 4/6 and 4 Weekly Graphic Watch Coupons
Plan III. Send Us a Postal Order for 4/- and 6 Weekly Graphic Watch Coupons

FOX'S SERGES HAVE STOOD THE TEST OF TIME AND SO WILL THE FOX WATCH.

The First New Zealand Consignment of these Remarkable Timekeepers, just to Hand.

Orders will be taken in Strict Rotation. Address: Box 417, Auckland.
"FOX" WATCH COUPON. December 9th, 1908. W. J. RAINGER, WATCH DEPARTMENT, P.O. BOX 417, AUCKLAND.





to the new hatred of the foreign devils... The crowd at the gate lived its life...

"But I can't abandon the mission!" said Newbegin in wonder. "Certainly not," echoed his wife placidly...

"You do not understand," he said slowly. "We came out here to rescue these people from idolatry..."

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"You've never seen a tennis racket?" "I don't think so," she hesitated. "Perhaps over so long ago—when I was a little girl. But I've forgotten..."

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22,000,000 in Wages.

There is great assurance in Belfast at the prospect of assured work for a considerable period given by the building of the two mammoth White Star liners.

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Fall Into a Balloon.

An extraordinary accident happened at the Franco-British Exhibition recently to Captain Lovelace, who is preparing for a sea voyage in a dirigible balloon.

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AROUND THE WORLD YOU CAN GO, AND YOU WILL NOT FIND BETTER DENTISTRY THAN WE DO. Make Us Your Dentist. J. H. KINNEAR, DENTIST, QUEEN AND DARBY STREETS.

Patronised by the Prince and Princess of Wales, Governors of Australia, New Zealand, etc.

THE GREAT HOTEL, ROTORUA.

Close to the Railway Station and the Government Gardens, and Famous Curative Baths. Superbly Furnished and Supplied with every Luxury, Comfort, and Modern Convenience.

TARIFF: From 12/6 per day. GEO. M. BROWN, Proprietor.

LAKE HOUSE HOTEL, OHINEMUTU, ROTORUA.

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.

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 (M.A. AND MAORI SETTLEMENT). The Hotel possesses its own private Hot and Cold Curative Mineral Baths, of which the most valued are the "Spout," "Oil," and "Carlsbad" Baths.

TARIFF: From 10/6 per day. F. WATKINSON, Proprietor.





# Books and Bookmen

**The Forbidden Boundary**, B. L. Putnam Weale. (London: Macmillan and Co., St. Martins-street.)

Unless the reader be prepared to digest strong meats it were better not to attempt which "The Forbidden Boundary" is tempt to feast on the eight short stories the first. For whatever theme Mr. Weale dilates on, it is impossible for him to trifle with it, and, indeed, the problems he places before his readers are too serious to trifle with.

Strong, virile, highly dramatic, provocative and nauseating (at times) he is, but never sensational, untruthful or unsympathetic. "The Forbidden Boundary," as Mr. Weale's former readers will have guessed, is the moral and physical boundary line that separates the peoples of the East and West. Once the Western crosses this boundary line, there is no retreat, and hereafter the descent to hell is made easy for him.

In "The Forbidden Boundary" Bantrew, the story's principal character, crosses this line with less excuse than some of his fellows. For he had realised to the full the toll that would have to be paid. And because he was averse to paying this toll, and because hitherto he had escaped temptation, and also because his eyes were fully opened to the knowledge of the evil of the thing, he deemed himself secure from temptation. And, indeed, it would have been well for Bantrew if he had lacked knowledge. For it is knowledge, override, which is as much, if not more, of a snare, as the purest innocence, and it is the man who believes himself over-armed who is most susceptible to many things which even weaponless adolescence can avoid. Of Bantrew's temptation and fall, we are given an elaborate detailed account. But of Bantrew's ultimate fate, Mr. Weale has left us ignorant. After carrying his read-

ers so far, they will have just cause for complaint, that he has not carried them farther.

A great many questions material to the solving of the colour question are opened up in this book, questions that we find difficult to answer. Hitherto the Westerner would seem to have considered the despoiling of the Eastern as his natural prerogative. And so it is gratifying to learn from this book that Japanese fathers are at last waking up to the very doubtful gain of the distinction of their daughters becoming either geisha or the temporary wives of the Westerner for mere pelf. If nearer contact with Westerners has done no more than this for the Japanese, it has accomplished a great deal. The mating of East with West is not, we think, at present desirable. But we should see to it that Eastern women are treated with the same honour as our own, no matter how much their moral code differs from ours.

"The Adventurous Frenchman" is a story of the Russo-Japanese war, and describes the adventures of a contrabandist.

"The Cult of Sparta" is a gruesome story with little to recommend it except its very obvious moral.

"The Fever Bed" shows an additional reason, if one were needed, why "the forbidden boundary" should not be crossed.

"A Missionary of Empire" is a superbly conceived story that makes us rejoice, that we are of English blood.

"Loot," as its title signifies, is a story of the spoils of war, and reads like a modern discovery of Eldorado. Though we are strongly Imperialistic in spirit, and in practice when possible, we are somewhat infected with Mr. Weale's pessimistic outlook and warning, and are tempted to exclaim about the East as the

late Mr. Seton Merriman exclaimed about Africa, namely, that the East is for the Easterners, and that Providence has willed it so. And then we remember our "Missionaries of Empire," and like "John Lynch," feel that not only are we prepared to fight, but if necessary to die to maintain British prestige. One thing is quite certain, and that is that such writers as the authors of "The Forbidden Boundary" and "The Broken Road" are writers with a mission. And their mission is to show how mistaken our treatment of these Easterners has been, and also to show the special pitfalls the East has for the West. It only remains for Westerners to profit by the esoteric knowledge gained by these men, who have a special insight into, and a faculty for dealing with these peoples, who are a closed book to the majority of their British rulers. Our copy of this book has been received through Macmillan and Co.

DELTA.

## The Poor Man's Beer.

Beer drinkers will be glad to know from an answer given in Parliamentary papers that no arsenic is now used in the composition of beer, but almost everything else known to the Pharmacopoeia is made use of by some unscrupulous brewers, remarks a London newspaper.

Here is the Chancellor's list of articles—euphemistically called "brewers' substitutes"—used in addition to the orthodox malt, hops, sugar, yeast, and water:

Rice, flaked rice, rice grits, rice malt, gelatinised rice.

Maize, flaked maize, maize grits, maize flour.

Cats, flaked, rolled, malted, and crushed.

Torrefied barley.

Yeast foods, such as nutramide, peptomide, dalline, mixtures of malt flour and alkaline phosphates, common salt, and preparations of malt combings.

Preservatives, like sulphites of soda and potash—sold under various trade names, as kalium met-sulphite, sulphosite, etc.—salicylic and boracic acids.

"Burtonisera" (substances used for hardening brewing waters) like sulphates and chlorides of calcium and magnesium.

Neutralisers—mainly carbonates of potash and soda, and sold under various trade names, as regenerator, acid neutraliser, antacid, etc.

Hop substitutes, such as catechu or cutch, tannin, extrait de houblons d'Alsace, optazin, and quassia.

Preparations used to precipitate albuminous matters from wort, mainly gelatine, Iceland moss, Irish moss, alginate, and ibrite.

Allumen maltose, linseed, liquorice, amide syrup, and dextrin.

**XMAS Biliousness**

Eating richer food and eating more freely than usual is the cause of many people being out of action today. Head-ache, coated tongue, "wind," bad breath, vomiting, dizziness, jaundice, and pain near the left shoulder blade and across the stomach, always yield to a few doses of Bile Beans after the midday meal and upon retiring. Bile Beans dispel these wretched symptoms; they restore the vivacity and brightness of renewed health. They differ from all ordinary pills and medicines in that they are composed of valuable extracts from roots and herbs, and can always be relied upon to cure.

**BILE BEANS**

1 1/2 per box.  
2 1/2 large size.

# The Question of the Day

The question of to-day, of to-morrow, and of every succeeding day is

**HAVE YOU USED PEARS' SOAP?** If you have not, you have not done your duty by your skin and complexion. If, on the other hand—that is on both hands, and on the face, and on the skin generally—you **HAVE** used PEARS, you can feel happy, for you will have done the best that possibly can be done for the skin's health and beauty. There can be no question about that.

PEARS has been making beautiful complexions for nearly 120 years.

# PEARS

**MATCHLESS FOR THE COMPLEXION**



# The World of Fashion

(By MARGUERITE)

The New Year is a well-established fact, while the turned-over new leaf bears upon it the imprint of such virtues as charity, unselfishness and economy.

All the world of femininity has apparently gone "princesse" mad, judging from the numbers of short and long, simple and elaborate one-piece frocks being turned out by the fashionable and near-fashionable modistes. These frocks are deceptively simple in their designs, for while they are briefly described as "little batiste frocks with gored upper and deep flounce," that flounce contains most of the batiste employed and is made up of a deep hem and two deep tucks *entre deux*, with Valenciennes insertion. The upper portion of the flounce is trimmed with two rows of lace arranged in shallow points and gathered on to a band of lace headed by embroidered muslin in fine floral effect lines separated by a wide openwork wheel design. Vertical bands of the same embroidery, separated by narrow lace insertion, form panels from the shoulders to the top of the flounce; there is a lace lily yoke and pointed stock, and the puffed elbow sleeves of embroidered muslin have lace frillings and band cuffs.

Rather simple frocks on the same order as those chiefly of fine linen, embroidery and lace are developed from the bordered batistes in rosebud, violet and forget-me-not patterns. The border is horizontally employed for the deep flounce and its heading, and vertically for the paneled upper portion, the coloured lines separated by insertions of imitation Valenciennes lace. All over Valenciennes forms the yoke and collar and trims the puffed elbow sleeves of the bordering which runs vertically from the shoulders.

The whole world of fashion has capitulated, hands down, to the little snow-white pelerine of the thickest crochet, which is to be worn with all descriptions of summer frocks in every variety of style. This is neither a dolman—whose popularity has been foretold more than once—nor a stole, while it is as far removed from the long lace coat as it well can be. It is cut behind in rounded form, like a cape, fitting smoothly over the shoulders, while the long fronts, which fall almost to the hem of the skirt, are immensely wide, so as to necessitate their being drawn into deep folds and fastened on either side with a huge barbaric brooch or a single flower-head. A serried row of thick,

soft little crochet balls, like tiny snowballs attached to minute stems of white cord, outline the little wrap all round. Another delightful addition to the white gown will be the muslin coat lined through with the softest white silk, which is bordered all round with trails of pale pink roses and buds cut out of some old-world chintz or cretonne and applique to the coat in question with gold thread worked in chain stitch. These little wraps will be made after the fashion of the tiny sac coats of blue and purple silk which our grandmothers wore in Second Empire days, as

paille, will be not infrequently allied to the pelerine in question. There is, however, always plenty of room in the summer scheme to exploit the coloured gown in addition to its snow-white rival, and it would seem as though the vogue for pale soft dove and mist grey, with brilliant splashes of colour such as are supplied by embroideries of almost Oriental magnificence, will be pre-eminent. The alliance of slate grey with parsley green will likewise be high in favour, while never has taupe enjoyed a larger meed of popularity than it will this season.



A BROOMING BATHING COSTUME.



A STYLISH GARDEN PARTY FROCK.

a set-off to their voluminous hooped skirts, modified to suit present requirements, while in some cases tiny mantellettes entirely fashioned of flowered cretonne, patterned with roses, hollyhocks, pinks, or lilac, will be substituted for them, and will present a very gay and "summery" appearance, being simply trimmed with ribbon-work and a huge cretonne buckle at the back. White parasols lined with cretonne, and hats of snow-white Dunstable straw trimmed with cretonne pompons edged with

## The Coat of Lace.

The lace coat, which is another feature of this season's fashions, has no more constant admirer than Madame Tetrazzini. The great singer has a fondness for white gowns, which for outdoor wear are invariably covered by handsome coats of point d'Irlande.

Although many of the most handsome designs of the lace coat are three-quarter length, the little coats or coatees,



Sold Everywhere

# REDFERN

IMPERIAL

## Whalebone Corsets.

---

A very beautiful model, made of white figured Broche.

For Short, Full Figures

Long below the Waist and short above.

which are made in one piece, except the sleeves, which are frequently merely epaulets, are very effective, while another new pattern in the lace coat is shown in the cutaway.

These coats are very economical because they may be pressed into service in so many ways. Made with loose hanging sleeves, they can be worn over various simply-made frocks, or they may be the means of beautifying a dinner gown or hiding the deficiencies of an afternoon gown a little out of date.

Another novelty in the lace effects is the over-blouse, which is sometimes so constructed as to appear like an outside garment. One of these garments of Baby Irish lace is turned away at the fronts in revers, faced with embroidered chiffon. The sleeves are puffs of the Baby Irish, reaching to the elbow, with under-sleeves of the chiffon, ruffled and finished at the wrists with three frills of narrow lace.

### What May Be Done With Scraps.

It is wonderful what can be done with scraps of lace and ribbon. Cuttings of piece lace are wired with fine wire to the shape of butterfly wings, perhaps edged with bebe ribbon, and the lace fit up with tiny sequins and beads. These are for pretty hair ornaments. Sometimes a row of small sequins make a glittering edge, or a wing of silk will be surrounded by a frill of narrow lace.

Many jabots of plain lawn or linen are made into really costly dress accessories by the scraps of lace and embroideries that might more than easily be thrown away by even an economical woman. Medallions of embroidery down the front of a blouse will entirely change the appearance of one which, having seen

good service in some interesting shade, alters its colour by a simple home dyeing process. The embroideries may be dyed to match or not according to fancy, thus leaving to the neck-wear the monopoly of the white trimmings.



AN UP-TO-DATE HAT AND BODICE.

### The Reign of the Ruffle.

Although it has but recently made its appearance here, in Paris the ruffle is "le grande monarque de la mode"; for England it is making what may perhaps be best described as a furtive bid for approval, but in Paris it has carried everything before it. To be truly in the mode of the moment the ruffle should match the gown worn. Thus for a taffeta chiffon, flecked with pin spots of white and piped in a wonderful and beautiful way with cerise panne, the ruffle provided en suite was of black tulle, mounted on a band (further adorned by a cut steel buckle) of cerise velvet; and for a white and black striped mousseline de soie, superposed upon smoke-grey chiffon, the ruffle was of grey tulle. "To every neck its ruffle" seems the sartorial watch word of the moment. But then your true Parisienne is far too wise to indulge in a mode unbecoming to her particular type, and where the mentor is unduly fat, or of the undegenerate kind known so cruelly and uncompromisingly as a "double chin," she adopts the "ruffle Henri Quatre," and thus, while contriving to be in the height of fashion, cleverly conceals her own defects. Again, the possessor of what I have wittily heard called "le cou Sargent," after the great English painter, will enhance her beauty with a ruffle "a la Reine Elizabeth," and these finished with a buckle and long ends of pleated cambric, are

quite the latest dictum of fashion with regard to the ruffle.

Let it be by no manner of means, however, be supposed that the Parisienne has exhausted her armoury in the types named. There still remains "la ruche col Jacobin," and this, consisting as it does of a band of satin matching in hue the gown worn, with a neck frill and ends of pleated white lawn, is the most vastly becoming of any; but then your Parisienne wears her ruche col as she does everything else, with a difference, and to sport it in season and out of season, and to wear it, becoming or unbecoming, as does her English sister, is something she would never dream of doing. For that reason the reign of the ruffle, with its many becoming modifications to suit each and every face, is likely to be a long one, and the wise English-woman whom in its primal state it does not suit will do well to find out the special modification best suited to her beauty.

### White Spotted Muslin Posed on Purple.

Owing to the brilliant weather of the last few days, cool attire has formed the principal theme of conversation among dressmakers and their clients. One of the prettiest of the many frocks I have seen was a matinee of white spotted muslin, with a hip yoke of broderie Anglaise, into which the muslin was lightly gauged. The bodice and skirt were made all in one and fastened down the back, and the former to match the latter, had a collarless yoke of broderie Anglaise. Worn over a purple slip, with a knot of artificial purple orchids at the waist, this is to create a very elegant appearance.

It will be worn, needless to say, with purple stockings and shoes.

### Sheath Bathing Dress.

The sheath bathing-dress has been seen in fashionable resorts where men and women take the water together and bathing is more or less of a dress display. That it is graceful and chic cannot be denied. It has the graceful outline of all the Greek robes, of which the Directoire gown is merely a modernised adaptation. But it has forsown modesty. It reveals every line of the figure with shocking frankness, and has the inevitable slit at the side of the skirt which must be there, because no woman can sit down in the Directoire gown without spilling it.

In one such costume which attracted much attention the skirt, or knee length, fitted closely, except on the right side, where it was slit to nearly the waist line and laced with a white silk cord, disclosing a pair of silk tights of the same sea shade. With the tights were worn sea-coloured silk hose and white sandals.



Lotus

THIS HOME DRESS IS OF FULL SOFT CASHMERE WITH VELVET BUSTLES AND SQUATCHE.



## P. D. CORSETS

enable every woman to achieve those slight, graceful, distingue, hipless effects that are so fashionable. The best gowned women all wear P. D. Corset. Ask for the new Directoire models. All Drapers.

# The Deified Animal.

WRITTEN BY "PIERROT" IN LONDON.

I am fond of animals. In fact, with the exception of a few select species, such as the snake, the rat, the earth-worm, and the flea, there are few creatures for which I could not conceivably entertain either respect or affection. But there is moderation in all things—even in the devotion to a black and tan terrier or a Persian cat. And, unfortunately, that moderation is painfully missing in England, where cat cemeteries, dogs' hospitals, ambulances for horses (although there is some humane wisdom in this), and monuments to pets tend increasingly to divert money from charities providing for the needs of mere human beings. It is a commonplace now that a dog is one's best friend, that there is no man so faithful as a faithful cat, that for gratitude you must go to the kennels, and for honesty you must consult the eyes of the handsome creatures in your lordship's stables. If it is true, it is a shameful admission, hardly to be made with such confidence and bluster. If we have infra-animal weaknesses, we should mention the fact with all humility—and not proclaim it volubly to the whole world.

Out of eight or nine novels I have read (for business purposes) in the past two or three weeks, the authors of two have adopted the device of making their dogs talk—and one or two others have hinted by the importance allowed him that a good dog is little if at all inferior to his master. And day by day my train to Town takes me past a beautiful dogs' cemetery, with its neat little marble stones, varied sometimes by a lofty monument to some rich person's dearly beloved canine companion. It's all very pretty at first sight, but on maturer reflection one cannot help feeling some disgust at a mood of adoration for quadrupeds which so often implies, or entails a heartless neglect of the rights of "the featherless biped."

In shop-windows one sees perfect wardrobes for dogs; one hears preposterous stories of colossal fees paid to human specialists to rescue some poodle from an untimely end; and special hospitals, replete with ultra-human comforts, treat every imaginable casualty, to these domestic treasures. And dogs trot abroad with all the immunities of their best condition. They run amok among the legs of the unwary; they interrupt the rectilinear course of the philosopher; they commit sins of a most insupportable description, well away from the abode of their owner. In short, the animal-worshipper, outside of his relations with his particular deity, is an appalling egoist, little short of a public pest.

Possibly it is better to think too much of animals than too little. But is there no happy medium between the new deification and a Bill Sykes-like discipline of brutal kicks. Then is the pampered animal any happier than the pampered child?—for it may be pointed out that the animal-worshipper is often among the first to proclaim the evils of spoiling children, for whom he or she has a much scantier sympathy. It is in the nature of a dog to chase cats, lie in wait for rats, and indulge in fruitless but thoroughly enjoyable dashes at a sparrow in flight. To lie on a cushion in front of a fire in a suit of clothes is not only non-sanine, but anti-canine; and every self-indulgent dog must know it in his heart and regret it in his better moments.

I suppose the food consumed by pampered dogs in London at this moment would feed, and feed well—five hundred hungry men. Why does it never occur to our saintly dog-fanciers to "fancy" a human being for a change? He might with gentle persuasion, be even induced to wear a ribbon round his neck and to answer to his name. At least it might sometimes be better than suicide. And snatches, through destitution, are getting so common that the newspapers now allow three or four to accumulate, and then publish them in slabs, like motor accidents. Once I loved dogs; now I am getting an unreasonable dislike for them. For once they ate the crumbs that fell from their master's table; now they are, as it were, jumping on the table and stealing the meat that should go to the poor without their master's gate. And

if "mistress" is often truer than "master," the fact is only the more lamentable.

Perhaps the worst of it is that the whole thing is centred in a lie. I deny that any animal is better than any one human being in the world. And that is not to say that he is worse either. Beast-nature is beast-nature, and human-nature is also itself, and not beast-nature; and both are admirable. Personally I prefer human nature, and I go so far as to say that it is ethically necessary that one should. If other people prefer beasts, I can hardly blame them for what they cannot help. And there is a minimum of bitterness in me when I remark gently that it is their misfortune that they were born into the human state—and occasionally ours too.

The deification of animals in England—and by all reports it is even worse in America—seems to be one more manifestation of the mania for unreasoning pleasure, without any thought of the ethical sanction. Indeed, when one sees the suffering in this country, one almost questions the right of people to enjoy themselves in a purely egotistical way at all. And yet there is only one country in the world where there is more selfish, meaningless luxury. Neither is there much hope for the next generation. I find the same tendency as in the colonies to educate children to conceive the Ego as a gigantic centre and the Altar as a point on the circumjacent horizon. And what is more satisfying to an exuberant Ego than the complete mastery of the still more gigantic Ego of a luxuriant cat? Scientific altruism—as urged in a hundred recent books—would, indeed, deprive us or every mere pet in the animal kingdom—such bearers of dire disease are these furry and fluffy friends of ours. But even if we cannot find it in our hearts to reconcile ourselves to such a slaughter of the innocents as this would imply, at least we can take it as a reminder that we are to be the master of the animals, and that no lady's poodle in the world has the right to dictate terms to me.

I am aware that the term, "The Animal Kingdom," has the best and most authoritative sanction. I merely hold that it is subject to our suzerainty; and that if any worshipper of the beasts finds himself faced by the problem of choosing his supreme lord, he is bound, having had the misfortune to be born a human being, to admit that Man has the prior claim on his allegiance.

## Sight Restored After Twelve Years.

After twelve years of total blindness, Mr George Watson, a septuagenarian resident of Newsham, Northumberland, has recovered his vision, and can now see with remarkable clearness.

The return of sight came to him suddenly as he sat smoking his pipe, and for some days after the veteran went round delightedly touring the district, viewing the scenes which he had thought he would see no more.

## Pedlar's Estate of £12,000.

The will of a pedlar who left an estate valued at £11,937 6s. 11d. has just been admitted to probate in London.

He was Mr Harris Norman, a Polish Jew, of Mill-road, Cambridge. His will was found in his silk hat after his death. It was dated January 15, 1903, and by it he left the whole of his property equally between Addenbroke's Hospital, Cambridge, and the London Jewish Synagogue, for the relief of poor and needy Jews.

Another remarkable will admitted to probate was that of William Butterworth, a labourer, of Blackburn-road, Great Harwood, Lancs., who left £1,949 8s. 1d.

## Oxygen and Exercise.

MEDICAL MAN'S VIEWS.

(Mr. Leonard Hill, M.B., F.R.S., in the "Daily Mail.")

Man eats food and inhales oxygen. The beef and bread and oxygen alike become incorporated into that wonderful living liquid, the blood, suffering a "change into something rich and strange."

Food is useless without oxygen, as is oxygen without food, for the process of oxidation of the foodstuffs in our tissues is the source of the warmth and power of our bodies. The body rejects an excess of either. A fire can be fanned into furious burning by heaping on fuel and giving a blast of air. The body of man cannot be made to burn at a quicker rate by giving more beef and oxygen, for the brain regulates the activity of the body.

When the brain sets the body to do hard, muscular work the rate of combustion may increase five and even sevenfold, and then the supply of foodstuffs and oxygen must be adequate to meet the demand.

The body can lay up or store foodstuffs in the form of fat, upon which to draw in times of great and prolonged exertion.

It can store but little oxygen; the heart and lungs must supply this. The waste of water from the body is so great that this must be supplied to the body during a prolonged athletic feat. The evaporation of sweat keeps the body cool, like the radiator of a motor-car. With too little food, water, or oxygen the bodily strength wanes, and the work is ill done and causes distress.

There is never any noteworthy deficiency of oxygen in our rooms, even when these are most crowded and stuffy. The discomfort of a stuffy room arises from the heat moisture and motionless condition of the air, and its consequent unpleasant smell. It is an effort to regulate the body temperature in such conditions, and we become overheated and fatigued. Such rooms need not oxygen, but ample ventilation, with cool, fresh air.

## ATMOSPHERE ON MOUNTAIN HEIGHTS.

The effect of too little oxygen is seen in the peculiar sickness of those who go to very high altitudes in balloons and mountain ascents. At great heights in the Himalayas, where the barometric pressure falls to half, only half the weight of oxygen is taken into the lungs at each breath. The mountaineer must breathe twice as deeply to get the right quantity, and in the effort of climbing he often fails to keep up his supply. The trained guide does much better than the amateur in this respect.

Many of us who live on the plains are so out of training, or have such defect of heart, blood, or lung, that we suffer from want of oxygen when taking vigorous exercise. This is the case, too, with athletes who set themselves to accomplish extreme efforts. The heart and breathing organs must then work at double or treble the usual rate in order to keep the muscles supplied with oxygen; they become fatigued, the supply falls off, and the process of oxidation in the muscles is not carried to completion. When this happens poisonous waste products collect, and the energies fail. The result is stiffness and "grogginess" of the legs, distressful panting and faintness, until by rest the supply of oxygen is made good and the muscles repaired.

## OXYGEN NOT A DRUG.

It is to prevent these results that I recommend the breathing of oxygen—to lessen the distress of athletes, to put an end to the sad spectacle of a Dorando tottering into the Stadium—a sight for tears not cheers. If water, beef extracts, and champagne are allowed to the Marathon runner, why not oxygen, the pure essence of the air, which his poor, tired body needs beyond all else? For oxygen is the air we breathe freed from the inert diluent nitrogen, which forms four-fifths of the atmosphere. It is obtained by liquefying air and allowing the oxygen to boil off before the nitrogen.

Oxygen may be compared to beef concentrated by freeing it from water, which forms four-fifths of its weight. It is against all the facts of science to call it a "dope" or a stimulant. Cocaine, strychnine, alcohol, are such, and given in toxic doses lessen the control of the brain and force the body into riotous living, leaving it exhausted and damaged. That oxygen is not a stimulant is shown

by the fact that it has no effect on a man at rest, and none on the athlete or "acehorse in a sprint if he or it be fresh and perfectly trained.

Oxygen only helps when the power of the muscles is greater than the adequacy of heart and lungs to supply them with oxygen. This is so in the imperfectly trained athlete or horse, and becomes increasingly so in the athlete exhausted by prolonged effort.

## EXPERIMENT ON A RACEHORSE.

By the kindness of Mr W. H. Clarke, of Debenham Hall, I have been able to prove on a perfectly trained, fresh racehorse that oxygen has no effect if given before a six-furlong sprint. On the other hand, an old milk-cart horse, tired with the day's work, went off at a gallop and gaily climbed a hill after breathing oxygen, and would, I know, be glad to have some at the bottom of each hill encountered in his daily round.

Whether oxygen for athletes is considered un-sportsmanlike or not is a matter of little moment, for it has, I believe, an important part to play as a form of treatment for those who cannot enjoy the exhilaration of active exercise because they are scant of breath. Whenever forced work has to be done at all costs, oxygen will be of use. To firemen spent in fighting a great disaster, stokers coaling a battleship, soldiers throwing up a trench, a draught of water and a few breaths of oxygen will give fresh energy. By the use of oxygen in training an athlete may, I think, take harder spells of exercise, and get his muscles more quickly into condition—a matter of no little moment to men engaged in city occupations.

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a Poisoned Hand, Abscess, Tumour, Piles, Glandular Swelling, Eczema, Blinded and Inflamed Veins, Syphilis, Burns, Ringworm, or Diseased Bone, I can cure you. I do not say perhaps, but I will. Because others have failed it is no reason I should. You may have attended Hospitals and been advised to submit to amputation, but do not for I can cure you. Send at once to the Drug Stores for a Box of Grasshopper Ointment and Pills which are a certain cure for Bad Legs, etc. See the Trade Mark of a "Grasshopper" on a green label.—Prepared by ALBERTI & CO., Albert House, 73, Farringdon Street, London, England. (Registered copyright.)

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# News, Notes and Notions.

[At last the awful thing has happened. It is solemnly asserted that engaged men are to wear bracelets! Indeed, the "engagement bracelet" for men has already arrived in London, and promises soon to attain the significance of the engagement ring. At present engagement bracelets for men are being made to order by a well-known Jeweller of New Bond-street, and are said to have been much in demand by the newly engaged. The bracelet is a plain flat band of pure gold, which is fastened tightly on to the wearer's arm above the elbow. It is snapped on to the arm with a buckle or joined with an invisible spring. When once it is on it cannot be removed except by a small needle specially manufactured to touch the spring in a tiny hole which is left for its insertion. Needless to say, this "bracelet" is not worn by men of action.

The Bishop of Carlisle has sworn off motors. The new Dean of Carlisle had a car given him by his London parishioners, and in this car he essayed to take the Bishop to the consecration of a new church at Plumpton. But when the congregation, some thirty clergy and other officials gathered at the church at the appointed hour, the Bishop was not there, and continued so for more than an hour. A motor was sent out to look for him, and did not return; likewise in the last resort a humble horse-drawn trap. Finally the Bishop, alone and still hot from exertion, arrived in another trap. He had no robes, and had to enter the pulpit to explain with surprise and stole for vestments—no cassock could be found to fit him! His account of his adventures made the congregation sometimes laugh outright. The whole incident was explained, he said, when he told them that he had been in a motor-car. He had sometimes been asked why he did not himself possess a motor-car, and he had jocosely said what he now found to be a reality, that the reason he had not such a vehicle was that he always liked to arrive at the end of his journey. They were going brightly and briskly when, with exceeding ingenuity, the car chose to break down, in the worst possible place. They were several miles from the nearest village—almost in a desert—but he and the Dean set off to walk, expecting the car would soon catch them up. They arrived at Calthwaite without having met a single person or conveyance. At Calthwaite he was able to dispatch a telegram, and finally got a vehicle to take him on.

Attention has been called to a statement by Professor Haeckel that in the course of time—millions of years—the earth will fall back into the sun, when the force of attraction is destroyed by the diminution of the solar diameter. It is certain, too, that the earth cannot fall into anywhere else but the sun, whence it came. Now it is shown that the diameter of the sun decreases each year, in accordance with the cooling process—a process which is still taking place with our earth. The process has not yet come within the range of accurate mathematical calculation. Nevertheless, it is certain that it is taking place. So then, according to Haeckel, we must believe that the earth, which is conscious, or feeling-matter, will eventually fall back into the sun, and burn there for millions of years. Just reflect, says a critic, that the diameter of the sun is more than one hundred times that of the earth, and you will see what a pleasing prospect lies before the human race when it returns to matter. And even when the sun cools down to a point at which life becomes possible upon it the process of life will be renewed, till the sun in turn returns (according to Planimarian) to the greater sun whence it came. This is the simple logic of the case, if Haeckel means what he says in simple words. Whether he is right or not in what he assumes is not here the point. In the scientific world, however, where all attempts at absolute, or ultimate, explanations of things is no reason to assume that life's mystery are wholly tentative, Haeckel's theory is less worth considering than any other.

To most people mention of Niagara recalls only one thought—the magnitude and the magnificence of the falls. To those in the vicinity, however, it has a second, and that a sinister, significance. It is, in fact, another Dean Bridge, only on an enormous scale, where many people have been lured to self-destruction. There is evidence to show that with most of these deaths was not the result of choice, but of impulse; that a large proportion of suicides were persons who came to the falls merely as visitors, with no other motive than to see the mighty cataract, and were led to kill themselves by some sudden and uncontrollable desire fostered by the rushing waters. Wherever suicides are of frequent occurrence the current at that point is swift and strong, and moves incessantly with a wavy motion. In the wave will be found bright green colours that repeatedly and monotonously dance and flash in the sunlight, irresistibly holding the eye. Joined with this is the hoarse and changeless song of the cataract. So powerful is the spell of the waters at Terrapin Point that men have been known to become suddenly insane and go dancing to their death. Here the green walls of the Horseshoe Falls incessantly shimmer. Unknown disturbances send the spray in fantastic clouds toward the zenith at fatally regular intervals. If elsewhere the waters call, here they may be said to command. It is a curious fact that nobody has ever committed suicide at Niagara who has seen the gorge and the whirlpool before seeing the falls. It is easy to see why this might be a significant fact with reference to the hypnotic theory; for to see these fearful things first is to prevent any illusion that the conditions above the falls might suggest. It is not difficult to realise how the waters above the falls might promise peace to the world-weary, but what peace can be hoped for when one looks into the abyss at the foot of the cataract? Indeed, for this reason visitors, subject to nervous disorders are often cautioned by their physicians, if they must visit the falls, to take the trip through the gorge first. One susceptible to hypnotic influences will not be so open to suggestions of rest when he sees the diabolical sight presented by the river below the falls.

The marvel of to-day becomes the matter of fact of to-morrow. It does not seem to some of us so very long ago since we wondered at the flights of imagination of Jules Verne when he pictured a trip around the world in eighty days. Yet it is a fact that the passenger may now take forty days' vacation, and accomplish the Jules Verne feat with plenty of stopping time on the route. The statistics of this trip come from London, and the compiler of them merely asks that the Cunard liners shall make their call at an English Channel port. He figures out the run as follows: Leave New York Saturday by the Lusitania, land at Plymouth the following Thursday, reaching London in time to catch the evening train for Berlin. Leaving Berlin Friday evening, the traveller reaches Moscow Sunday morning. He would be at Vladivostok, on the Pacific, the following Thursday week; and, leaving there on the next Saturday evening, would be landed at Tsouraga, Japan, on the Monday following. Taking train across to Yokohama, he would catch the Canadian Pacific steamer sailing the same day, and reach Vancouver twelve days later. Then taking the Great Northern Limited to St. Paul, the North-west Limited to Chicago, and the Twentieth Century Limited for New York, he would reach his starting point at 9.30 on Thursday morning, having taken less than forty days for this 20,000 mile journey.

The Paris hairdresser cannot be persuaded to do anything more than pretend to remove a little hair. It almost breaks his heart if you insist on a serviceable cut. The price charged is sometimes a painful surprise to the unsuspecting visitor. He has been warned to avoid those establishments where the tariff is not displayed, and so does not hesitate when he sees the announcement, "Hair-cutting, 1 franc." When the operation

is over, however, he is a little hurt at being asked for three francs. If he knows enough French to understand, he gathers that one franc is for the hair-cutting, one franc for a "friction," and one franc "for perfume." Frenchmen pay these charges without complaining, and seem to enjoy a visit to the barber's. As they generally go to the same shop, and Frenchmen have their hair "cut" once a week—the assistant becomes their confidential friend. His customers discuss with him their love affairs, their ailments, and lastly their business. He is also supposed to be a great authority on horse-racing, but he is too prudent to act on his own tips, and generally manages to save enough money to start in business for himself.

What the wealthy Zurich tradesman said to the Swiss telephone girl over the 'phone, we do not know; but it was evidently quite rude, since it has cost him two days' imprisonment, and eighty francs as atonement to the country, and a hundred francs as moral and intellectual damages to the girl. It is an arguable question whether an insult by telephone is worse or milder than any other form of insult. On the one hand, nobody at the girl's end of the wire can have heard what the tradesman called her, while nobody at the tradesman's end can have seen her blushes, even if anybody knew at whose expense the tradesman was relieving himself. On the other hand, even the meanest woman could not take physical vengeance upon her insulter over the wire. On the whole, the cowardliness of insult at a distance is probably its dominant feature, and, if the tradesman's language was anything like so bad as we suppose it to have been, we are glad he has had to pay for it.

Travellers and explorers regard Mr Roosevelt's African tour as very hazardous and full of peril. While most hunting expeditions into East Africa are much larger in numbers, usually several sportsmen combine and enter the forests and jungles with trains sometimes aggregating hundreds of porters and guides, because so much of the area is the home of the human savage, if not the wild animal. One of the most noted American hunters, Mr John R. Brailey, made a recent tour of Central Africa, which extended to the upper Nile region. He took over one hundred men with him, and was accompanied by several colonial officials of the British Government. Mr Brailey has warned President Roosevelt that he is liable to be stricken down with some of the tropical diseases which are so prevalent in the portion of Africa he will visit, while he further states that the pursuit of the African lion and even the water buffalo is attended with great danger, especially if the hunter gets at close quarters with a wounded brute. Mr Brailey, who is one of the most expert shots in America, and has pursued big game not only in Africa, but in far away Alaska, narrowly escaped with his life on several occasions, while in the wilderness of the Dark Continent. These warnings have not altered the President's plans. He has declined the offer of the British Government to furnish him an escort of soldiers while in East Africa, on the ground that he is going as a private citizen, and does not wish any official reception or courtesy. Invitations to accompany several European parties of game-seekers and explorers in Africa have also been declined for the same reason. As his friends are well aware, he is absolutely fearless, and believes that his life in the American wilderness has trained him for his African experience. Unfortunately, his vision is defective, so that he can see only a limited distance without the aid of glasses. During his last hunt in the southern part of the United States, he missed a bear, at which he had aimed. In hastening to one side to avoid the brute, his eyeglasses dropped to the ground. He again discharged his rifle, taking the chances of hitting the bear, but only succeeded by good luck in so wounding it that it was disabled.

**HEADACHE AND MIGRIM.** Two curses of modern civilized life, are in themselves caused out of a hundred closely connected with functional disturbance of the bowels. The simplest and best of all remedies for the latter trouble is a wine-glassful of "HUNYALI JANGOS" natural mineral water taken before breakfast every second or third morning.



**WRECKED DIGESTION**

What are aching heads, trembling hands, lost confidence, depression and sleeplessness, but symptoms of wrecked digestion? How can you have good health, steady nerves, strength and freedom from pain, if indigestion is poisoning and starving your body? The very first step to recovery is Mother Seigel's Syrup, a remedy which will make your stomach do its work. By ensuring proper digestion, your blood supply will be purified and enriched, and you will again enjoy the vigour and buoyancy of robust health.

Mrs Ida Turner, 64, Baptist Street, Raffles, N.S.W., writes on July 15th, 1908: "From childhood I was delicate, being always susceptible to chills and indigestion. As I grew into womanhood my health did not improve, indigestion remaining my chief trouble. After many medicines and tonics had failed to relieve me, Mother Seigel's Syrup restored me to splendid health—in fact, it made a new girl of me."

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**ENGAGEMENTS.**

No Notice of Engagements or Marriages can be inserted unless Signed by Our Own Correspondent or by some responsible person, with Full Name and Address.

The engagement is announced of Miss Gwendoline Vavasour, daughter of Mr. Henry Vavasour, of Blenheim, Marlborough, to Miss Meta Johnson, daughter of Mr. C. J. Johnston, M.L.C., Karori, Wellington.

Announcement is made of the engagement of Miss Meta Johnstone, daughter of Mr. Sydney Johnston, Hawke's Bay, to Mr. D. Riddford of the Lower Hutt, Wellington.

Another engagement is that of Miss Elsie Bathbone, eldest daughter of Mr. Bathbone, Abbotford, Wairarapa, to Mr. Arthur Warburton, Wellington.

Still another engagement is that of Miss Ethel Bennett, Otahua, Wairarapa, to Mr. Waddy.

**Orange Blossoms.**

SHAW—ATKIN.

A quiet wedding was solemnised on Christmas Day at St. Peter's Church, Hamilton, when Mr. H. H. Shaw, second son of the late Mr. Shaw, of Merivale, Christchurch, and Miss Elsie Atkin, eldest daughter of Mr. Atkin, coachbuilder, of Hamilton, were married. The bridesmaids were Miss Shaw, sister of the bridegroom, and Miss Hilda Atkin, sister of the bride; Mr. Boucher, uncle of the bride, attended Mr. Shaw. After the wedding breakfast was given at the house of the bride's parents, and was a pleasant family gathering, at which the usual toasts were given. The happy couple left on a honeymoon trip in a motor-car, followed by the good wishes of all present. The bride wore a charming gown of cream taffeta silk, made in Empire style, and trimmed with silk lace, cream crinoline straw hat covered with masses of small white flowers and tulle. The bridesmaids were attired in null chiffon muslin, trimmed with embroidery and lace. They also wore light white hats with net and red shading to pink roses.

THOMPSON—GIBBS.

Very quiet was the wedding of Miss Himearara Osborne-Gibbs and Mr. Grenville Thompson. Sir Edward Osborne-Gibbs gave his daughter away, and she looked very winsome in her bridal attire of lace and muslin, with a becoming white hat garlanded with flowers. Mrs. Aubrey Barclay, the bride's only sister, came from Invercargill with her husband in order to be present. Mr. and Mrs. Grenville Thompson will live at Ballance in the Wairarapa for the present.

The Bishop of Wellington and Mrs. Wallis are back after a delightful trip to England, lasting just about a year.

JOHNSTON—ROBINSON.

A very pretty wedding of much local interest was celebrated at Holy Trinity Church (says the "Gisborne Herald"), when Mr. Herbert Johnston, of Wellington, second son of Mr. David Johnston, late Collector of Customs, Wellington, and Miss Louisa Deason Robinson, fourth daughter of Mr. William Reginald Robinson, barrister and solicitor, Gisborne, were married. A large number of friends witnessed the ceremony, which was performed by the Rev. L. Dawson Thomas. Mr. Sidelbottom presided at the organ. The bride was given away by her father, and had her four sisters for bridesmaids. Mr. E. Cumming officiated as best man, and Mr. Heath Johnston (cousin of the bridegroom) acted as groomsman. The bride looked very pretty in a gown of ivory white taffeta chiffon, empire skirt trained and finished with padded hem, bolice to match, trimmed with silk Brussels net, with lace and insertion to match, silver tassels and French knots, and she wore the orthodox veil and orange blossoms, and carried a shower bouquet. The bridesmaids wore dresses of white mousseline; Miss Robinson's, and Miss E. D. Robinson's had trimmings of lace, insertion, and floral ribbon, empire belts, and tassels and hats to match, and they carried bouquets of sweet peas. Misses Blanche and Grace Robinson had pale blue sashes, tassels, and palest blue hats, daintily trimmed with chiffon and forget-me-nots, and also carried bouquets. Mrs. Robinson (mother of the bride) wore a dress of brown crystalline, with glauc silk and cream net, and tassels for trimmings, and brown hat. Mrs. R. D. B. Robinson wore a floral dress and hat trimmed with roses. Miss Ivy Johnston (cousin of the bridegroom) was dressed in white embroidered India muslin, made in empire style, with floral belt and hat; Miss Violet Robinson (niece) looked pretty in white muslin dress and silk hat. After the ceremony a reception was held at the residence of the bride's parents on Kaiti.

SMITH—CARR.

A very pretty wedding of a quiet nature took place at St. Peter's Church, Hamilton, when Mr. F. E. Smith, architect, of Hamilton, third son of Mr. W. J. Smith, of Northcote, Auckland, and Nurse Carr, late of the Opia Private Hospital, Claudelands, eldest daughter of Mrs. Melville, Sunderland, England, were married. The wedding was unique in its way, the bride and bridesmaids all being attired in nurses' uniforms, the latter carrying prayer books, the gifts of the bride, and wearing dainty gold brooches, gifts of the bridegroom. Dr. Brewis gave the bride away, and the party left the church amidst a shower of rice and confetti. The bridesmaids were Nurses Holden, Swinburne, and Mardon, and the best man Mr. Sholto Ferguson.

WALTON—MITCHELL.

In the presence of a large number of friends, a very pretty wedding was celebrated at Hamilton, when Mr. Bertram Boyd Walton, second son of Mr. W. H. Walton, of Timaru, and Miss Helen Mitchell, third daughter of Mr. Thomas Mitchell, of Richmond Downs, were married. The ceremony took place at "Opawa," and was performed by the Rev. E. J. Adams. The bride, who was given away by her father, was attired in a navy blue tailor-made travelling costume, with cream hat trimmed with shaded roses, and was attended by her sister, Miss Jennie Mitchell, as bridesmaid, who wore a dress of cream silk muslin, with hat to match, trimmed with roses in two shades of pink. Mr. Harry Walton, the bridegroom's brother, acted as best man.

COMER—CRAIG.

A quiet, but pretty wedding was solemnised at the residence of the bride's parents, Davy-street, Thames, on Christmas morning, Miss Maggie Craig, youngest daughter of Mr. Alex. Craig, and Mr. John Comer, fourth son of Mr. George Comer, both of Thames, being married. The bride, who was given away by her father, was becomingly attired in a cream silk lustre dress, trimmed with overall lace, with ruffled sleeves. Her only bridesmaid was Miss Ivy Dean, of Auckland, who wore a cream lace blouse and cream voile skirt. The bridegroom was supported by Mr. F. Mollard.

OXFORD—NEWMAN.

Mr. Raymond Oxford, engineer on the s.s. Ulmaroa, was married at the Napier Cathedral last week to Miss Minnie Harriet Newman, only daughter of Mr. W. M. Newman, a well-known resident of Napier. The Rev. Canon Mayne was the officiating clergyman, and the bride was given away by her father. Miss Gladys Newman, niece of the bride, and Miss Ellen Newman (Gisborne), cousin of the bride, acted as bridesmaids, while Mr. W. Small (Kaikora)

**HEMORRHOIDS SORES AND ECZEMA**

Accompanied by Terrible Itching—A Complicated and Most Distressing Case—Well-known Remedies Failed to Cure—Doctor Thought an Operation Necessary—Then

**CUTICURA PROVED ITS WONDERFUL EFFICACY**

"I am now eighty years old and one morning, three years ago, I was taken with a hard pain in my right side. In two days I had an attack of piles (hemorrhoids), bleeding and protruding. The doctor gave me some medicine and a ointment for them which helped me some but I had to keep using them all the time. Then I changed to the P—remedy; but if I did not use it every day, I would get worse. The doctor said the only help for me was to go to a hospital and be operated on. At this time, about a year ago, I went to using the S—remedies. I tried them for four or five months but did not get much help for my piles. During this time sores would come on a fleshy part of my body. They bothered me all the time, I would get one healed and another would come. These sores changed to eczema, accompanied by a terrible itching. It seemed as if I could not keep my hands from tearing my flesh. This and the pile trouble brought on an inflamed condition. Then I got the Cuticura Remedies. I washed the affected parts with Cuticura Soap and warm water in the morning, at noon, and at night, then used Cuticura Ointment on the irritated surfaces and injected a quantity of Cuticura Ointment with a Cuticura Suppository Syringe. I also took Cuticura Resolvent Pills three times a day. It took a month of this treatment to get me in a fairly healthy state and then I treated myself once a day for three months and, after that, once or twice a week. It is fortunate that I used Cuticura. The treatments I had tried took a lot of money that I would have saved by using Cuticura Remedies sooner, but I am wiser now, and I would not feel safe without them. J. H. Henderson, Hopkinton, St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., U. S. A., April 26, 1907."

Send to nearest depot for Cuticura Book on Treatment of Skin Diseases.

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**Dr Sheldon's Digestive**  
Tabules simply do the work of the Stomach, relieving that weakened organ, permitting it to rest and recuperate. It is a sensible cure for all Stomach Troubles.

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protects the skin from the hottest sun or the coldest wind. Ivaluable for immediately curing chaps, eczema, insect bites, abrasions and after-shaving. Can not grow hair, nor does the powder to which it is free away with the necessity of dangerous greasy skin-soaps. For lasting, clean, cool comfort and healthy transparency of skin it has no equal.

Never use a face-cream without first rubbing it on this white paper to see if it leaves a purple spot.

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Fluor Cream, 2/6 per pot.

ARBURY—MOYLE.

The Thames Wesleyan Church was the scene of a popular wedding on Christmas afternoon, Miss Johanna Moyle, youngest daughter of Mr. Thomas Moyle, being married to William J., son of the late Robert Arbury. The church was beautifully decorated. The bride was given away by her father, and was handsomely robed in a cream silk voile Empire gown, beautifully trimmed with tulle insertion, yoke and sleeves of silk overall lace, and finished with tassels. Miss Esther Milne (sister of the bridegroom) attended as the chief bridesmaid in a cream Canton cloth dress, prettily trimmed with lace insertion and ribbon. The other two bridesmaids, Misses Ida and Winnie Reid (nieces of the bride) wore cream silk dresses, trimmed with lace and insertion, with pale green ribbon, and looked very pretty. All the bridesmaids wore white Leghorn hats with trimmings of cream chiffon. The best man was Mr. Robert Arbury (brother of the bridegroom). The Rev. J. Bright officiated. The large number of handsome and useful presents received included a silver tea service from Mr. Arbury's employer (Mr. Gen. Cullen), and a silver cake basket from the members of the Wesleyan Christian Endeavour Society, of which they were both valued members.

fulfilled the duties of best man. Mr. and Mrs. Oxford, who were the recipients of many handsome presents, left by the afternoon train for the South, en route for their future home in Melbourne.

**DENNIS—TOWNSEND.**

A very pretty wedding was solemnised at St. George's Church, Thames, when Miss Beatrice M. Townsend, third daughter of the late Mr. J. and Mrs. Townsend, of Mary-street, and Mr. Geo. W. Dennis, of Waiki, were married. The bride, who was given away by her brother (Mr. W. Townsend) was handsomely gowned in a pale wisteria shade silk chiffon voile, trimmed with silk lace. Miss Ruby Townsend attended as bridesmaid in a cream silk dress prettily trimmed with silk net, lace, and ball fringe. She wore a silk straw hat, and carried a pale pink bouquet. The bridegroom was supported by Mr. Young, and the Rev. Dr. O'Callaghan was the officiating minister. After the ceremony a sumptuous repast was partaken of in a huge marquee erected outside the residence of the bride's mother. Mr. and

Mrs. Dennis were the recipients of many handsome and useful presents, included amongst them being several substantial cheques, and a handsomely-bound Bible from the Rev. Dr. O'Callaghan.

**JENKINS—LEATHAM.**

At the Wesleyan Church, Thames, the wedding was solemnised of Miss Ethel Leatham and Mr. Percy Jenkins, the Rev. J. Blight being the officiating minister. The bride, who was given away by her uncle, Mr. D. Davey, was attired in a handsome cream silk voile dress, beautifully trimmed with overall lace and ball trimmings. She was attended by four bridesmaids, Misses M. Campbell, A. Willetta, E. Campbell, and H. Davey. The two former were pretty pale blue mercedised muslin dresses, trimmed with white Maltese lace, and carried bouquets, while the little ones—Misses E. Campbell and H. Davey—wore pretty pink Empire frocks, and carried baskets of flowers. Mr. F. Jenkins was best man, and Mr. H. Jenkins acted as groomsmen.

**WILSON—KEMP.**

A very pretty wedding was solemnised at St. Columba's Church, Havelock, by the Rev. A. Whyte, when Mr. Edwin Frank Wilson, of Auckland, was united in matrimony to Miss Ivy Christine Kemp, third daughter of Mr. George Kemp, of Havelock. The bride, who was given away by her father, was attired in a dress of ivory silk, gracefully trained and trimmed with rich insertions. The bodice was trimmed with insertion and broderie Anglaise. The bride also wore a wreath of orange blossoms and veil, richly embroidered, and carried a very handsome shower bouquet of white begonias, roses, asparagus, and maidenhair fern.

The bridesmaids were Miss Daisy Kemp (sister of the bride) and Miss Olive Miller, who wore pretty dresses of pale green zephyr, trimmed with insertion and ribbons. They also wore cream chiffer picture hats trimmed with pale pink roses and forget-me-nots, and carried beautiful shower bouquets of pink and white roses, maidenhair fern and asparagus. Mr. Stanley M. Kemp, brother of the bride, acted as best man. Miss Amy Campbell presided at the organ, and played the Wedding March as the party left the church. The bride's travelling dress was a pale blue cashmere, cream lustré coat, black hat with ostrich plumes.

**WILLIAMS—BOON.**

A very pretty wedding was solemnised at the Methodist Church, Nelson, when Miss Janet Boon, second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Boon, was married to Mr. Norman Williams, secretary to the Nelson Education Board, and fifth son of the Rev. W. J. Williams, formerly of Nelson. The father of the bridegroom, assisted by the Rev. C. H. Garland, performed the ceremony. The bride, who was given away by her father, wore a dress of ivory satin mousseline, made in semi-Empire style and handsomely trimmed with silk embroidered lace, and she wore her mother's wedding veil and a coronet of orange blossoms. Misses Boon and Palmer, who attended the bride, wore white-embroidered muslin and net hats, and carried shower bouquets of dark-red Melmaisons. The bridegroom was assisted by Messrs. A. L. Williams and Keith Boon. Mr. G. F. Naylor, organist of the Cathedral, presided at the organ.

**LINDSAY—LE GROVE.**

Miss Eva Le Grove, daughter of Mrs. Le Grove, who has resided in the Pahiatua district for seventeen years, was married at the residence of Mr. Sid. E. Burnett, Scarborough, recently, to Mr. Henry Lindsay, writes a Pahiatua correspondent. Miss Myrtle Hall and Miss Lily Brew were bridesmaids. Mr. J. Le Grove was best man, while the bride was given away by Mr. P. Brew.

The bride looked charming in a cream silk voile, and wore the orthodox veil and orange blossoms.

**SIMPSON—CHAPMAN.**

At the residence of Mr. A. Simpson, Cambridge-street, Pahiatua, Mr. Andrew G. Simpson, eldest son of Mr. Simpson,

was married to Miss Neta Chapman, second daughter of Mrs. C. Chapman, of Palmerston North. Misses Bertie and Elsie Chapman, Edith and Myrtle Simpson, were bridesmaids. Mr. Howard Chapman gave the bride away, and Mr. Steve Simpson was best man. The Rev. Chalmers Mill conducted the marriage ceremony.

**JOHNSTON—STEWART.**

A wedding of considerable interest to residents of Kopuaranga, Wairarapa, recently took place at the Kopuaranga Church, when Mr. Frederick Johnston, late of Kopuaranga, and now of Wellington, was married to Miss Annie Jean Stewart, eldest daughter of the late Mr. Alex. Stewart, of "Aird," Kopuaranga. The bride wore a handsome dress of white, and the orthodox veil, and carried a beautiful bouquet of roses. Miss Isla Stewart, sister of the bride, was chief bridesmaid, and was dressed in a pretty dress of pale pink voile, and carried a bouquet. Little Miss Alexa Stewart and Miss Muriel Duncan, niece of the bridegroom, were the other bridesmaids. Each carried a basket of flowers. Mr. H. E. Townsend, nephew of the bridegroom, was best man.

**Five Bottles a Man.**

Twelve men, most carefully dressed in frock-coats and fashionable clothing, entered a restaurant in the Rue Rambuteau, Paris, one evening recently, and, reserving a private room, ordered a sumptuous repast, for which they insisted on paying in advance on condition that nobody should enter during the evening, including even the waiters.

For seven hours the sounds of revelry echoed from behind the closed doors, and at two in the morning one of the guests came down and ordered an extra case of choice wines, giving the proprietor at the same time a sealed envelope, which he made him promise not to open until after their departure. For the next hour the noise and merriment continued, until finally silence reigned.

At five o'clock the manager began to feel uneasy, and knocked, but there was no answer from within. He then opened the letter, and found a note addressed to the Commissary of Police running as follows:—"The artists, poets, literary men, sculptors, and musicians under-signed being sick of the race for wealth and the shoppiness of the present day, and disgusted with society, have determined brutally to quit it all, and go to seek better days. Please to break it to our families as gently as possible."

The police at once stove in the door, and found seven inanimate forms on the floor. The other five had made themselves scarce previously. The seven were taken to the station, and a doctor was called in, though it was feared too late.

The expert, however, quickly discovered that they had only partaken of too much wine. When they had been brought round they were sent to their homes until they will have to come up for trial.

One item of the bill for the evening's orgy was sixty bottles of champagne.

**Melba's Letters to Her Irish Admirer.**

Charles Pollock, the Belfast news-boy, who, in emulation of Sir Walter Raleigh, spread the best he had—his stock of newspapers—to enable Miss Melba to reach her carriage dryshod from her hotel when she was singing at the Ulster Hall on a wet night recently, says the "Express" has once made happy by a gift and a letter from the prima donna.

The letter is as follows:—"Ritz Hotel, Piccadilly.

"Dear Boy,—I was much touched by your chivalrous thought for me in Belfast the other day, and I shall always remember it with great pleasure.

"I am glad to hear you are a steady, industrious boy, and a comfort to your mother, and I know you will grow up a brave, honourable man, for you have already given evidence of the possession of exceptional qualities. You readily sacrificed your little bundle to make an easy path for me, and I hope your path through life may be made easy and bright by the kindness of others.

"I enclose a cheque for £5 to buy you some small gift that will remind you of how I appreciate your thoughtful shoes.—Faithfully yours,

NELLIE MELBA."

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**BEST & GOES FARTHEST.**



IN MEMORIAM.

TUTIN. — In fond and loving memory of my dear sister Sarah, who departed this life December 21st, 1907, at The Parsonage, Hakaru. Why should I let my tears run down, My heart be sorely pained, For another gem in my Saviour's crown, Another soul in heaven. — E. M. Tutin.

Society Gossip.

AUCKLAND.

Dear Dee, January 4.

The holidays are over, and now I suppose all the visitors to Auckland will be returning home, carrying with them the fortunate Aucklanders who have leisure to seek cooler breezes, either at the seaside or in the country. I hear of quite a number of people one knows going out of town this week. We didn't have particularly brilliant weather for the

RACE DAYS.

but still there were record attendances at Ellerslie on two, at least, of the four days.

Last Wednesday, of course, was an "off day," as far as attendance and dresses were concerned, and any simple little muslin was considered by most people to be quite good enough for that occasion. However, there were a few dresses worn that I think you will be interested in hearing fuller particulars of.

Mrs Duthie was gowned in a charming Empire toilette of mole-grey chiffon, with small square yoke of white lace, outlined with pale green. Large mole straw picture hat, simply garlanded with large crush roses in mole and white. Mrs Lowrie (Hawke's Bay) wore an effective gown of ficelle, nixon, and lace, surmounted by a becoming picture hat, crowned with ostrich feathers; Mrs Colbeck, very pretty shade of periwinkle blue eolienne, white hat, with lace drape and touches of blue. Mrs Waller's dainty white linen gown was encrusted with lovely Irish crochet lace, and was worn with a Tuscan hat, wreathed with roses in cerise shades. Miss Williams, very pretty pale grey toilette, with smart black upturned hat. Miss Foster was gowned in pale heliotrope, and wore a shaded hat of heliotrope and purple. Mrs Alfred Nathan was strikingly gowned in a lovely shade of blue satin marquise; with it was worn a handsome ermine stole, and becoming hat of same shade. Miss Roie Nathan's pretty pink Shantung silk had touches of brown and pink chine ribbon, a large black hat, wreathed with white roses, completed her costume; Mrs Benjamin, beautifully embroidered white Indian lawn, and black hat; her sister, Miss Marks, was also in white; Mrs Firth reseda green taffeta, with cream lace vest, black plumed hat; Mrs R. B. Lusk; pretty green, white floral mousseline, with Copenhagen blue hat; Mrs. Sharnan wore a grey and black chiffon toilette with a smart lace coat, white and black hat; Mrs. Myer (Melbourne) wore white, with a large black hat; Miss Olive Goodwin wore a striking brown linen costume with insertions of Eastern lace, large flop hat in same shade of brown; Mrs. Herz was very prettily frocked in a pale shade of grey chiffon, hat en suite; Mrs. Moss Davis was wearing a black crepe de chine with black ruffle, and a smart black and white toque; Miss Moss Davis, cornflower blue cloth Empire tailor-made costume, large plumed hat; Miss Muriel Moss Davis looked charm-

ing in a striped coat and skirt, and large hat; Mrs. Roberts was gowned in black softened with white, small black and white hat; Mrs. Ross, green Louisiana costume with cream lace guimpe and Tuscan hat wreathed with pink roses; Mrs. H. Clark wore a becoming toilette of raspberry chiffon over pink with pretty picture hat, the whole relieved with touches of black; Miss Ida Thompson wore a pretty pale blue frock with white lace yoke, hat wreathed with roses; Miss Nellie Thompson was in a dainty pink and white floral muslin with floral hat to match; Mrs. Walker was gowned in black with becoming floral toque; Miss Nora Walker was wearing a white Sicilian gown with pale blue facings, hat en suite; Miss Porch's graceful heliotrope mousseline was worn with a large Leghorn hat; Mrs. Southey Baker was gowned in a striking costume of white chiffon over taffeta, hat to match, with drooping Paradise plumes; Mrs. T. Southey Baker, black silk and black hat; Mrs. H. Worsp (Waikato), white hail shower muslin and navy hat; Mrs. Hislop (Queensland) was charming in a straw coloured sunray pleated chiffon and Leghorn hat of same shade; Miss Ailie Yonge, white inserted muslin, white and pink hat; Miss Grey was prettily frocked in white, and wore a Tuscan hat wreathed with folds of shaded tulle; Mrs. Fred Yonge, ivory Sicilienne gown and black plumed hat; Mrs. Holgate, smart black chiffon taffeta, and black hat; Mrs. Alison wore black with a lovely lilac lace coat, small hat en suite. On New Year's Day many, of course, wore the gowns they had appeared in on one or other of the previous days, but some of the fortunate ones of the earth had still another new frock to disport themselves in. There was a very large crowd there, though not, I think, quite up to the Boxing Day number. Amongst others I noticed: Mrs. Thorne George, wearing a black costume with a becoming black toque with long blue shaded ostrich plume; Miss Coates (Wellington), rich black taffeta and black hat; Mrs. Dennis O'Rorke's, charming ivory satin striped chiffon Empire gown was trimmed with net and lace, smart white and black hat, garlanded with red berries; Miss Gorrie, azure blue and white striped taffeta, large black hat; Miss Rachael Gorrie, dainty heliotrope and white floral silk, toned with black, large rose-wreathed Leghorn hat; Mrs. Mitchelson was gowned in a heliotrope taffetas toilette with V-shaped yoke of lace, small toque to match; Mrs. Roy Wilson, ivory cloth tailor-made, Tuscan hat, garlanded with roses; Mrs. Chesson, pretty floral bordered mousseline in navy and pink shades, hat to correspond; Miss Dunnet, beautifully fitting sea green mousseline, worn with a hat of a darker shade; Miss Amy Moss, dark blue linen costume, Tuscan and blue hat; Miss Thorpe, white cloth costume, Tuscan and black hat; Miss Lily Thorpe, pretty heliotrope and white striped muslin, picture hat of white-satin; Mrs. Percy Butler, white and grey striped tailor-made costume, black and white hat; Mrs. Bodie, dainty heliotrope crepe de chine, Tuscan hat, wreathed with black and white mar-

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Brett's Auckland Almanac for 1909 has been published, and is now on sale at all booksellers and stationers, as well as at the "Star" office. As in previous years, an effort has been made in the volume to present the most important of the New Zealand statistics in a comprehensive and intelligent manner. In addition to this important feature, the compilers have included a full official and general directory, calendar, diary, time-tables for ocean and railway mail services, and a large amount of general information dealing with various subjects of importance to all sections of the community.

The statistical section, besides dealing with the Dominion as a whole, has special and complete reference to Auckland province and city, and in this respect purchasers will find the information they require easily obtainable and in every respect reliable, as all returns are compiled from the official records of the different Government Departments. The farm and garden calendar, which is made a prominent feature, will be of interest and value, not only to the farmer but also to the ordinary householder of the city.

guerites; Mrs. W. Woodward, brown and red leather mixture summer cloth tailor-made, black hat; Miss Hunter, pretty oiel blue taffeta, toned with white, white and blue hat; her sister was gowned in white embroidered muslin; Mrs. Alison's gown of blue chine silk had a yoke of exquisite lace, black and white hat, brightened with pink roses; Mrs. Fotheringham, exceeding pretty ficelle tinted net and lace gown, black hat, crowned with white ostrich feathers; Miss Ivy Alison, charming blue taffeta and black

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All boys, unless specially exempted, are required to play Cricket and Football, and to enter for gymnastic and school sports.

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and white hat; Miss Berry, cream point d'esprit and white hat; Mrs. Dawson, lilac taffeta, large white hat with black and white ostrich plumes; Mrs. Dawson, jun., pretty pale blue cloth gown, white hat with white ostrich feathers and pink roses; Miss Muir Douglas, white inserted muslin and a picturesque black hat; Mrs. Bullock Webster, brown and white check skirt, smart brown cloth jacket, Tuscan and brown hat; Mrs Alfred Nathan was charmingly gowned in grape bloom chiffon Princess robe, black and white plumed hat; Miss Hote Nathan was picturesque in pale grey chiffon, worn with a black hat garlanded with roses; Mrs Ehrenfried, rich black silk and lace costume, black bonnet; Miss Ehrenfried wore a noticeably beautiful gown of Brussels net and lace, black hat; Mrs Sharnan, becoming white lace toilette and black hat; Mrs Myers, striking golden brown crepe de chine, with brown hat to match; Miss Gwen Nathan, dainty white inserted muslin, white stretched satin hat, with silver cord; Mrs Gore Gillon's willow green taffeta skirt was worn with a satin Empire jacket and black hat wreathed with shaded roses; Mrs Duthie wore a Parisian robe of biscuit satin, with a large mole grey hat wreathed with mole and white roses; Mrs George Roberts, pretty grey toilette and grey hat to match; Miss Alice Walker, very dainty black and white striped marquisette, patterned with a tiny pink rose, white and black hat with wings; Mrs Hamley, handsome gown of buff Irish poplin, with a smart lace coat and cream hat covered with shaded ostrich plumes; Mrs W. R. Bloomfield, black and white striped marquisette toilette, hat to match; Mrs George Bloomfield, dainty mist grey chiffon, large black hat wreathed with pink roses; Mrs Benjamin, black chiffon, inset with lace insertions over white, black and white hat; Mrs Herz was daintily gowned in white with a lace coat and a pretty old rose hat; Mrs Purdy wore a white embroidered linen with floral trimmed hat; Mrs Ranson was gowned in black and white check, with small hat en suite; Miss De Camp, sapphire blue eolienne with incrustations of cream lace, black hat swathed with black and niroir green tulle; Mrs Lowry (Hawke's Bay) wore a graceful toilette of black and white striped bordered nylon, black picture hat crowned with shaded roses; Miss Edith Isaacs was daintily frocked in pale grey ninon; Mrs Raynor's lovely pale blue toilette was worn with a becoming plumed hat; Mrs Baume wore a graceful gown of ivory crepe de chine, much inserted with lace, large black hat; Miss Browning looked charming in a dainty white inserted muslin, with black picture hat; her sister, Miss Lulu Browning, also wore white with white satin hat to match; Miss Sybil Grey wore a beautifully fitting white cloth costume with pretty blue hat; Miss Vera Duthie was prettily frocked in white inserted muslin, with picturesque green hat with purple roses; Miss Ivy Buddle was in white cloth, with dainty white lace coat and smart green hat; Mrs Moss Davis, handsome gown of black crepe de chine, pretty black toque and feather box; Miss Muriel Moss Davis, grey and white striped tailor made costume, becoming white hat wreathed with roses; Mrs F. Waller wore a graceful gown of cream point d'esprit with touches of gold, black lace hat; Miss Moss Davis was daintily attired in white, and a large white hat with white wings and clusters of lilac.

Though there was, of course, nothing like the crowd at the races on Saturday as there was on New Year's Day, the stand was pretty well filled, and some very pretty costumes were worn. The day was beautifully fine, and the fact that you could find room to sit down, which was quite impossible on New Year's Day, added considerably to our enjoyment. Among those present I noticed: Mrs H. Nolan, who was daintily gowned in a very fine white muslin, tucked and inserted, becoming heliotrope hat, and white feather box; Mrs Lowrie (Napier), - attier blue tailor-made costume, smart cinnamon brown hat with chine ribbons; Mrs George Bloomfield wore a graceful gown of pale grey chiffon, with white embroidered lace, large black hat garlanded with roses; Mrs Edwin Horton looked charming in a straw coloured Marquisette, with white lace coat, and a becoming white and blue hat; Mrs Wilfred Colbeck was prettily gowned in pale grey ninon, with hat en suite; Mrs Mills, pale heliotrope nylon de sole, black hat with white ospreys; Miss Mills was daintily frocked in white inserted muslin, becoming black hat with pink shaded roses; Mrs Raynor, beauti-

fully fitting white linen costume, white and blue hat; Mrs L. Ferguson wore a white embroidered muslin frock, large white satin hat with black wings; Mrs Benjamin, lovely black chiffon, inset with black Chantilly over white, black hat with touches of white; Mrs Herz wore a graceful gown of pale pink Shantung, Tuscan hat with pale pink roses; Mrs Bodle was gowned in black chiffon voile, with yoke of white lace, black picture hat; Miss Hunter, cream serge Eton costume, with a pretty flower-wreathed hat; Miss — Hunter, navy tailor-made, with becoming heliotrope hat; Mrs Ranson, black ninon gown, with white lace vest, Tuscan hat with pale pink roses; Mrs De Camp, handsome gown of black chiffon taffeta, with small green hat; Mrs Foster, dark blue tailor-made, with white and blue hat; Mrs George Elliott, becoming gown of green and white striped ninon, with white lace guimpe, pretty green hat; Mrs John Reed was gowned in navy Shantung, with V-shaped yoke of cream lace, hat to match; Mrs Angus Gordon, black and white checked costume, pretty black hat; Mrs Devore, black mousseline de soie, with touches of cream and pink, black and white bonnet; Miss Devore wore a becoming pale blue Sicilian costume, with a Tuscan hat garlanded with shaded roses; Mrs Tonks, Tuscan coat and skirt, with a pretty black hat; Mrs Firth, dainty white crepe de chine Empire gown, with black hat swathed with white; Mrs F. Ross was prettily frocked in white inserted muslin, and Tuscan hat with clusters of pink roses; Mrs Browning, graceful white inserted muslin frock, with becoming black hat; Miss Lulu Browning, biscuit-coloured tailor-made, with hat to match; Mrs Lawson wore a peach pink Louisine, with Tuscan hat trimmed with pink and green; Mrs Hume, white Sicilian costume, with black plumed hat; Mrs Holgate, grey and white checked taffeta, trimmed with black, pretty black and white hat to match; Mrs Alison, handsome gown of black taffeta, with lace coat, black plumed hat; Miss Ruddeck, pretty reseda green pinafore frock, relieved with white, pretty floral hat; Mrs Hartland was gowned in a pale mauve ninon, with a black and mauve hat; Miss Hartland, dainty white embroidered linen, with Tuscan and white hat; Mrs George Robert, handsome black costume, relieved with white, black and white toque to match.

**NEW PLYMOUTH.**

Dear Bee,

January 2.

The Taranaki Jockey Club was favoured with delightful weather for the opening day of its

**CHRISTMAS MEETING**

on Saturday, and the attendance was larger than usual. Amongst those present were: Mrs. Walter Bayly, very pretty narrow brown and white striped taffetas with folded bodice, cream lace vest, white and brown chip straw hat with pale pink roses; Mrs. A. B. Stewart (Normanby), white embroidered muslin, dainty Tuscan hat massed with large pink roses; Mrs. Clem Webster, very pretty cream lustre costume, semi-Empire, inset with bands of wide silk insertion, cream flet net yoke, black and white feathered hat; Mrs. Penn, dainty heliotrope crystalline with cream lace yoke and revers, pale heliotrope hat with sprays of lilac; Miss Kirkby, sage green crystalline, cream tucked flet net yoke, Tuscan hat with blue and white marguerites; Miss Snowball, white muslin, tucked and trimmed with embroidery insertion, pretty bottle green tulle hat with deep pink roses; Miss Roy, white muslin, white hat with large black bows; Miss D. Roy, pretty white muslin, trimmed with dainty embroidery insertion, pale blue tulle hat with spray of autumn leaves; Miss G. Roy, white tucked muslin, Tuscan hat with mauve convolvulus; Miss Bedford, silvery grey striped eolienne over glace, over-skirt bound with silk strappings, cream lace yoke and pale blue silk revers, veiled in cream lace, heliotrope flet net hat, trimmed with large grass daisies and mauve hydrangeas; Miss D. Bedford, a dainty embroidered muslin, pale blue silk hat, trimmed with gold Oriental braiding and pale pink roses; Miss Glenn (Hawera), very pretty chocolate brown chiffon tuffetas, cream lace vest, brown chip straw hat, trimmed with yellow roses; Mrs. H. Good (Munai), handsome brown silk taffetas, folded bodice, with cream lace vest,

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makes the blood rich in red corpuscles, thereby imparting to it new life-giving power. Begin taking it at once. Day after day you will slowly but steadily feel yourself growing stronger and stronger.

As now made, Ayer's Sarsaparilla contains no alcohol. There are many imitation Sarsaparillas that will disappoint you. Get "AYER'S."

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

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Gramophone Co.'s New Disc Machines, Records and all Accessories. "THERE'S MONEY IN THIS LINE."

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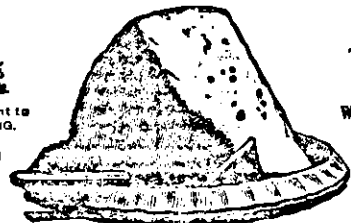
### ROAST MUTTON, ROAST BEEF,

and all other joints (hot or cold) are rendered enjoyable and appetising by the addition of

# LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE

**CHEESE** has an exquisite delicacy imparted to it if a little of this Sauce be used.

By Royal Warrant to H.M. THE KING.



The original and genuine WORCESTERSHIRE

pretty heliotrope hat, trimmed with rosettes of ribbon; Mrs. L. Nolan, rich cream chiffon taffetas with black velvet Empire-belt, cream hat, finished with black and white feathers and loops of ribbon; Mrs. Alice McIntosh, reseda green taffetas, vest and undersleeves of cream lace, lovely cream hat, massed with feathers; Mrs. Barlow, a charming pale blue crystalline with silk band on hem of skirt, the kimono bodice, over a cream lace blouse, was edged with gold Oriental trimming, lovely white feathered hat; Mrs. Quilliam, black chiffon taffetas, deep cream lace vest, black hat, relieved with black feathers; Miss Quilliam, cornflower blue crystalline, white lace yoke, pale fawn hat with pink roses and pink and green tulle ruching; Mrs. Leatham, pale blue and white floral silk muslin, bodice profusely trimmed with cream lace insertion, black and white hat, trimmed with pale blue daisies and loops of ribbon; Miss Leatham, a very dainty pale heliotrope crystalline over glace, cream lace yoke, Tuscan hat, massed with mauve hydrangeas.

SECOND DAY.

Mrs. Blundell, green and grey striped silk bound with reseda green silk, pale green hat with pink roses and loops of ribbon; Mrs. Blundell, white embroidered muslin cornflower, blue hat with roses; Mrs. Barle, charming white embroidered muslin, very pretty cornflower blue and brown straw hat, massed with brown roses and loops of cornflower blue ribbon; Miss Ellis, white hat with spotted tulle crown, finished with pale blue roses; Miss McClatchie, dainty grey striped crystalline, cream lace yoke worked in cornflower blue and faced with cornflower blue silk, pretty black and cornflower blue straw hat, with blue feathers; Mrs. Birding, natter blue linen cornflower and pale blue hat; Mrs. Major (Hawera), cream cloth coat and skirt, large black hat with feathers; Mrs. Foote, blue and red striped silk cream lace vest, pretty hat to correspond; Mrs. S. Kennell, dainty pale heliotrope costume bodice trimmed with lace insertion, cream feathered hat; Mrs. Walker, black gauce over white glove, deep band of lace insertion on hem of over-skirt, white net sleeves and vest, white chip straw hat, with black feathers; Miss Muir, cream costume, black feathered hat; Miss K. Hall, lettuce green silk with kimono bodice trimmed with floral silk passementerie trimming, cream net vest and under sleeves, cream hat with red roses; Mrs. Standish, black and white costume; Miss Standish, pale blue costume, white hat with pale blue daisies; Mrs. Roberts, lovely dove grey chiffon taffeta, pointed dover-skirt bound with floral silk passementerie trimming, cream lace yoke, grey tulle hat, with pale pink roses; — F. Watson, rich black silk, pretty black and white feathered hat; Mrs. C. Clarke, black silk taffetas, black and white tulle hat; Miss Clarke looked well in a charming pink and white striped chiffon taffetas, cream lace voile yoke, piped with moss green silk, cream hat with pale blue roses; Mrs. Fitzherbert, navy blue striped tweed coat and skirt, faced with white black and white feathered hat; Misses L. and S. Fitzherbert, white tucked and insertions muslin, pale blue centre, hats to correspond; Mrs. Gunson, cream silk, with wide bands of insertion trimming, white hat swathed with scarlet silk and poppies; Miss Hoskin, dainty shell pink silk, black hat with pink tulle; Miss Wordsworth, oyster-pink muslin, trimmed with Valenciennes lace, hat massed with pink and red roses; Miss Chambers looked sweet in a cream and brown spotted eolienne semi-empire, kimono bodice bound with pale blue and brown silk passementerie trimming, brown chip straw hat with pink and red roses; Miss Kull, a dainty pale blue chiffon taffetas kimono bodice over a cream net blouse, pretty pale blue silk hat with pink roses; Miss Curtis, cream costume, Tuscan hat with roses; Mrs. R. Gutter looked well in an embroidered tussore, Tuscan hat, with red roses; Mrs. Malone, sage green striped tweed costume, cornflower and pale blue hat; Mrs. L. Webster, cream silk, black feathered hat; Miss Mackay (Wellington) looked well in a rich cinnamon brown silk taffetas, kimono bodice over a cream lace blouse, brown chip straw hat trimmed with tulle and loops of ribbon, and brown roses; Miss Olive Mackay, white embroidered muslin, pale blue leg with pink hydrangeas; Mrs. Cholwell, black striped grenadine, black muslin tucked and inserted, hat en suite; Mrs. Penn, dark green striped eolienne folded bodice, with cream flet net

tucked yoke, trimmed with pretty floral silk passementerie, dainty green hat with sprays of heliotrope and violet sweet pea; Miss Penn, pale green striped crystalline semi-empire, cream lace yoke, navy blue hat with shaded flowers; Mrs. T. Cahew, pale heliotrope and green silk, piped with moss green silk, pale grey tulle hat with loops of green velvet; Miss E. Bayley, dark brown linen costume, tailor-made, white muslin blouse, brown chin straw hat with shaded roses and loops of brown velvet ribbon; Miss Hamun, white embroidered muslin, pretty hat to correspond; Miss N. Hamun, cornflower blue costume, cream and eeri coloured lace inserted bib yoke, brown chip straw hat with lighter shaded roses; Mrs. Oswin, pale blue and white check costume, hat to correspond; Miss Bedford, white muslin, with dark green and pale pink floral border, semi-empire, with floral ribbon sash, black velvet hat; Miss D. Bedford, pale pink and blue floral border muslin semi-empire, floral ribbon sash, pale blue and pink hat; Mrs. D. Laing, reseda green, with kimono bodice over cream lace blouse, brown chip straw hat trimmed with feathers and white tulle; Miss A. Clarke, dainty white net, tucked and inset with lace insertion, pretty hat to correspond; Mrs. Lealie Webster, sweetly pretty cinnamon brown silk taffetas, with cream and brown spotted net blouse, brown chip straw hat trimmed with quills and rosettes of ribbon; Miss N. Capel, dainty dove grey silk taffetas, cream lace vest and undersleeves, charming pale blue hat with grey chiffon rosettes and pale pink roses; Miss B. Cutfield, cream silk, with coloured floral design embroidered on skirt, white hat with pale blue hydrangeas; Miss Read, moss-green silk taffetas, cream lace yoke, hat en suite; Miss Lallie, charming moss-green chiffon taffetas, cream lace vest and undersleeves, dainty hat to correspond; Mrs. J. J. Russell, very handsome plum-coloured striped silk taffetas, pale pink and cream striped silk yoke, smart toque with pink shaded roses; Mrs. A. D. Gray, pretty heliotrope striped eolienne, cream lace vest, heliotrope toque with tiny pink shaded roses; Mrs. F. Watson, cornflower blue linen, black and white hat; Miss Kerr, very pretty white muslin, with deep bib lace yoke, the semi-empire skirt was finished with black velvet ribbon sash, pale pink hat with floral silk crown and spray of pink roses.

PERSONAL ITEMS.

Mr and Mrs W. H. Skinner, who have been on a visit to the Old Country, returned to New Plymouth on Christmas Eve.  
Mr and Mrs Hutton, Wanganui, have been visiting New Plymouth, but have now returned.  
Mr and Mrs W. A. Fitzherbert, Palmerston North, are visiting the former's home, New Plymouth.  
Mrs Paul, New Plymouth, is visiting her daughter, Miss Bennett, Blenheim.  
Mrs S. Holford, Wellington, is visiting her mother, Mrs Cunningham, New Plymouth.  
Mr J. McKenzie, with Miss Ruby McKenzie (Auckland), are on a visit to New Plymouth.

NANCY LEH.

BLENHEIM.

Dear Bee, December 29.  
TENNIS.

Last Saturday afternoon the attendance was not so good as usual on the Marlborough Lawn Tennis Grounds, on account of it being Boxing Day, and there being so many other attractions. A very dainty tea was provided by Mrs. P. Hulme, which was much appreciated. Some of those present were:— Mesdames Hulme, Clouston, McCallum, Brittain, Pickett (New Plymouth), Adams, and Wiffen, Messrs Fulton (3), Bell (2), Harley, Furness, Shand, and Clouston, Messrs. Paul (Wellington), Wiffen (2), Moore, McShane, Luke, Gabites, and Dr. Bennett.

BOWLING.

The Blenheim Bowlers journeyed to Picton on Boxing Day to play against Picton. The latter won. The players from Blenheim were:—Messrs. Griffiths, Northcroft, Brown, Wemyss, Greensill, Fisk, Clark, Adams, Wakelin, Hall, Espie, and Lambie.

PRESENTATION.

A pleasant ceremony was performed at the office of Messrs. McCallum and Mills last week, when the staff made a presentation to Mr. C. V. Goulter, prior to his severance from the firm. Mr. K.

B. McIver, in presenting Mr. Goulter with the token of esteem from the employees, testified to the long associations, and trusted that he would gain the distinction in his new sphere that his early training warranted. Mr. Goulter, in reply, thanked his fellow employees for the handsome token, and said, though he was severing his connection with them, he would look back upon his associations with a good deal of pleasure. The presentation consisted of a handsome silver-mounted inkstand suitably inscribed. Mr. and Mrs. Goulter will be much missed from our midst.

PERSONAL ITEMS.

Hon. and Mrs. C. H. Mills passed through Picton last week on their way to spend Christmas with Mr. and Mrs. Irvine Mills at "Hopai."  
Mrs. H. Tilly ("Springlands") has returned from her visit to Wellington.  
Mr. and Mrs. J. Mowat and their two daughters have driven through to Nelson.

Mrs. F. Revell and family have left on a visit to Christchurch.  
Much sympathy is felt for Mr. and Mrs. J. Bell ("Hillersden") in the loss of their eldest son, Mr. Irvine Bell, who passed away on Tuesday morning at an early age.

Mr. A. Rogers and family are spending the holidays camping at "Robin Hood Bay." Mrs. Pulliense and her daughter (Auckland) have also accompanied them.

Miss Rene Horton has gone on a visit to the Empire City.

Mr. W. Gabites (Wanganui) is the guest of Mrs. W. Clouston, "St. Andrews."

Mr. and Mrs. J. Neville (Christchurch) are the guests of Mrs. S. Neville, "Thurston."

JEAN.

PALMERSTON NORTH

Dear Bee, December 31.

Christmas week is, as you know,

THE RACING CARNIVAL

of the Manawatu. We have three days' racing at Awapuni, one day at Ashurst,

APPROVED BY THE MEDICAL COUNCIL.

The Allenburys' Foods.

The "Allenburys" Milk Foods are the nearest approach to maternal milk that science has yet achieved. They provide, when used as directed, a complete diet for infants; promote vigorous health and growth; make firm flesh and strong bones; and are so graduated as to give the maximum quantity of nourishment the child is capable of digesting, according to age. Diarrhoea, digestive and stomach troubles are avoided when these foods are given, as by the method of manufacture, they are absolutely devoid of noxious germs, and therefore safer than, and superior to, cow's milk, especially in hot weather.

The Milk Foods are made instantly by the simple addition of hot water only, and are alike suitable for the delicate infant and the child in robust health.

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It acts like a charm in DIARRHŒA. The only known Specific for CHOLERA & DYSENTERY.

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It is the only palliative in Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, &c. It is extensively used by Medical Men in their official and private practice, at Home and Abroad, who have given numerous written testimonials of its wonderful efficacy.

Sold by Chemists all over the world, in bottles, 1s. 1½d.; 2 oz., 2s. 9d.; 4 oz., 4s. 6d. each.

WARNING.—Every bottle of the GENUINE FREEMAN'S CHLORODYNE, which was invented by Richard Freeman, Pharmacist, in 1844, has the "ELEPHANT" Trade Mark, on the wrapper, without which it is an imitation.

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and two days at Rangitikei. Taken on the whole, the weather was good, although the first day of the Palmerston meeting, December 23rd, was bitterly cold, with occasional sleet showers, which necessitated the donning of winter costumes and wraps. On Saturday (Cup Day) the weather was glorious, with a clear blue sky and brilliant sunshine, which made our picturesque racecourse a thing of beauty. Flowers are everywhere, and the beds in front of the members' stand a gorgeous mass of colour. A vice-regal party was present on all three days, Lady Plunket only for a short stay on Cup Day. I will do my best now to describe a few of the most attractive pretty toilettes worn. Lady Plunket was in black, with handsome black silk coat, navy hat with blue feather; Lady Gathorne-Hardy, pale green mouseline, with Valenciennes lace trimming, hat of darker shade of green with green feather; Mrs Waterfield, black chiffon over white glaze, white ostrich stole, black hat with white tips; Miss Doris Johnston, in white, with trimmings of white lace threaded with narrow black velvet ribbon, white hat with white flowers and white wings; Mrs Goring Johnston, a grey silk frock, with lace and embroideries, white stole; large black hat with black feathers; Mrs R. S. Abraham, black chiffon and lace, black hat; Miss Abraham, heliotrope floral muslin, brown hat with tulle and small roses; Miss Marjory Abraham, rose-pink voile and lace, black hat with foliage and pink rose; Mrs L. A. Abraham, a Directoire costume of Saxe blue, with lace trimming, black hat; Miss Sybil Abraham, white muslin and lace, white hat with white silk bows; Mrs F. S. McKee, white linen coat and skirt, with wide white lace insertion, green straw hat with shaded heliotrope flowers; Mrs W. L. Fitzherbert, in cream, with heliotrope border, cream lace coat, green hat with flowers; Mrs P. Sim, cream embroidered silk, large cream Leghorn hat with roses and blue silk; Mrs R. Levin, Saxe blue Shantung silk, with lace trimmings, white ostrich stole, white hat; Mrs Alan Strang, a blue green Empire toilette of Shantung silk, richly embroidered in silk of same shade, large black hat with long black ostrich feather; Mrs Walter Strang, natter blue braided costume, black hat; Miss Reid (Wellington), Wedgwood blue coat and skirt, braided and furnished with buttons, large black hat with rich crimson roses and loops of blue ribbon; Mrs Carr (Feilding), rose-pink crepe de chine, black hat with black feathers; Mrs Goodohere (Feilding), light grey coat and skirt, black hat; Mrs A. Fitzherbert (Feilding), grey striped silk over pink, grey crimoline hat with pink rose and black feather; Mrs E. W. Hutchings, white lace robe over silk, heliotrope straw hat with profusion of many coloured sweet peas; Miss Monro, pale green Eton coat and skirt, cream hat with pink roses and loop of turquoise blue silk; Mrs Randolph, black cloth coat and skirt, wide white satin revers braided in black, black lace hat with black tips; Miss F. Randolph, pale blue crepe de chine, with white cream lace insertion and pale blue silk fringe, black hat with black feathers; Miss Fraser, pale pink Shantung silk and lace, black hat; Mrs C. B. Waldegrave, becoming black toilette, with lace vest, black hat, with black feather and pink rose; Miss Margaret Waldegrave, rose-coloured chiffon voile Empire frock, Tuscan hat with roses and bows of rose-coloured silk; Mrs Warburton, champagne embroidered costume, cornflower blue straw hat with pink rose; Miss Warburton, white embroidered muslin, cream hat with heliotrope flowers and ribbon; Mrs Fulton (Wellington), dark green Shantung silk, floral toque; Mrs F. Pratt, black and white striped silk, with cream lace and touches of blue, black plumed hat; Mrs Broad, white taffeta silk, with green stripe, green velvet ribbon trimming, white chiffon ruffle, large white hat, with white feathers; Mrs O. Moeller, in pale pink, with white lace, floral hat; Miss Hewitt, pale pink silk muslin, large pink hat; Mrs Arthur Russell, white lace toilette, cream race

coat, with black trimmings, black hat, with white feather and white ospreys; Miss Russell, white embroidered muslin, black hat with roses and hydrangeas; Miss Trixie Russell wore a long pastel blue coat over a blue frock, large black hat, with scarlet geraniums; Mrs Martin, pink and white striped silk, coat of cream silk, with facings of the striped silk, pink and cerise tulle hat, with fuchsias; Miss E. McLennan, cream and pale blue floral muslin, black crimoline hat, with black tips; Mrs C. Louisa, pale pink toilette, with touches of brown, black hat, with black feather; Mrs H. Cooper, rose-pink chiffon taffeta, large hat, with pink plumes; Mrs Tripe, Canadian blue chiffon taffeta, black hat, with black plumes; Miss Snow, floral muslin, frills, edged with Valenciennes lace, burnt straw hat with shaded pink and cerise roses; Mrs J. Pascal, pale blue cream lace and tuck of pink trimming corsage, floral hat; Miss Pascal, cream and pale blue floral muslin, hat with cream and pale blue chiffon; Mrs Stowe, cream silk, blue silk belt, black and white hat, with black tips; Mrs Rawson (Weibrown and blue striped cloth coat and skirt, cream Leghorn hat with black lace and roses and lilac; Mrs. K. Dumen (Wellington), cream cloth toilette, large black hat with cream roses and foliage; Mrs. Abbott (Wellington), cream cloth coat and skirt, black and white hat with many coloured flowers; Mrs. O. Bunny, violet silk, white ostrich feather boa, large black hat; Mrs. C. A. Loughnan, turquoise blue toilette with touches of black, black hat; Mrs. T. R. Moore, cream lace skirt, long coat of cream crepe de chine, floral hat; Mrs. R. Davis, lavender an dwHITE silk frock, white hat with roses and plums; Mrs. Rodgers, cream voile, the skirt bordered with nil green, black hat; Mrs. Gemmel, black brocade, black hat with black feathers; Miss Gemmel, rose pink muslin, much trimmed with cream lace and rose-coloured velvet ribbon, large cream Leghorn hat with tulle and pink flowers; Miss — Gemmel, white muslin and lace, white hat; Miss Bannister, pink chiffon taffeta, hat with pink feathers; Miss — Bannister, pale blue chiffon taffeta, hat with blue feathers; Mrs. Bell, green linen coat and skirt, black hat; Miss Bell, white muslin and lace, black plumed hat; Miss Gwen Bell, white muslin, large cream hat with coloured roses; Miss Preece, dark green silk, bodice with V-shaped vest of cream lace, cream mhat with black tips; Miss Sheila Preece, cream cloth Eton coat and skirt, black hat; Mrs. A. Bell, heliotrope Empire toilette, black hat with black feathers; Miss Knight, nil green silk with cream lace, darker shade of green straw hat with crown of white lace and small flowers; Mrs. Putnam, peacock blue silk, green hat; Miss Scanlon, white and blue floral muslin trimmed with Valenciennes lace, cream straw hat with hydrangeas; Mrs. Bunting, Empire frock of cream chiffon taffeta, large cream Leghorn hat with lace and cluster of pink roses; Mrs. Wallace, pale pink striped toilette, sash of black velvet ribbon, black hat lined with pink and trimmed with black feathers.

VIOLET.

WANGANUI.

Dear Bee December 30.

Mrs. H. Sarjeant gave a very enjoyable

CROQUET PARTY

at her residence in Bell Street. The lawn was in excellent order, and several exciting games were played in the afternoon. Amongst those present were: Mr. and Mrs. Sarjeant, Mr. and Mrs. C. Campbell, Mrs. and Miss Butterworth (Christchurch); Miss Moore, Mrs. Burnicoat, Miss Cameron, Mrs. Patterson, Mrs. Marshall, Mrs. Izard, Mr. Allen, Mrs. Christie, Mrs. and Miss Brettburgh, and others.

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**FRUIT**  
REFRESHING  
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VALAZE

**VALAZE**—The unapproachable. The unapproached. The one supreme and infallible skin-food. In jars, 4/- and 7/-; post free.  
**Valaze Blackhead and Open Pores Cure**.—A remedy of sure effect. Tins, 2/9; post 3d.  
**Valaze Face Powder**.—Perfectly wholesome and delightful. Boxes 2/6; post free.  
**Valaze Herbal Complexion Soap**. There is no other soap to compare with it. Cakes, 2/3; post free.  
**Valaze Special Freckle Cure**.—A trustworthy eradicator that does not injure. Jars, 5/-; post 3d.  
**Valaze Lip Lusters**.—Not affected by friction or moisture. 2/-; special 3/-; post free.  
**Valaze Snow Lotion**.—The beautifier in excelsis. Bottles, 3/6; post, 3d.  
**Valaze Liquidine**.—A positive and delicious corrective for Blackheads, Pimples, Red Noses, and all Skin Blemishes. Bottles, 8/6; post, 3d.  
Of leading Chemists; or by post direct from the Valaze Massage Institute, Brandon Street, Wellington.  
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A Single Trial is sufficient to Convince every woman of the immense superiority of C.B. Tailor-Made Corsets over all other types.

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FROM ALL PROGRESSIVE STORES IN AUSTRALASIA.  
If any difficulty in procuring the correct style write to:  
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Experienced Manufacturer and Remodeller of the highest class and most costly furs to the largest London firms of Messrs. George Smith & Co., Bevington & Morris, J. B. Cremer, and Monsieur Kinski, Court Furrier. We offer good large grey Opossum Rugs on dark cloth; also first-class real white Fox, and finest quality Thibet Stoles; Muffs to match if desired. Electric Seal Throw-overs, lined best Brocade Silks, from 70s. the set, post free. Seal jackets entirely re-made to any shape and re-lined; also enlarged or lengthened, with addition. Every other kind of furs also repaired, etc. All we sell is manufactured by us on the premises, and guaranteed of the finest quality and workmanship. All goods sold and work done, are for net and ready-cash only.

On Christmas Eve Miss Inlay gave a jolly

### CHILDREN'S PARTY

at "Mt. Desert." A delicious tea was served in the hall. The large dining-room was darkened, and a Christmas Tree standing in the middle was lighted with hundreds of coloured candles and hung with numerous dolls and all manner of toys to delight the little folk. Amongst those present were: Mrs. Saunders, Miss Inlay, Mrs. Inlay Saunders and her little son and daughter Marjorie, Mrs. Gouville Saunders and her wee daughter, Miss Wilford and Master B. Wilson, Miss N. Wilson, Mrs. Clay and Master and Miss Clay, Mrs. Mackay and her small daughter, Mrs. Wall and Miss P. Wall, Mrs. Izard and Master Izard, Mrs. Patterson, Master and Miss Patterson, Mrs. Campbell, Mrs. Lomas, Mrs. Ritchie and the little Misses Ritchie.

### PERSONALS.

Sir W. and Lady Russell, of Hawke's Bay, have been staying in Wanganui.

Miss Maling, of Wanganui, is visiting relations in Christchurch.

Mr. and Mrs. and Mr. Fritz Krull, of Wanganui, have returned from their visit to England and the Continent. They arrived in Wanganui on Christmas Eve.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Carey, of Masterton, have been staying in Wanganui with Mrs. H. T. Chester, St. John's Hill.

Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Good, of Wanganui, have been staying in New Plymouth.

Misses Willis, of Wanganui, have been staying in Auckland.

Mrs. Conper and Miss Alexander, of Wanganui, are staying in Auckland.

Mrs. and Miss Butterworth, of Christchurch, have been staying in Wanganui. Mr., Mrs. and Miss Fairburn, of Wanganui, have gone to Auckland to visit relations.

Mr., Mrs. and Miss Jackson, of Wanganui, are at present on a holiday visit to Auckland and Rotorua.

Mrs. H. Jackson, of Wanganui, has been staying in Auckland.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Montgomerie, of Wanganui, left last week for Rotorua.

Mrs. H. Peake, of Wanganui, is spending some weeks with relations in the Waikato.

Mrs. Dodgshun, of Wanganui, is staying in Cambridge with her daughter (Mrs. L. Peake).

Mrs. Oldham, of Wanganui, is staying in Canterbury with her son.

Mrs. and Miss Brettburgh, of Wanganui, have gone to Wellington for a few weeks.

### HUIA.

### WELLINGTON.

Dec. 29. January 1.

Christmas has brought us a batch of new engagements, always an interesting topic of conversation.

Miss Vavasour only returned from England on Boxing Day by the Taviuni. She and her sister had a delightful year at home, having been presented at Court prior to going through the London season. They spent a good deal of time in Yorkshire, where Sir William Vavasour has a beautiful historic place, Hasle-

wood Castle. The Vavasours are one of the oldest Roman Catholic families in the United Kingdom, and held staunchly by their faith throughout the stormy period of the Reformation. The chapel at Haslewood Castle is of great interest to antiquarians, as service has been held there uninterruptedly for a longer period than anywhere else in England. Mr. Ian Johnston was in Wellington to meet Miss Vavasour, and the engagement was announced a few days later. The wedding will not take place for about a year.

Miss Meta Johnston is one of the Hawke's Bay Johnstons, and is therefore one of a big clan with many relations in Wellington and the surrounding districts. Her fiancé is a brother of Mr. Vivian Riddiford, whose marriage with Miss Zoe Thorne George took place in Auckland last Easter.

### HOUSE PARTIES AT THE COUNTRY AND SEASIDE.

are very much in vogue just now. At Trentham Mr. A. Pearce is entertaining many guests, including Mrs. Crawford, Mr. and Mrs. A. Buchanan (Hawera), and Miss Cooper. Mrs. Grace has been the guest of her daughter, Mrs. Dalziel, who has also had staying with her Miss Meta Johnson. Mr and Mrs Ewen have several guests, including Mrs. and Miss Kennedy, Miss Elsie Simpson, Miss Watson and Miss Stafford. Mr and Mrs Dean are occupying Mr. Tolhurst's house on the golf links, and Mr and Mrs Young are in a cottage close by. The links are in splendid order, so play has been going on steadily through the holidays, and the Golf House is a delightful rendezvous for players and their friends.

### THE THEATRES.

After a long spell of dullness in the theatrical line, everyone is welcoming the company now here, Margaret Anglin's absence is deeply deplored, but in spite of this "The Thief" is drawing crowded houses, and numerous big theatre parties have been given. One night Mrs. Duncan was wearing black crepe de chine and lace; Mrs. Knox Gilmer black chiffon tulle with ivory coat; Mrs. Johnston, grey radium silk with bands of ivory guipure; Mrs. H. Johnston, apricot chiffon tulle and lace berthe; Miss O'Connor, black lace and net; Miss E. O'Connor, white and pale blue mousseline de soie; Mrs. Buchanan, ivory lace and chiffon; Mrs. Riddiford, pastel mousseline de soie and long ermine coat; Mrs. Nathan, opal crepe de chine and lace.

### ADA CROSSLEY.

During her short stay in Wellington Madame Ada Crossley had a busy time renewing old friendships and making new ones, and her return visit in a fortnight's time will be the signal for much hospitality. She and Mrs. E. A. Donne are very warm friends, having been students together for a long period, and on Ada Crossley's last visit, Mrs. Donne travelled throughout New Zealand with her. A very delightful luncheon party was given on Wednesday by Mrs. Donne when her distinguished friend was the guest of honour. Mr. Knox Gilmer, Mrs. Humphrey, Miss Ola Humphrey, Miss Ward, Miss Mary and Miss Rubi Seldon were also of the party. On leaving for the South, Madame Crossley was presented with an exquisite bouquet of carnations by Mrs. Cromwell Tewlesley.

OPHELIA.

## DON'T STAY THIN


THERE is no reason why every man or woman should not acquire or regain a Perfect Figure. If you want to add flesh, be made plump and rosy, gain weight, strength and beauty, and for Free Booklet and a Free Trial Treatment of the "Miraculous" Nerve Food and Flesh Developer, this newly-discovered Herbal Specific is a Vitalizing Agent and Flesh Builder. It will soon put your nerves right, tone up your digestive organs; and the alteration in you will astonish yourself and friends. Attention, be it man or woman, is due to a lack of flesh where flesh ought to be, and the prominence of bone where no bone should be visible. Would you like to have perfect health, with a grand symmetrical figure, free of all scragginess? You can easily obtain this blessing. There is no time to lose. Every day you delay means possibly further decrease in weight, so write to-day, enclosing threepence in stamps, to pay postage on Free Trial Treatment and Beauty Booklet.

**London Specialities Agency, Dept. N**      44 Castlereagh St., Sydney.

THE HIGH-CLASS WASHING MATERIAL

## 'Viyella'

(Regd.)



**DOES NOT SHRINK.**

FOR DAY AND NIGHT WEAR.

Shirts, Pyjamas, &c.

**ECONOMICAL BECAUSE DURABLE.**

From Leading Hosiers, Outfitters, &c.

SEE THE LABEL ON THE SELVEDGE.

THE HIGH-CLASS WASHING MATERIAL

## 'Viyella'

(Regd.)



**DOES NOT SHRINK.**

The ideal Material for Children's Frocks, Sleeping Suits, &c.

**ECONOMICAL BECAUSE DURABLE.**

To be obtained from the Leading Drapers.

The Melbourne Leader says: —  
"For Children's Clothes Viyella is a joy."

SEE THE LABEL ON THE SELVEDGE.

## THE GREAT ENGLISH LADIES' ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY.

### The Queen

Appeals to the cultured classes throughout the British Empire, and all ladies who want to keep themselves *au fait* with what the fashionable world is doing should order a copy from the newsdealer who supplies this paper, or from Messrs. Gordon and Gotch's stores throughout New Zealand and Australia.

# The Queen.

**IS READ ALL OVER THE WORLD.**

It contains features which are not found in any other ladies' newspaper. Its fashion news is reliable, its illustrations are correct, and its tone from cover to cover is artistic.

The Christmas Double Number will contain a beautiful art supplement, a Rembrandt Gravure, by A. J. ELSLEY, entitled

**"OUT OF REACH."**

ORDER AT ONCE.

The coloured fashion number which appears the first week in each month is a charming production.

Every newsdealer in New Zealand can supply

**The Queen**

the premier English fashion and society weekly.



# 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.

Dear Cousin Kate,—I am writing this letter to wish you the old, old wish, "A merry Christmas and a happy New Year." I am hoping to get a holiday this Christmas. Your letter got lost; I don't know any of your questions. Taupo is just the same as ever. It is very hot to-day. Yesterday (Sunday) we had a nice trip to the Bluff on the boat. It was beautiful on the lake; we just got a nice slight breeze as we rowed along. Some of our old friends went back on Saturday, and it is rather lonely. Our school "breaking-up" is over; I received a nice big book called "Sunday," Jane got "Scotch Ballads for the Young," my youngest brother at school got "Chatterbox," and Tom (next to myself) got "The Boy Settler," or "The Adventures of Sydney Bartlett," written by H. C. Storer. It is a very nice book; I don't like Jane's. Willie's is a nice book, too. I also like my own. I would rather have boys' books than girls'; girls' books are not so interesting. Best wishes to all the cousins.—Cousin TAI.

[Dear Cousin Tai.—It is so very hot in town to-day that I feel fearfully envious of you when I think of you rowing about on the lake with that beautiful cool breeze. I am glad you got a prize and that you like it; I have never heard of the book. Who is it by? I don't know why it is, but boys' books are always nicer than girls'; people usually write such wishwasy, tame books for you, but such nice exciting ones for boys. However we read theirs, so it doesn't make so much difference after all, does it? Thank you for your Christmas wishes. I hope you will have a lovely time, too. Be sure you write and tell me about your presents, and what you are going to do on your holidays.—Cousin Kate.]

Dear Cousin Kate.—We have still got our Cousin Clifford staying with us, but his father came back from Rotorua to take Clifford back to Wellington. On the 9th of December we had a Christmas tree at Stoke and two bran-pies. I got a pretty little mug out of the bran-pie and a pocket-knife and a stud off the tree; I gave them both to Jim, and Jim gave me a pin-cushion in exchange. I had a lovely time at the show; I got first prize in the ladies' hack and second prize for best pony. Don't you think I was lucky? I do. I think I will be allowed to jump next year, if I can get a nice pony. There were about six women in the ladies' hack, and I made seven. It was a beautiful black horse I rode; its name is Starshoot, and it belongs to Mr. Fry. We have got a nice bay horse at our place and I have some lovely rides on it; it belongs to mother. I do hope it will be fine for Christmas, don't you? Mother's flower garden was look-

ing lovely with sweet peas and pinks, about a week ago, but they are all dying off now. I must now come to a close, wishing you and all the cousins a merry Christmas and a happy New Year. From your loving cousin, MABEL.

[Dear Cousin Mabel.—You will miss Clifford when he goes, won't you? he has been with you so long he must seem like one of the family. You were not very lucky with your Christmas tree presents, were you; but having got the knife I don't think I would have changed for a pin-cushion unless it was a very pretty one. You must have had a good time at the show. I am glad you have got those prizes. What a pretty name Starshoot is, isn't it? The horse ought to be lovely to live up to it. We are having the most lovely weather here, and I am sure we will have a fine day for Christmas; I hope you will too and that it will be a very happy one. Your sweet peas are dying off very early surely; ours are just perfect, but we have to keep picking them every day.—Cousin Kate.]

Dear Cousin Kate,—I am very sorry I could not answer your letter before this, but I have been studying for a school examination, which took place at Matamata on 17th of December. I don't know whether I have passed or not. We had a Christmas Tree at the "breaking-up" for our holidays, and I was making things for it. We had a lovely "breaking-up"; we had a little concert. This Christmas I got two pin-cushions and a box of hairpins. I must now close this letter, wishing you and all the cousins a merry Christmas and a happy New Year.—I remain, Cousin LUCY.

P.S.—I will write a longer letter next time.

[Dear Cousin Lucy.—How glad you must be to have finished all those examinations, and to know that for the next six weeks you need not open a book; it is a lovely feeling, isn't it? What will you do with two pin-cushions? Change one for something else I suppose. What kind of things did you make for it? I take a great interest in all sorts of fancy work; I suppose because I am such an awful duffer at anything of that sort, I can't sew a bit. I wish you a very merry Christmas and a happy New Year too, and I am sure you deserve it after working so hard.—Cousin Kate.]

Dear Cousin Kate.—What a naughty girl you will think me. I have not written for so long, but it is not laziness that kept me from writing. We have been very busy haymaking, and then we have twenty-seven cows milking, and there are only four milkers. Can you milk, Cousin Kate? It is not what you would call hard work, but it is such a tie. You can't go out to stay because of the cows, and the last words when we are going out are, "Be sure to be in time for milking." We had our exam. on the 15th of December. I passed into Standard VI, and I hardly thought I would, for I had a severe headache. Well, dear cousin, I think I've told you all the news, so will close with love.—From Cousin Kate. Best wishes for a happy Xmas and a bright New Year.

[Dear Cousin Kate.—I don't think you are at all naughty, because I know what a horribly busy time last weeks before the Christmas holidays is. I should think it would be very hard work for three to milk twenty-seven cows, as well as a tie. I can't milk, and I never mean to learn, in case I should find the milking left to me when we go into the country. With so many cows I wonder you don't try a milking machine; it would be so much quicker and so much easier. If you have to get up early and milk before you go to school, I wonder you ever learn any lessons, let alone get through your examinations. However, I am very glad you did.—Cousin Kate.]

Dear Cousin Kate, I suppose you have nearly forgotten me, because I have not written for such a long time. On Christmas Day we went with Cousin Myrtle and Cousin Rita to their brother's farm, and we did enjoy the day. We went through the bush there, and we gathered a lot of nice ferns. The next day, which was Boxing Day, we went down to the beach, and a very kind man gave us a row across the river, and then we helped the little ones to make sand hills, and then they helped us to pick up some pretty shells. Now, dear cousin, I must stop.—Cousin Ella.

[Dear Cousin Ella.—I hadn't quite forgotten you, but I thought you had for-

gotten all about me and the Cousin's Page. Did you have your Christmas dinner at the farm-house, or did you picnic? Some friends of mine decided they would have a picnic dinner this year, so off they started in a launch, and got stuck on a sand bank, and there they had to stay for quite a long time. It rained a little, too, so they had to stop in a rather small cabin. I didn't envy them a bit; they said we were horrid because we laughed. What are mia ferns like. I don't think I know them at all. Don't you love a beach? I do. It is so lovely just to lie down on the sand in the sun.—Cousin Kate.]

Dear Cousin Kate,—I am very sorry that I did not write to you before. I passed my exam. last week, and I am now in the fifth standard. I went to Wanganui in the motor-car to see the boat race. There were a great number of people there. Cousin Ella is staying with us, and so I thought I would try to get her to write to you. I am going back with Cousin Ella, and Cousin Myrtle is coming back with us. On Christmas Day we went with Cousin Myrtle and Rita. We had a very pleasant time. We went by in the brake, and came back in it. We went right through the bush and to the cave, and I am sure we all enjoyed ourselves very much. The following day we went to the beach with Cousin Myrtle and Rita and their father and mother and a number of other friends. We had a paddle with the smaller children, and helped them to make sandhills and boats. One of the little boys had a boat, and twice the string that was tied to it broke, and he had to wait till one of the waves brought it back. Then a gentleman came and took us for a row in the boat. Well, dear Cousin Kate, I must now close, as it is getting late.—COUSIN MARY.

[Dear Cousin Mary.—I am so glad you were successful in your examinations; I congratulate you most heartily. I got a letter from Cousin Ella the same day as I got yours. I suppose she wrote it while she was with you. I would like to have been in Wanganui to see the boat race, too. Were you very excited? It must have been lovely to watch, and a crowd of people is always interesting. Of course, you were rather disappointed with the result. We all were, too; but, after all, the other man was really a New Zealander, too, so it was not quite so bad as it might have been. If I had been that small boy with the boat I would not have risked it twice with the same string, would you? Do you like boating? I don't; I wish I did. I miss such a lot of fun, because I am always seasick, even in the harbour.—Cousin Kate.]

# BOVRIL

Should be in every home as well as in every hospital.

When you are worried and cannot eat well nor sleep well, you will find a great help in BOVRIL.

BEWARE OF CHEAP IMITATIONS.

By Royal Warrant to  His Majesty the King.

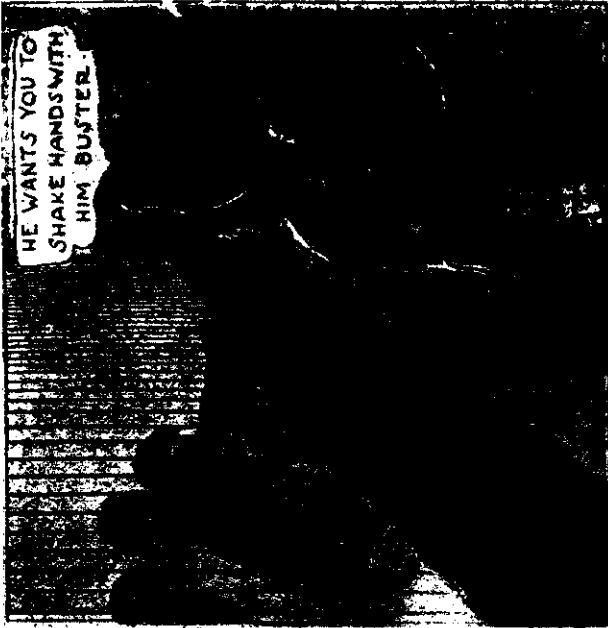
# Mellin's Food

UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

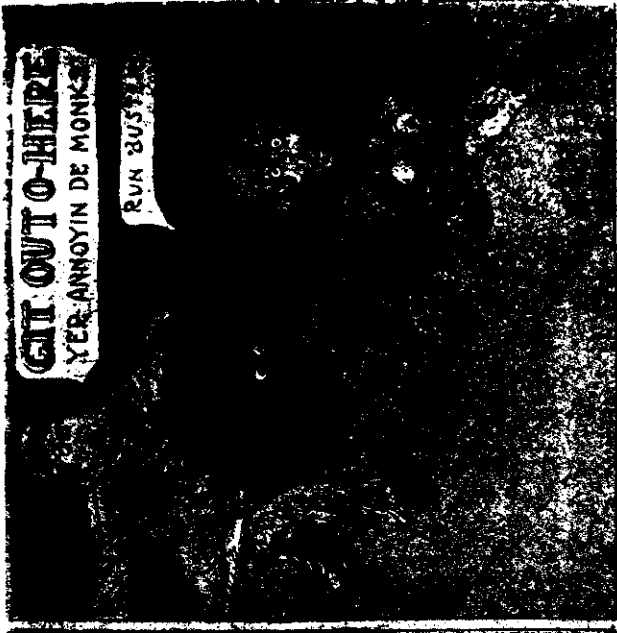
Prepared in a moment—without cooking. The ideal substitute for mother's milk. Mellin's Food may be given with safety even to a new-born child. No starch—no dried milk.



Mellin's Food may be obtained at all chemists, stores, &c.

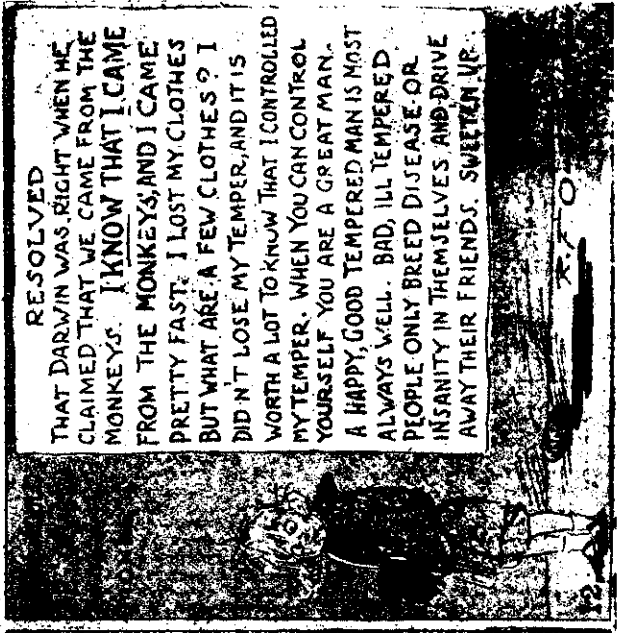






**GET OUT O-HERE**  
YER ANNOYIN DE MONKEYS

RUN BUST



RESOLVED  
THAT DARWIN WAS RIGHT WHEN HE  
CLAIMED THAT WE CAME FROM THE  
MONKEYS. I KNOW THAT I CAME  
FROM THE MONKEYS, AND I CAME  
PRETTY FAST. I LOST MY CLOTHES  
BUT WHAT ARE A FEW CLOTHES? I  
DID N'T LOSE MY TEMPER, AND IT IS  
WORTH A LOT TO KNOW THAT I CONTROLLED  
MY TEMPER. WHEN YOU CAN CONTROL  
YOURSELF YOU ARE A GREAT MAN.  
A HAPPY, GOOD TEMPERED MAN IS MOST  
ALWAYS WELL. BAD, ILL TEMPERED  
PEOPLE ONLY BREED DISEASE OR  
INSANITY IN THEMSELVES AND DRIVE  
AWAY THEIR FRIENDS. SWEETEN UP



MAKES WONDERFUL HOW  
MONKEYS CAN USE  
HANDS



WERRY TUP CABBY  
MY LEGS ARE COLD



A PUZZLER.

Solomon was fain to admit that there were three things too wonderful for him, yea, four which he knew not: "The way of an eagle in the air, the way of a serpent upon a rock, the way of a ship in the midst of the sea, and the way of a man with a maid." Had Solomon lived till this day and generation, says the Philadelphia "Ledger," he would have added a fifth puzzler—to wit, the way of an express company with a prepaid package.

AMONG THE IMPRESSIONISTS.

She—Why are artists always so careful to sign their paintings?  
He—To indicate which is the top and which is the bottom of the picture.



OMAR PARODIED.

A Book of "Auto Rules" underneath the bough,  
A Stalled Machine, a Busted Tire, and Thou  
Beside me lying in a Slushy Ditch—  
Ah, Slushy Ditch were Paradise enough!

INFANT PHILOSOPHY.

There was a young boy known as Bill,  
Who ate till he made himself ill,  
When his mother said "Why?"  
He replied with a sigh,  
"It's dreadful how quickly I fill!"



DESIGN FOR A HALL LAMP IN BACHELORS' BOARDINGHOUSE.

THE RETORT JUVENILE.

"Why, my boy! did you fall in that open coal hole?" "No; course not. I wuz in here, an' they built a pavement over me."

MINUTE BUT MERRY.

A little widow now and then  
Plays havoc with the single men.  
She smites our hearts with glances  
Bright,  
Beware, O men, the widow's smite.

ON A CERTAIN SPOT.

Willie played at hunting redskins,  
Tore his clothes, but captured none;  
When he went home, with her slipper  
Mother gave him one.

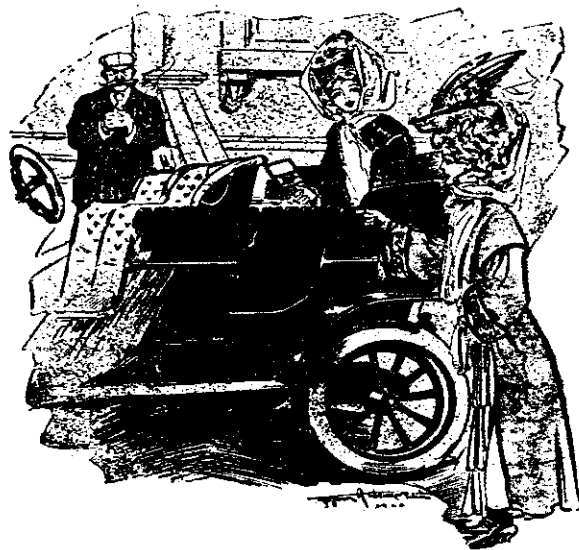
A WHEEZE.

A gent of extraction Slavonic,  
When told that he needed a tonic,  
Growing suddenly frisky,  
Cried, "Nerescoffwhiski!"  
Which in Russian is very laconic.

WHAT A CHANGE!



7 a.m.



SO DROLL.

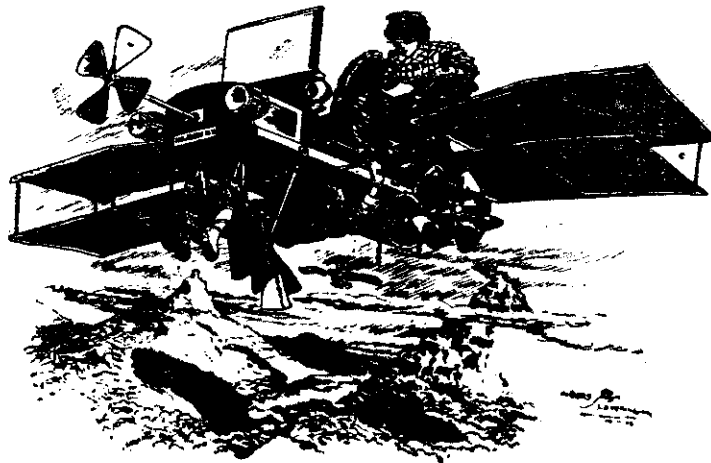
Lady guest: What are all those notches cut in a line?  
Mrs. Pannard: Just a fad of Jack's, my dear. Every time he runs down a man he cuts a notch—the way those Western bad men did on their gunstocks, you know.

FOR THOSE IN GLASS HOUSES.

The resident of a frail habitation  
Of vitreous transparent substance framed  
Should not amuse himself with wild jactation  
Of small silicious fragments rudely aimed.

THE SOFT ANSWER.

"What do you mean by keeping me standing on the corner like an idiot?" demanded an angry husband, whose wife had kept him waiting to go Christmas shopping with her.  
"Now, really, Dear," she replied sweetly, "I can't help the way you stand."

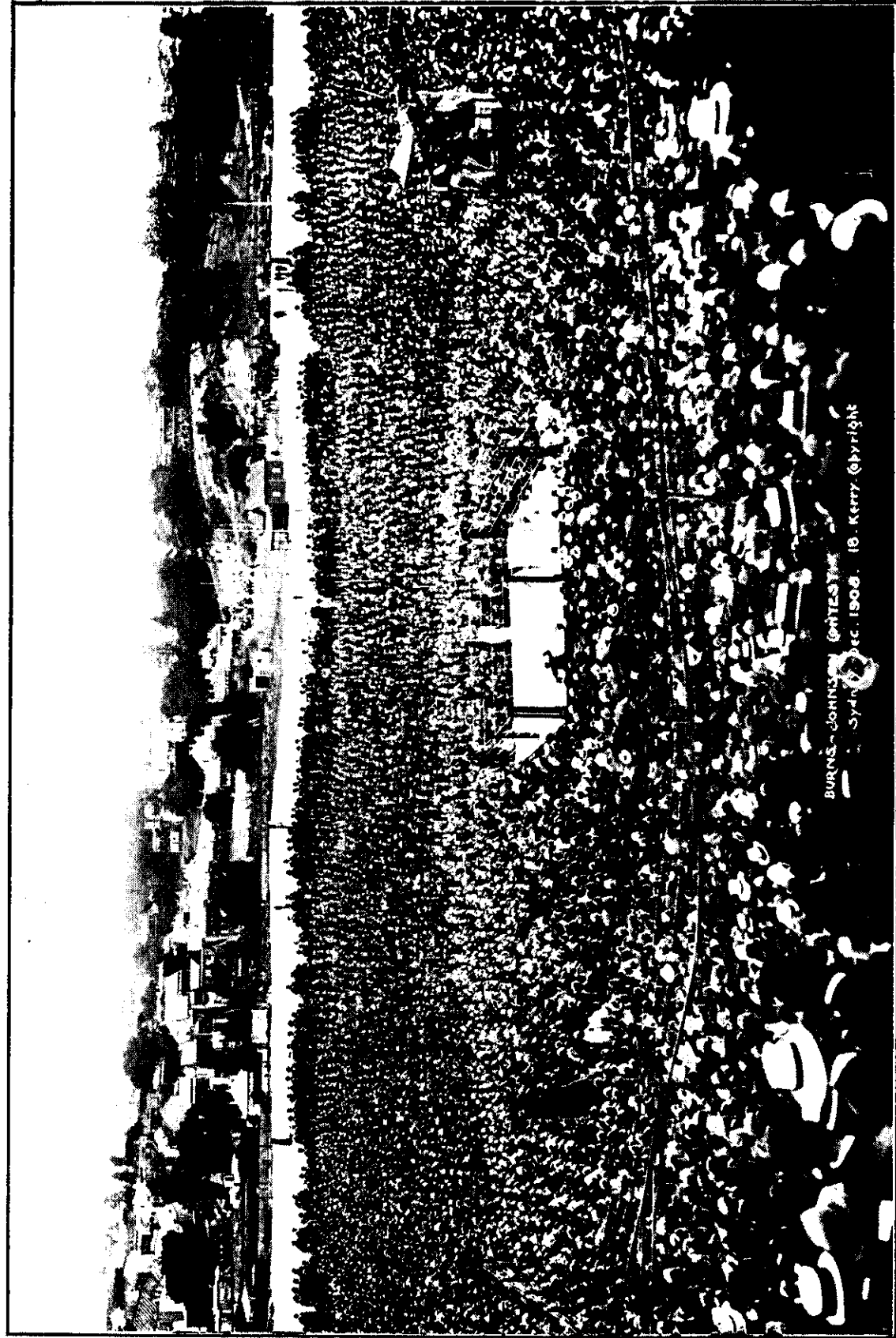


WHILE THE SOUP GROWS COLD.

His wife: John, dear, I don't like to hurry you; but you know the dinner is for six o'clock, and I hate to keep people waiting

# The Burns-Johnson Boxing Contest in Sydney.

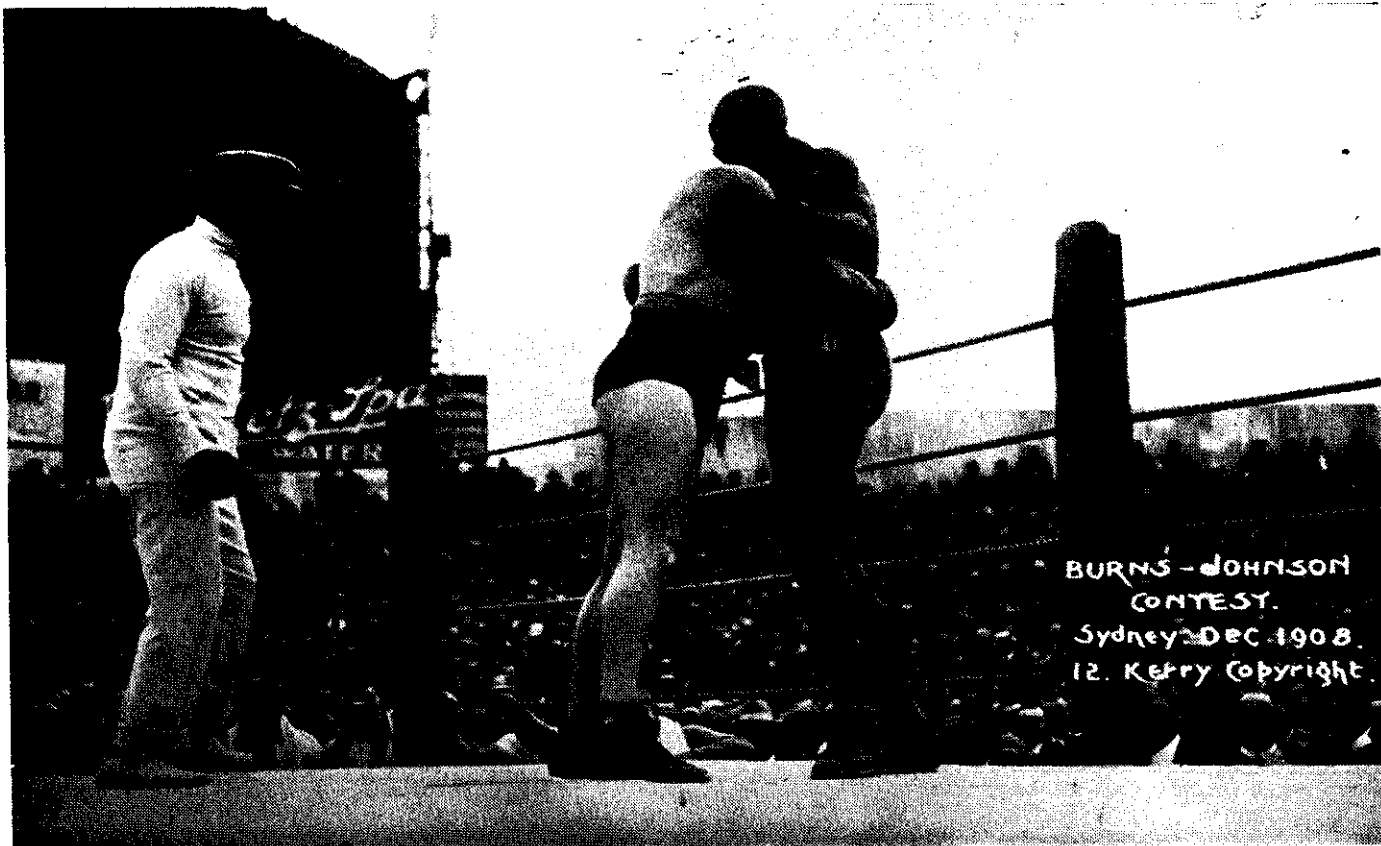
Considering it the duty of a weekly newspaper to faithfully chronicle every event deemed by the public of importance, we give pictures of the Burns-Johnson contest, but personally reproaching such brutal exhibitions, we issue the same in a form which allows of the pictures being destroyed by those who disapprove, without incurring the "scandalous" cost, graphic.



BURNS-JOHNSON BOXING  
STADIUM, SYDNEY, DEC. 1905. I.B. KERRY (COPYRIGHT)

THE VAST CROWD OF SOME 20,000 PERSONS AT THE SYDNEY STADIUM WITNESSING THE BURNS-JOHNSON FIGHT.

Included amongst this vast concourse were three women. Burns is seen after a fall from one of Johnson's terrific blows.



JOHNSON CHAFFING: "COME ALONG, LEDDLE TOMMY, JUST WHERE I WANT YOU!"

This snap was secured as Johnson was making this ironical remark to Burns. The sardonic grin on the black man's face is easily observable.



SPARRING FOR AN OPENING.

THE BURNS-JOHNSON BOXING CONTEST IN SYDNEY.