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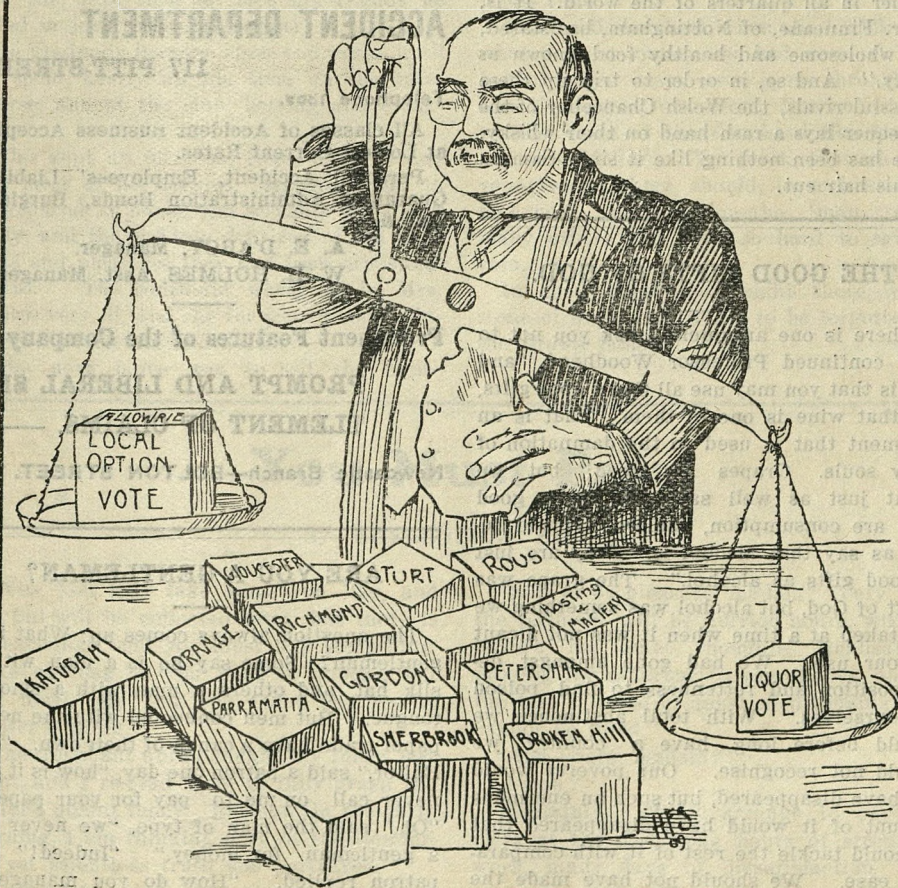
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SYDNEY, THURSDAY, JULY 1, 1909

Price One Penny

THE QUEERED SCALES



—My. What a Difference it Makes to Shift from the Centre
to the Three-Fifths Mark

(With apologies to "The Pioneer.")

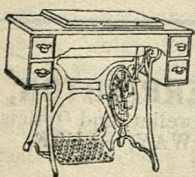
The Queered Scales

THE UNFAIRNESS OF IT.

The three-fifths requirement prevents the carrying of No-License in all the electorates in which temperance sentiment is not exceedingly strong. If No-License were carried in spite of this difficulty, the three-fifths clause might operate to retain it, in a case in which a mere majority of the people turned against the law, and wished it repealed. This, of course, is so unlikely as to be almost an impossibility in any place in which a three-fifths vote was secured for No-License.

In other words, the three-fifths requirement will help the liquor traffic where the sentiment in favour of the bar-room is likely to be weak, and will help the temperance cause only in cases in which temperance sentiment is likely to be unusually strong. It will not help us in places in which its help might be of value, and it promises to help us where help is unnecessary.

In no case can the three-fifths requirement be of any assistance to the temperance cause until it has first given to the liquor party all the assistance possible. It is a weakness and an injury to the temperance cause. The arguments offered in its favour are deceptive and unsound. It is certain that once the unfairness of the "queered scales" is realised, a demand will be made for a change in the law.



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The Saviour of Nations

WHISKY FOR EVER.

(From the "Nottingham Daily Leader," May 10.)

"The Trade" is, of course, calling attention to its sad case, and I have been reading an account of a meeting of the Nottingham and Notts. Licensed Victuallers and Beer and Wine Trade Association, at which the situation was regarded and considered. One of the speakers, Mr. Finucane, made this valuable contribution to our stock of knowledge:

"Whisky was a food, and that it was not injurious was shown by the achievements of the two whisky-drinking countries, Scotland and Ireland. No nation had shown its qualities like these. Scotsmen had made their mark in the world, and the Irish had again and again shown their fighting qualities." Many a time I have proclaimed my admiration for these two great unconquered races—and now we know the secret of their inspiration.

Observe how, with a noble disdain, Mr. Finucane leaves the sordid side of the controversy, and shows how, if the Government's policy be carried out, we may take away an invaluable asset from our national store. In mourning over this attack on whisky he seems to echo the great words of Burke, and to say that if whisky were to be

taxed out of existence, then "the unbought grace of life, the cheap defence of nations, the nurse of manly sentiment and heroic enterprise is gone." Without it the Scotsman will lag behind in the race, and the Irishman will exchange his cheerful pugnacity for tame, subservient obedience. Now a Scotsman who is not keen, or an Irishman who is not rebellious, would be a poor specimen of humanity.

Let it be noted, too, that the Chancellor of the Exchequer, who is thus insidiously taking away that which has made the two peoples in question great and successful, is a Welshman. Is he inspired by some unworthy racial jealousy? It may be that he has said to himself, "The Scot and the Irishman fill too great a space in the mundane movement. The air is thick with them. I know what it is that has enabled them to go and see and conquer in all quarters of the world. It is, as Mr. Finucane, of Nottingham, has stated, that wholesome and healthy food known as whisky." And so, in order to trip up these successful rivals, the Welsh Chancellor of the Exchequer lays a rash hand on their whisky. There has been nothing like it since Samson had his hair cut.

TEMPERANCE IN THE ARMY: A GENERAL'S EXAMPLE.

General Sir Ian Hamilton, who presided at the annual meeting of the Army Temperance Association in London last May, said that, when he reflected that in his thirty-seven years' service some 10,000 quarts of dutiable liquor had passed down the throat of him whom they had asked to be their chairman, his conscience pricked him. It was one of the characteristics of the British Army that the officers did not say to their men, "Go on," but "Come on." He would be happy to put himself in the position to do so by taking the pledge. He would take it for one year, and the reason he fixed that period was that it was quite long enough for any man to look forward to—especially when he came to his age. He would be uncomfortable; he knew he would. When he went abroad it would be incredibly difficult to explain to his German or Russian comrades in arms that he had taken an oath which prevented him drinking toasts. But, still, he had weighed the cost. He was prepared to pay the price, and his reason was simple enough. He was assured by some who ought to know that here and there some soldier lad, Regular or Territorial, in the Southern command, might be induced to follow his example.

THE GOOD GIFTS OF GOD.

"There is one argument I ask you not to use," continued Professor Woodhead, "and that is that you may use all God's good gifts, and that wine is one of them. That is an argument that is used to the damnation of many souls. Grapes are good; but we might just as well say that God's good gifts are consumption, cholera, typhoid fever, as say that alcohol is. They are just as good gifts as alcohol." The grape was a gift of God, but alcohol was something we had taken at a time when it was not meant for our use. We had gone amongst decomposition and rottenness to find poison for ourselves. With total abstinence we should before long have a country we should not recognise. Our poverty would not have disappeared, but such an enormous amount of it would have disappeared that we could tackle the rest of it with comparative ease. We should not have made the world, or our part of it, model, but we should have improved its morality enormously. We should not have done away with all injustice, but we should have men looking at things in a much clearer light. In certain cases we should not have the men doing the best work of which they were capable, but all of them would be doing better work.

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ARE YOU A GENTLEMAN?

The question always comes up: What is a gentleman? Some say he is a man with a silk hat, and others a man with a smooth tongue. But men connected with the newspaper trade have a canon of their own. "Mr. Editor," said a patron one day, "how is it you never call on me to pay for your paper?" "Oh," said the man of type, "we never ask a gentleman for money." "Indeed!" the patron replied. "How do you manage to get along when they don't pay?" "Why," said Mr. Editor, "after a certain time we conclude he is not a gentleman, and we ask him."—"London Mail."

Jones: "Brown is very careful about his children, isn't he?"

Jenkins: "Yes; he's trying to bring them up in the way he should have gone."

DRUNK And Disorderly WATCHES

which are an annoyance to the wearers, can be put in THOROUGH REPAIR by sending them to the temperance Watchmaker, or leave them at N.S.W. Alliance Office.

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Mollie's Triumph

By DOROTHY WALLER,

(Second in the Under-16 Story Competition.)

The Brown family were very wealthy, and had never known what poverty meant. They made their money on the land, and owned a large cattle station, hundreds of miles from Sydney.

After many years of great success, they decided to leave the country, and so built a large residence in one of the most popular suburbs of Sydney, keeping a full staff of servants.

Mr. Brown had always been a steady, hard-working, and temperate man, until his retirement from country life, when he formed a number of new acquaintances, who did him no good.

One day he attended a banquet, where a number of toasts were drunk in spirituous liquors. He had glass after glass, until he became quite intoxicated, and arrived home in a condition his family had never seen him in before. They were very shocked, and, after he was sobered, asked him the meaning of his conduct. He told them that one glass led to another, until he really did not know what he was doing, but promised them he would never touch it again. Unfortunately, he did not keep his word, and the next time he met his friends he acted in just the same manner.

He gradually became worse and worse, until he spent nearly all his time on the race-course, and at the club, betting and drinking.

This kept up for some time, until he had lost most of his savings. Expenses had to be reduced at home, the servants were sent away, and the children deprived of the comforts and pleasures they had been accustomed to. The continual worry made Mrs. Brown very ill, and she for some months lingered between life and death.

The next move was to sell the house

(which they had worked so hard to get), and rent a small cottage in a poorer suburb. But even this did not prove a remedy for Mr. Brown. He still continued his betting, gambling, and drinking.

At last they were reduced to such an extent, that his wife and children (as well as himself) had to work hard in order to bring in a little money for food.

One day, the teacher of the class that Mollie (his little daughter) was attending, asked her if she would join a Band of Hope. Mollie was very pleased, and did so the following week. One morning Mollie was greatly excited, as she was taking part in the Band of Hope concert that was to be held that evening. She asked her father to go and hear her recite. At first he refused, but Mollie, after a while, persuaded him to go.

The concert had started, and it was now Mollie's turn to recite; with beating heart she appeared on the platform, only thinking of one person—her father. It was a temperance piece Mollie recited, and she saw that her father's eyes were upon her the whole time.

Little did she think when she had finished what a great victory she had won. A number of other items were gone through before the concert was over. But none touched the heart of the drunkard like that of his own Mollie's. To think that she, his youngest daughter, should, in such a simple manner, reform him—the man whom many others had tried so hard to save in vain.

In their home that night there was a scene of happiness, never to be forgotten by the Brown family.

You Must Pay

By "SHELBOURNE KING."

"Yes, you may take what you like, and the bill will be collected later, but there is no exchange, and you must buy something. Take as long as you wish to choose, but you must buy and you must pay."—The Master's violin.

The trenchant words caught my fancy last night, and I re-read them to fully grasp the writer's quaint fancy. But now, in the early morning, I am thinking only of the wonderful yet relentless truth she portrayed.

Above life's daily bargain counter, in a print never to be erased by human hands, run the words "You must pay," and sometimes it seems as if we women failed to grasp their significance. To place everything in life on a scale and attempt to reckon its exact equivalent would be a wearisome task, proving probably impossible in many things, and bringing no ultimate gain in others.

But in those special lines along which taste or environment beckons, it is well to soberly weigh the price required for the prize. The angel of the dream said "Each must buy and each must pay," and no exchange was allowed. What, then, if in our haste we choose that which will prove a wearisome load long before the journey's end, although its price remains unchanged.

"Is it to be pleasure, madam? Very well, the payment will be hurried hours, with no leisure for quiet thoughts. Realisations proving far different to your hopes, and at the last a sense of unsatisfied longing that cannot be filled."

"And yours, madam?"

"Fame."

"Certainly. Kindly arrange to pay the clerk at the desk long hours of strenuous work, many days of dissatisfaction with your attempts, and a feeling of aloofness and loneliness from your fellow beings. Yes, we will send the laurel crown, but be careful in putting it on, as we are unable to make it without placing a good many small spikes in its foundation."

"Popularity? Here it is, miss. Its price varies with the market. No, those large coins of stern honesty will not do. Kindly pay your account in hundreds of small polite fictions, and leave a large cheque on time and good temper."

"Your choice, madam?"

"A happy home life."

"Certainly. Your parcel is large, but you will find it easy to carry. Please send in return a woman's heart full of loving sympathy laid on a bright salver of good temper."

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"Public life? We have a large stock in hand, madam. Most of it perfectly new, unless you would prefer some of the few well-tried lines. The price is irritating misunderstandings of your sayings and doings, much jealousy from those not so favoured as yourself, and a diet largely flavoured by bitter apples of remembrance."

Perhaps to help us in choosing were written the words, "Leaving no memorial but a world made better for their lives."

SCANDALOUS CORPULENCE.

The late American commander, General Shafter, though a man of corpulence, had a deep dislike for fat soldiers.

"They're no use!" he would bluster in his tremendous basso. "They pant, they wheeze, they snort, they choke, they grunt, they groan, they waddle, they slouch through the world! Not a particle of good on earth, fat soldiers. Would not have one of 'em if I could help it!"

"Er—but—er—you would not exactly call yourself slight, would you, Colonel?" a major once asked Shafter after one of these outbursts.

"Slight? No!" Shafter thundered in reply. "I've been a fat old nuisance ever since the day I tipped the beam over two hundred pounds, and then I ought to have been court-martialled and cashiered for outrageous and malicious adiposity, sir—for scandalous corpulence to the prejudice of military discipline!"

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Mr. Bruntnell and Mr. Lloyd

TO THE EDITOR.

Sir,—Your correspondent, Mr. W. A. Lloyd, appears to resent criticism of his public utterances, judging by his letter in your last issue. In my reply to Mr. Lloyd, at Maclean, as reported in the "Grafton Argus" of May 31 last, I indulged in no personal abuse, but confined myself to the main features of Mr. Lloyd's speech, as delivered there in February last. A summary of Mr. Lloyd's address had been printed in leaflet form, and from this I gathered that Mr. Lloyd had stated that there was more drinking done in the No-License areas of New Zealand than formerly. I asked the audience, numbering about 400 persons (many of whom were on Mr. Lloyd's side), to correct me if Mr. Lloyd did not make such a statement, but no one in that large audience did so. I then said that, assuming the report to be correct, Mr. Lloyd had deliberately stated what was incorrect, and I repeat it, and ask Mr. Lloyd to either prove it, or withdraw it. Mr. Payne Lewis, a visitor from Victoria, had made a lengthy speech in reply to Mr. Lloyd, and at the close of his speech Mr. Lloyd pinned him down to either prove or withdraw a statement he had made. I regret that Mr. Payne Lewis did not withdraw his statement. However, when questioned on the matter, I at once denied any knowledge of such a state of affairs. Mr. Payne Lewis was not speaking as a representative of the New South Wales Alliance, and we cannot reasonably be held responsible for his utterances. My point was this, that while Mr. Lloyd was strong in demanding proof or withdrawal from Mr. Payne Lewis, and had offered to risk £100 to the hospital, he had made a more serious statement himself, which he should either prove or withdraw, and I offered to give £5 to the hospital if he would prove it, providing Mr. Lloyd would give £1 if he did not. The statement Mr. Lloyd is reported to have made is: "In America and other places where No-License was in force there was more unmentionable, unthinkable immorality and vice carried on, than in any other places in the world."

This was so glaring a statement that I immediately found out the reporter who reported Mr. Lloyd's meeting, and questioned him as to its accuracy. The reporter, in reply, declared that Mr. Lloyd said those very words, and that he took them down at the time. My position is therefore as follows:—

1. The gentleman who reported the

speech declares the words were said by Mr. Lloyd.

2. Mr. Lloyd, in a letter (after this report had appeared) only took objection to something about "meddling parsons," and did not question the accuracy of the report otherwise.

3. Some 400 people in a public meeting, to whom I appealed to correct me, if the statement was not made, remained silent.

I shall therefore leave your readers to judge as to my justification for criticising this statement, and also the remarkable correction of the statement now made by Mr. Lloyd, as to having seen more unnameable, unthinkable immorality in one night in teetotal Constantinople than in all his life in non-teetotal countries.

This must have been a "tough night," surely, and one wonders what he was doing on that night. Mr. Lloyd refuses to accept my challenge to debate the matter. Clever Mr. Lloyd. No one is more conscious of the weakness of his case than Mr. Lloyd, and no one has more to fear from public debate.

I leave to the people who heard me to judge as to my mode of address. There has never been any personal bitterness in my addresses, but it is passing strange that Mr. Lloyd, who strives to appear so absolutely fair, should have wired to Mr. Willan, landlord of the Freemasons' Arms, Grafton, congratulating that gentleman on his treatment of me. The meeting in the Grafton Theatre, when I replied to Mr. Lloyd, was described by the Mayor of Grafton, who presided, as one of the most disorderly ever held in Grafton, and there can be no doubt that a concerted effort was made to prevent my having the right and liberty of free speech. If Mr. Lloyd will explain to your readers how it was he was willing (just prior to taking up his present position) to adopt and advocate the platform of the New South Wales Alliance, it will be much more to the point.—Yours, etc.,

ALBERT BRUNTNELL,
Gen. Sec., N.S.W. Alliance.

THE WAY IT WORKS.

The township of Osnabruck, in Canada, carried a Local Option by-law in 1906 by a vote of 536 to 434. The majority was 102. This was just one year before the three-fifths provision took effect. A repeal contest was brought on, and another vote taken on

January 4 last, the result being that the by-law was sustained by a vote of 616 to 402.

It will be seen that the second majority for Local Option was more than the three fifths, although the first was less. Had not the first majority been effective in giving Local Option, it is probable that the second would never have been obtained.

This is the trouble with the three-fifths provision. It prevents the educative work of Prohibition which creates a public opinion sufficient to sustain the law by larger majority.

On the whole, it would probably be better for the temperance cause to allow a majority vote to pass a bylaw in the first case, and require a two-fifths vote to sustain it after it had been three years in operation.

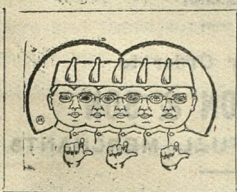
The absurdity of such a method is, of course, so manifest that nobody would propose or support it, but it would be less of a hindrance to the temperance cause than is the present method.

INTEMPERANCE AND THE DECAY IN HOME LIFE.

The decay of home life in England, and drink in its bearing on divorce statistics, were subjects discussed at the annual conference of the Mothers' Union, in London, last month. The Bishop of Croydon, in the course of his address, quoted the last two Presidents of the Divorce Court, who laid it down that the vice of intemperance was the most fruitful cause of divorce. Statistics showed that drinking amongst women of all classes was on the increase. The deaths among women since 1875, as shown by the Registrar-General's returns, had increased by 150 per cent. "When I made this statement on a former occasion I was asked if I did not mean 15 per cent.," his lordship added; "but I meant the most incredible number of 150 per cent." One-half of the children born in England died under the age of five years, and yet they were told that they might relax their efforts in the cause of Temperance. "I hold," the Bishop concluded, "that four classes of society should be total abstainers—inebriates, children, all the clergy, and all mothers."

An extremely shy curate was continually "putting his foot in it." He went to see the Bishop one day. As he was about to leave, the rain came down in torrents. "You cannot go home in such a tempest as this," said his lordship, looking out at the weather. "You must stay and have dinner with us." "Oh, things are not quite so desperate as that, my Lord," was the hasty reply of the curate.

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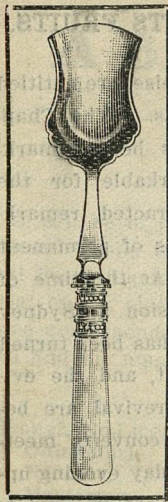
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Talk about People

Dr. Ford C. Ottman.

Dr. Ford C. Ottman, one of the Chapman-Alexander party, is a native of New York State, and entered Lafayette College, graduating therefrom in 1883. At the conclusion of his college course he entered the Princeton Theological Seminary, where he spent one year, and then went to Scotland and took his second year, in theological study in the Free Church College. At the conclusion of his term in Edinburgh, he matriculated in Leipsic, Germany, in the University of Leipsic, and after a special course he returned to America and graduated from Princeton Theological Seminary in 1886. Dr. Ottman's long experience in the pastorate enables him to well appreciate the difficulties confronting the minister, and his broad experience as a pastor-evangelist gives him peculiar qualifications for the kind of work upon which he has entered.

Dr. Ottman is best known to the United States as the author of a critical exposition of the Apocalypse, under the title of "The Unfolding of the Ages." This volume is recommended by Sir Robert Anderson, and is pronounced by Biblical students of the United States as one of the clearest expositions of prophecy that has appeared in recent years. Mr. Ottman received his degree as D.D. from his Alma Mater, Lafayette College. Quiet in his manner, yet forcible in his utterance, Dr. Ottman has an appeal which reaches the hearts of his hearers in a wonderful way. His sermons are so thoroughly Scriptural and logical that they are bound to produce great conviction in the minds of the listeners. His remarkable knowledge of the Scripture, together with his wide experience in evangelistic work, make him a capital missionary. It is in a conversational way, however, that one gets to know the real depths and worth of Dr. Ottman's character. Although a very busy man he al-

ways finds time to deal with the anxious inquirer.

A Happy Royal Family.

Few householders in Europe, royal or simple, are more entirely happy in their domestic life (says an English paper) than the King and Queen of Italy, and in their devotion to family ties they set an example to the nation. The Prince of Piedmont, black-eyed and sturdy, is the idol of the people; and his arrival, after their Italian Majesties had been married several years, was heralded by wild rejoicing. The eldest of the family, Princess Yolanda, is an extremely clever and sensible child; she is handsome, with her mother's dark eyes, and kind-hearted, but inclined to be more imperious than her parents.

The King of Italy's marriage was one of love at first sight. All the more advantageous unions he steadfastly refused; he had seen the handsome Princess Elena of Montenegro, daughter of Prince Nicholas, and he determined that love, and not political reasons, should sway him in his choice of a consort. And time has shown his wisdom.

As the years go by the hold obtained by King and Queen upon the affections of their subjects strengthens and grows deeper. During the terrible earthquake at Messina their Majesties hastened to the scene and worked in the most dangerous places to succour their unfortunate subjects, risking their lives every moment. Queen Elena, in a simple black gown, acted as nurse in the temporary hospitals, and made herself responsible for several babies rendered motherless by the catastrophe.

The Kaiser's Marvellous Shooting.

Count Zeppelin tells an amusing story of the ease with which the German Emperor is in the habit of breaking records. On one

occasion he was out shooting with the Kaiser. At the end of the day it was announced that the Kaiser had broken all records. His deer were laid before him in a long line. The photographers began to get their cameras ready. His Majesty had shot, the head keeper said, sixty-four deer. The Kaiser made no public contradiction, but, as he took up his position behind his deer for the photographs, Count Zeppelin heard him murmur to the head keeper, with a smile: "Sixty-four deer, eh? That's very odd. Indeed, it's almost inexplicable. I only fired, you know, thirty cartridges."

Kaiser Behind the Scenes.

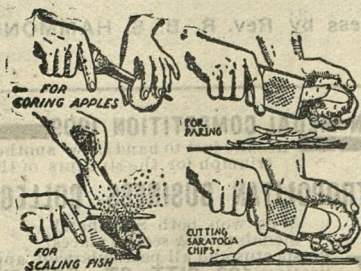
A new story about the Kaiser is going round Berlin. A few days ago he visited a theatre, and, strolling behind the curtain, began to advise the manager, actors, and even scene-shifters, who listened in respectful silence. Presently the Emperor lighted a cigar, puffing as he talked. On both sides of him were flimsy draperies, and on the floor heaps of paper. One of the scene-shifters stepped forward and pointed politely to a printed notice: "No smoking allowed." For a moment the Kaiser flushed, then, smiling, he put out his cigar, remarking as he did so: "Thank you, friend, it would be bad business if your Emperor taught you to disobey the law."

Smashed to Atoms.

The great contralto, Miss Clara Butt, has met with strange experiences. One she tells is not very well known. "About a year ago my husband and I were visiting for shopping purposes a large establishment in the West End, and saw a very pretty china tea service, which I paused to admire, but which we did not buy. Apparently some very kind person overheard me expressing admiration for this service, for what was my surprise to receive, the very next morning, a wooden crate and a letter, both of which were delivered by a messenger-boy, and which, when opened, contained on the one hand my beautiful china tea service smashed literally to atoms, and, on the other, a card on which was written the following rhyme:—

"Most men must mind their P's and Q's,
But women want their T,
And I sincerely hope you'll U's
This service, Clara B."

"To this day I do not know from whom the service, or rather the remains of it, came."



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Does Almost Everything—from Scaling Fish to Paring Potatoes.
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The Number of uses to which the "UTILITY" KNIFE can be put is nothing short of marvellous. You can scarcely credit the amount of work it will do for you and the time it will save you in performing tedious jobs about the kitchen, jobs which you are doing perhaps three times every day in the year. Let your wife see that you are anxious to lessen her labours by buying this WONDERFUL TOOL. Amongst a few of the numberless uses to which it can be put are:—

1. PARING POTATOES.—This it will do in quarter the time it takes with an ordinary knife, and there is no loss.
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GRIT.

A PAPER FOR THE PEOPLE.

"Grit, clear Grit."—A pure Americanism, standing for Pluck, or Energy, or Industry, or all three. Reference is probably had to the sandstones used for grindstones—the more grit they contain the better they wear.

THURSDAY, JULY 1, 1909.

SLUM AREAS AND HOUSING REFORM.

The Royal Commission, appointed on May 14, 1908, has made its final report, which contains much of interest to the people of New South Wales. It is a bold, dignified scheme to make the city of New South Wales, that contains one-third of the entire population of the State, a city, not only good to look upon, but good to live in. In reference to the home conditions in slum areas, the report says:—

The provision of decent home conditions for the working-classes is a matter of primary importance to the prosperity of the metropolis, and the well-being of the State as a whole.

In connection with the housing of the working-classes, no Building Act would, to our mind, be satisfactory that permitted of living rooms being erected with less than 1000 cubic feet of air space, and that did not provide adequately for yard space, wash-house accommodation, bathrooms, etc. Intimately related with the housing problem is the question of providing playgrounds for children in the more densely-populated parts of the city and suburbs.

Our recommendations under this head may be summarised as follows:—

1. Local authorities to have full powers to resume and remodel slum areas, and to prevent by regulations the growth of fresh slums in their districts.
2. Local authorities to have power to acquire land for the provision of sites for workmen's dwellings; and to provide by regulation for the erection of such dwellings on approved hygienic lines.
3. That workmen be encouraged to reside in separate houses in suburban areas, in preference to tenement buildings in the city.
4. Playgrounds to be provided for children wherever possible throughout the city and suburbs.

If these provisions are carried out, and there is every reason to believe they will be, it certainly will give the people a chance, but, as we have often pointed out, that, having made a place fit to live in, still leaves the greater problem of making the people fit to live in it. Adam and Eve did not fall in a slum, but in a beautiful garden, and when we have made Sydney a veritable Garden of Eden, it will be all spoilt unless, side by side with the work of reform, there is a work of regeneration.

DEALING WITH CRIMINALS.

Captain Neitenstein, the Comptroller-General, has just issued his annual report, which is more than usually interesting. He says:—"Nothing is so expensive as a crim-

inal, and, apart from other considerations, the conversion of dangerous human rubbish into good material is of great economic value." While the average number of prisoners in New South Wales last year was 1460, a decrease of 81 on the previous year, yet 12,254 persons were admitted to the gaols during 1908. From the Higher Courts 569 prisoners, with an average sentence of 17 months, were committed during the year, and 33 persons were imprisoned under the Habitual Criminals Act—These are what the Comptroller calls "dangerous human rubbish." The community should be very grateful to those who are responsible for the change brought about in dealing with this "human rubbish." The reformatory side of prison treatment has of late been kept uppermost, and that without weakening the punitive and deterrent influence of imprisonment. Hopeful cases, which earn remission are released upon probation during the latter part of their sentence; and, under a friendly and protective supervision by the authorities, very many of them turn out well. Again and again it has been pointed out that the weak spot in dealing with prisoners is the time of release, and it seems that where the authorities fail, Christian people might succeed. The Salvation Army have done a great work through their Prison Gate Brigade—but not all of the prisoners accept their kind offers. Each of the great Churches should have a worker set apart to meet those who are stepping into the new world of freedom, which for them abounds with so many temptations and disappointments. The cost to the State of the criminals in our prisons was over £90,000 last year, and if we add to this the loss the community suffers through the criminals' inability to work, and crown it all with the suffering that is always inseparable from such moral failure, we have a strong incentive to turn our energies in the direction of this costly as well as dangerous human rubbish. We confidently affirm that the spirit of religion, which the State can never impart, is the great need of these moral failures, and we hope the Christians will take a larger interest, and give a more generous help to all efforts that are made to prevent crime, and reclaim the criminal. If crime is largely misdirected energy, then prevention is easily possible through those agencies that provide an outlet for such energy, and also inculcate the spirit of self-control. If the criminal is abnormal he must be permanently retained; if he is not, he can be reclaimed, and may, as thousands have done, become a useful member of society. We again say here is a large and hopeful field for the enthusiasm of the believer in Him Who redeems men's lives from destruction.

TO BE JUDGED BY ITS FRUITS.

Revivals, like everything else, are entitled to be judged by their fruits. The Chapman-Alexander Mission has been remarkable in its results, remarkable for the crowds that have been attracted, remarkable for the promise it gives of permanent good to the community. At the time of writing the general impression in Sydney is most striking. The city has been turned upside down, and inside out, and the evidences of a great ethical revival are beyond question. At the great converts' meeting in the Town Hall on Friday evening upwards of 3000 converts walked in procession past the evangelists, and received a text-card, a prayer-circle card, and a little booklet that was the means of the conversion of the Princess May. On Sunday Dr. Chapman addressed enormous audiences. In the afternoon he spoke with fiery eloquence against that trinity of social evils—intemperance, immorality, and gambling. No better testimony could be given as to the impression which the mission has made on Sydney than the fact that 10,000 people turned out before daylight on Monday morning to say good-bye to the Mission party. One of the most hopeful features of the work is the inauguration of the Pocket Testament League. It has spread through Victoria and New South Wales like a bush fire. Already about 20,000 membership cards have been distributed in Sydney, and between 10,000 and 15,000 Testaments have been sold or given away. Newsboys, tramwaymen, bluejackets, warehouse and factory employees, and, in fact, all classes, have been reached by this agency. The obligation of membership is to carry a Testament always in the pocket, and to read at least one chapter every day. There has been such a run on Testaments that not a single League Testament is available, and a fresh supply of 13,000 copies has been cabled for. Nothing but good can come from such a movement, and it should specially aid in cementing the work of the Mission.

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A Bit off New Zealand's Load

THE THREE-FIFTHS HANDICAP.

By G. B. NICHOLLS.

It will be of considerable interest to the general public to learn how many licenses will be extinguished as a result of the late local option elections in New Zealand. I have corresponded with the various areas, and find the numbers to be as follow:—

Publicans' Licenses only.	
Through No-License—	
Ohinemuri	14
Eden	4
Masterton	15
Wellington Suburbs	7
Wellington South	4
Bruce	22
Through Reduction—	
Dunedin City	10
Auckland City, say	4
Manakau	3
Parnell	2
Chalmers	3
Dunedin South	3
Taieri	2
Through being added to No-Li- cense areas—	
Oamaru	6
Ashburton	6
Mataura	1
Total	106

In addition to the above, two wholesale licenses will be destroyed at Masterton, and two bottle licenses in Bruce, and there is a possibility that thirteen bottle licenses may be extinguished in Dunedin City, and two in Dunedin South.

Thus the net result of the No-License efforts in the 1908 campaign, reckoning publicans' and accommodation licenses only, is 106 licenses. A total of twelve electorates altogether will be under No-License after June 30 next, seven in the South Island, and five in the North, two of these latter, however, being suburbs of Wellington, are not of great value as object-lessons.

UNDER A 55 PER CENT. MAJORITY.

The above is what has taken place under a 60 per cent., or three-fifths, majority. The question is often asked, What would have been the result if the extra majority required had been reduced, say, to 55 per cent., which is equal to splitting the difference between the three-fifths vote and the simple majority.

Assuming that, under this reduced majority, the people would have voted the same way as they did with the three-fifths requirement in operation, we have the following result. The figures given are taken from Mr. Ell's parliamentary return of licensed houses in 1907, and may be slightly incorrect in some instances, owing to altered boundaries.—

Publicans' Licenses.	
Places over 55 per cent.—	
Marsden	13
Franklin	10
Waitemata	11
Egmont	8
Wairarapa	17
Hutt	15
Kaipoi	9
Geraldine	15
Waitaki	19
Manukau, extra	12
Parnell, extra	9
Chalmers, extra	9
Dunedin City, extra	30
Dunedin South, extra	10
Taieri, extra	11
Waipawa	19
Total	217
Add closed by three-fifths	106
Total bars closed by 55 per cent. vote	323

Thus it will be seen that if the extra majority required had been reduced by 5 per cent., the total number of electorates under No-License would now be 28 instead of 12, as at present, and the number of licenses extinguished would have been 323, instead of 106, as at present. In the case of those electorates that carried reduction, I have only reckoned the extra number of licenses that would have been affected.

UNDER BARE MAJORITY.

The list of those places that polled over a bare majority with the number of licenses they contain according to Mr. Ell's return, will also be of interest. It will be noted that this list includes all the four chief centres of the Dominion.

Publicans' Licenses.	
More than bare majority—	
Kaipara	14
Thames	32
Tauranga (estimate)	15
Gisborne (estimate)	15
Stratford (estimate)	10
Waikato	21
Pahiatua	17
Taranaki	11
Patea	20
Wanganui	15
Oroua	12
Manawatu	16
Wellington City	48
Buller	76
Wairau	29
Avon	2
Christchurch	46
Lyttelton	16
Timaru	16
Tuapeka	67
Awarua	11
Auckland	58
Total	567
Add closed under three-fifths	106
Add closed under 55 per cent	217
Total closed under bare ma- jority	890

Tauranga, Gisborne, and Stratford are new electorates, and I have not the exact number of licenses they contain.

The total number of publicans' and accommodation licenses in New Zealand in 1907, according to Mr. Ell's return, was 1422. Had the simple majority been in operation, and assuming that the people would have voted the same way as they did on the three-fifths principle, it follows that this number would have been reduced to 532 by the late poll, and the number of No-License districts would have been 50 instead of 12, or 49, assuming that Ashburton would have carried restoration.

PLACES THAT FAILED.

There are 68 licensing districts in the Dominion, equal to 76 electorates (each of the four centres counts three electorates, but is only reckoned as one licensing district), of these 12 will have No-License after June 30 next; 16 others polled over 55 per cent., 22 others polled less than 55 per cent., but over a bare majority, and 18 failed to poll a majority of the votes cast for No-License.

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Sydney, 14th May, 1909.

NORTH ISLAND BEATS THE SOUTH.

Auckland is now the banner province as regards No-License vote, as their percentage of No-License voters is 56.21, taken over the whole province of Otago. The North Island now shows a percentage vote of 54.53, and the South Island 52.17, a substantial lead for the North Island. The percentage of No-License votes to all those that voted was 53.45 for the whole Dominion. I am indebted for the percentages used in this article to the very complete set of reckonings lately published by Mr. Edward Walker in the "Lyttelton Times."

A VICTIM.

Horace Bixey, the doyen of Mississippi pilots, is still at the wheel at eighty-two. To him Mark Twain served his apprenticeship.

A newspaper man recently asked Mr. Bixey a recipe for a hale old age.

"Temperance, young man," the pilot replied. "Intemperance is what kills us off. Oh the victims," he said, in his whimsical way, "the sad victims of intemperance I have seen!"

"Once, I remember, a passenger of ours fell overboard. We fished him out with a boathook after he had been soaking on the bottom half an hour or so. We laid him, limp and sopping, on the deck, and a steward ran for the whisky-bottle.

"As I prised the man's throat open to pour some whisky down his throat his lips moved. A kind of murmur came from them. I put my ear down close to listen, and I heard the half-drowned wretch say:—

"Roll me on a bar'l fust, to git some o' this water out. It'll weaken the licker."

HOW TORTOISESHELL IS OBTAINED.

Many people imagine that the tortoise is killed to get its shell casing; this is not so. What is done is this: The fishermen, having caught a tortoise, tie him and then cover his back with dry grass and leaves. They set fire to this stuff, it burns slowly, and the heat causes the thirteen plates of the shell to loosen at the joints. With a knife the plates are prised off, and afterward the tortoise is set free. The base or root of his shell is intact and will grow again. If tortoises were killed to get their shells they would long since have become extinct.

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One Year of Prohibition

IN A GREAT INDUSTRIAL CENTRE.

(Written for the Associated Prohibition press by Robert G. Hiden, of "The Birmingham News.")

PROHIBITION AND THE CITY'S FINANCES.

A word about the effects of Prohibition on the city's finances. Birmingham derived about 110,000 dollars a year from liquor licenses. Most of this went to the support of the public schools. At first there was a problem as to how this deficit should be made up. The total license collections by the city of Birmingham for the year 1908, showed a decrease over 1907 of about 71,000 dollars, and a decrease over collections of 1906 of about 9000 dollars. The amount of license collected during the year just closed was 249,000 dollars. During 1907, the amount was 320,000 dollars. Decrease for 1908 was caused by loss of the liquor licenses. During the past year the license fee was cut in half, which caused a decrease of several thousand dollars. The license for public corporations was increased only about 500 dollars in all. Licenses in business circles were increased about 40,000 dollars, but it must be remembered that some 600 new firms were included in this. The city will get from the county bridge tax a considerable amount in the way of licenses, so that the cutting off of the liquor licenses leaves the city only about 40,000 dollars a year short of what it was before.

DECREASE IN LIQUOR CONSUMPTION.

As an indication of the decrease in the liquor consumption in Alabama, the internal revenue receipts for 1908 fell off from the year before 265,921 dollars; the figures being, for 1908, 171,766 dollars, and for 1907 437,688 dollars. For 1907, Alabama received 223,000 dollars in liquor licenses, for 1908, 75,000 dollars.

PROHIBITION'S EFFECT UPON CRIME.

It is interesting to note the effect of Prohibition on crime in this district. Up to the first of January, 1908, when Birmingham and Jefferson County went under Prohibition, this was one of the most lawless cities and counties in the country. Murders and homicides were committed here in the south or of the rest of the country. The criminal record was getting very bad. It was a source of grave apprehension to many of the leading business men in the city and county, and it was known to be doing this city and county a great deal of harm in a financial way. The large criminal record of this district undoubtedly had a great deal to do with making it to go under Prohibition.

Murders are nothing like so common now as they were under the open saloon regime. Birmingham is a much safer and a much better place to live in.

Crime has been reduced at least 50 per cent. Take, for instance, some of the figures as shown by the actual records.

VIOLENT DEATH FIFTY PER CENT LESS UNDER PROHIBITION.

The regulation of the public health has been more satisfactory since the abolition of the saloon. In the city of Birmingham, with about 100,000 population, through its health department, the following comparative report for the year 1907, with regulation of the saloon, so-called, and 1908, with Prohibition, shows beyond all dispute that the so-called regulation of the liquor traffic increases the dangers to human life:—

Deaths.	11 mos., 1907.	11 mos., 1908.
Gun shots	74	55
Stab wounds	11	2
Fractured skulls	28	19
Unknown	122	68
Railroad accidents	85	16
Acute alcoholism	15	2
Opium poison	7	3
Broken back	10	1
Total	342	166
Net decrease, 176.		

THE POLICE COURT UNDER LICENSE AND PROHIBITION.

Take the docket of the police court. Here are the figures of the police court for the year 1907, compared with 1908, showing the five principal offences, and the total arrests for all charges:—

	1907.	1908.	Decrease.
Disorderly conduct	1628	945	683
Drunkenness	2428	745	1682
Assault and battery	1267	726	541
Assault to murder	92	59	33
Wife-beating	124	74	50
Total	11,812	7333	4479

There were 470 arrests for violation of Prohibition law which was not an offence in 1907, thus giving a net decrease of 4949 arrests in 1908 under those of 1907.

There were 52 cases docketed for January 1, 1908, that were made December 31, 1907. There were but nine cases docketed for January 1, 1909. Add the difference between these figures, 43, to the decrease, a legitimate method of arriving at an honest comparison, and we have a grand total decrease of 4992 arrests for the year.

(To be continued.)

Young man with dejected air (to jeweller)—"I have brought back this engagement ring that I bought yesterday."

Jeweller: "Didn't it suit?"

Dejected Young Man: "Yes, it was all right; but I didn't suit."

INDEPENDENT ORDER OF RECHABITES

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Funeral Benefit (after 12 months' membership), £20; after 7 years, £25, or insurance to £100 if preferred.

Contributions are according to age at joining, and cease at age 65.

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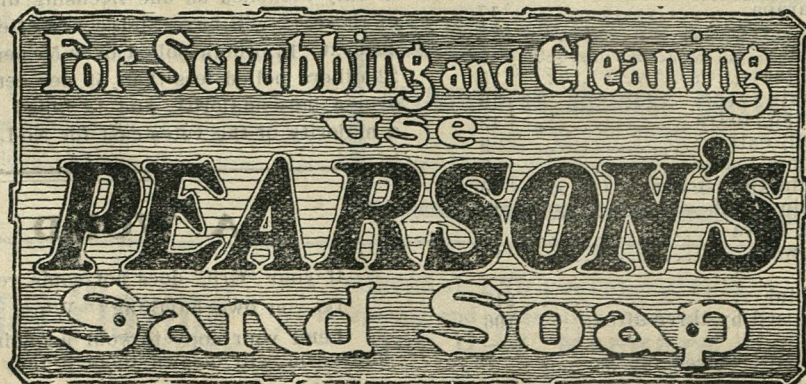
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From Seven to Seventeen

THE BOYS' AND GIRLS' OWN.

(By UNCLE BARNABAS.)

FOR SUNDAY

JERUSALEM!

A small prize will be given to the nephew or niece who can make most Bible proper names out of Jerusalem. Plenty of time will be given for ne's. and ni's. in other States and New Zealand to send in their "try" in all competitions.

FOR MONDAY.

HOW MANY EGGS?

If a hen and a-half lays an egg and a-half in a day and a-half, how many eggs will one hen lay in six days?

A RAT IN A TUNNEL.

A CHARMING STORY.

Edgar Swain, Waipawa, New Zealand,

Dear Uncle B.,—Will you please have me for your "nephew?" I was ten on May 23, and am now in the third standard. I was top boy at our exam. last term. Last Christmas I gained first prize for Scripture in school, and on my holidays I persuaded a boy to sign the pledge.

Mother discovered a strange sight on the ground a little while ago. She saw a great heap of freshly-dug earth under a gooseberry-bush, and after examining it, she found a great hole by it, and father came with his spade and dug, and it turned out to be an underground home of a rat. It had made a tunnel in the shape of the figure 8, and in it there were four storerooms, and a soft little bed of soft leaves. The storerooms were packed with dry broad-beans the little thief had stolen from the garden. After father disturbed the rat's nest, the beans began to grow, and now there are patches of them coming up from it's tunnel. It looks so queer!

COMPETITION.

IV.—ILLUSTRATION.

(Sent by Esther Howse. Sermon by Rev. H. E. West.)

Dear Uncle B.,—I am writing to you, and sending you what I could think of the minister's sermon; in the 12th chapter of Romans, verse 9, "Abhor that which is evil, and cleave to that which is good."

In Cana of Galilee our Saviour went to a marriage feast with His mother and disciples. When they found that the wine-bottles ran dry, the mother of Jesus saith unto Him, "They have no wine." Jesus saith unto her, "Woman, what have I to do with thee? Mine hour is not yet come." Christ's mother went to the servants, and said, "Whatsoever He saith, do it." There were six water-pots there, and Christ told the servants to fill them with water. The servants were obedient to His command, and filled them full to the brim, leaving no margin. In a church, or hall, or a large gathering, there are always three classes of people. One class are good, Christian, God-fearing people; the next class is the wicked people; the third class of people are too proud; they do not care to come in amongst the poorer class of people. "Hate the evil, and love the good" (Amos 5: 15). If you were in a room, and a deadly serpent was in the room also, you would do all you could to keep away from it because you know its deadly nature. So we, as Christians, must keep from sin, and cleave to that which is good.

BIRTHDAY GAZETTE.

(By Edgar Swain, Waipawa, N.Z.)
May 23 (10).

Doris Warren, Alexandria, June 8 (11).

LETTER BOX.

"I AM EMILY'S SISTER."

Doris W., writes:—Dear Uncle B.—It is the first time I have written to you, and I would like you to enrol me as your niece. I was 11 years old on June 8, so I do not think I am too old to write. I am Emily W's. sister. I like reading "Grit," and I have taken great interest in it since Emily has written to you. I will try and send you some illustrations.

(Welcome, Doris! I like you, and make you my "niece" to-day.—Uncle B.)

"JUST LOVELY."

Emily W., writes:—Dear Uncle B.,—Enclosed are two illustrations. I have not time to do all the puzzles. Tell Arthur I think this is how he does his puzzle. It must be in Roman figures. I have been to hear Dr. Chapman and Mr. Alexander, and I think it is just lovely. I should have liked to have heard Mr. Hammond on Thursday night.

(Illustrations will appear later. Just a few mistakes in your French, Mademoiselle. I, too, think the Mission just lovely. I have been to many meetings.—Uncle B.)

MOST INTERESTING PAPER.

Rosina E. Muller, writes:—Dear Uncle B., I was very pleased to see my letter in "Grit," and to know that my answers were correct. I think "Grit" is the most interesting paper published. I have a new teacher at our school, and I like him. Here is a puzzle for you and my cousins to make out: "Two spoke who never lied, two were born who never died, and the oldest man who ever lived died before his father."

Our Sunday school anniversary was a great success. I received a book, being one of the scholars; this is its name, "Dulcibel's Day-dreams." Do you like that name? Well, dear uncle, I must say good-bye.

(Dear Rosina,—Have guessed one part of the puzzle, and will try hard at the other,—Uncle B.)

SUNSHINE AND SMILES FROM S.A.

Ivy A. Sizer, Wirraba, S.A., writes:—Dear Uncle B.,—I was glad to see my last letter in print. Mother told me to tell you that she likes "Grit," because it is a good, sound, Christian, temperance paper. I often give some away to people when we are finished with them. A man who works for us lives in New Zealand. I gave him some of the "Grits," he likes them very much. He knows some of our New Zealand cousins. You will be sorry to hear that our late Premier died not long ago, in Adelaide, and the schools had a holiday. I am sending some questions, and the answers to them, hoping they are right. We all laugh at your photo; they told me to tell you that they don't take people's bald heads in South Australia, they take their faces. Hope the snap-shottist will catch you next time. How we came to get the "Grit," my brother had it for a quarter of a year posted to us. So we liked it that well that we kept it on. I am sending you a short essay on South Australia.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA AND HER FORESTS.

(By "Niece" I. A. Sizer.)

In the forest, about five miles from Wirraba, there are plantations of pines which have been planted about 20 years. My father helped to plant one plantation, and my brother another. Now they are cutting



them down, and making fruit cases out of them. Near the mill is a nursery with lovely flowers, trees, bamboos, and all sorts of young trees in it. North-west of Kirraba is a lovely place called the Gorge. It has a road running through, which leads to Port Germein. On both sides of the road are two steep banks, about a half a mile high in some places, with yacca growing on the sides of some low, flat hills. The Gorge is a pass through the hills. You cross the same creek about 45 times in about five miles. It has a very pretty drive through it. On New Year's Day the people hold a private picnic in the forest, and over 100 traps go, also many bicycles and horsemen. Nearly all the people in the forest keep bees, because there are plenty of flowers and blossoms to get the nectar from. We have one garden, and a lot of bees at the foot of Flinder Range, that is in the forest.

(Both your long letter and the story are charming. We are proud of our S.A. forest relations.—Uncle B.)

VERY SORRY.

Letters, sermon illustrations, and other nice things crowded out this week.

PLEASE DO WRITE ON ONE SIDE ONLY!

Send your letters to Uncle B., Box 390, G.P.O., Sydney.

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Mr. Bruntnell's Tour

LIQUOR TACTICS CONDEMNED.

The following rebuke to the liquor people is made in a leading article in "The Northern Courier," published in Bellingham, June 19:—

"Judged by some of the interjections at the meeting, it was sought to be conveyed that, because Mr. Bruntnell was a paid lecturer, his utterances should be largely discounted. Now, it is not an unusual thing for men to be paid to do just such work. Indeed, it is a most unusual thing for it to be done without pay, inasmuch as in this strenuous life it is only the wealthy who can afford the means and time necessary to free service. In this respect Mr. Bruntnell is similar to every lecturer and organiser abroad in the land in the interests of the liquor traffic, the only difference being that the latter—having such enormous interests behind them, with untold wealth and private interests—are better paid. On this head Mr. Bruntnell has easily the better of the argument. Another unique feature of the meeting was the courtesy and consideration shown to the champion of the liquor interests. We have been actively associated for the past 30 years with public meetings for all sorts of purposes in various parts of the State—religious, political, personal, and everything conceivable; but we never remember having seen or heard of an instance where an avowed opponent was not only welcomed to a position on the platform, but was permitted a lengthened period in the very centre of the proceedings to lay his own and his party's grievances and views before the audience. We fear that it was a dangerous precedent, and trust one that will not be taken as a guide by chairmen generally in the conduct of meetings they may be elected or appointed to control. Just here we might say that the said champion of the opponents of No-License—not to say champion of the liquor trade—is to be heartily congratulated on the liberty—we might say the license—given him by the chairman of the meeting on Wednesday evening; but he will do well to accept a caution not to think it was given him as a right, since such an impression might easily land him in serious trouble some day. We regret the unseemly conduct of some of those at Mr. Bruntnell's meeting—not so much for the speaker's sake as for the sake of the town. It is surprising how young men who are usually well-behaved—and, we regret to say, older men, too—can resort to such degrading, despicable tactics. It certainly discloses a vicious tendency which must sooner or later be checked by the strong arm of the law; but before that stage is reached it is our wish to help to a better frame of mind."

The two principal offenders referred to in this article were a brewer's agent and a local publican.

During the lecture a jug of water was placed on the table, when someone asked, "What's in the jug?" Mr. Bruntnell replied amidst laughter, "The sort of liquor you ought to stick to."

Throughout his lecture Mr. Bruntnell was repeatedly interrupted, but he bore it all with commendable patience, and replied to the interjections satisfactorily, frequently creating good-natured pleasantry with his ready repartee.

"Fairplay" has made such forcible comments on the way Mr. Lloyd has sometimes been treated, treatment that was mild compared with that Mr. Bruntnell has received, that we wait with interest their comments on what the local papers call the "degrading and despicable tactics of the opponents of No-License."

TEMPERANCE TESTIMONIES

No question more deeply affects the moral condition of our people than temperance reform in all its aspects.—Lord Morley.

The drink traffic—the cruellest tyranny that ever oppressed the homes and hearths of the people.—Mr. Lloyd-George.

I believe that temperance is the real key-stone, or almost the corner-stone, of the edifice of the prosperity of this country.—Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman.

No statistics are needed to assure you that temperance reform lies at the bottom of all further political, social, and religious progress.—Mr. Joseph Chamberlain.

The more temperance gets among our people of all classes, the better for the nation and the State. I have come to the conclusion that temperance men can stay longest and are the most physically fit. Nearly all crime is associated directly or indirectly with drink.—Lord Charles Beresford.

If we are to install a democracy in power, exalt its leaders to office, elevate a people to the judgment-seat, that democracy must be sober, its leaders must not drink, and the working people must be superior to the temptations of the liquor in all its forms.—Mr. John Burns.

The drink difficulty lies at the root of everything. Nine-tenths of our poverty, squalor vice, and crime spring from this poisonous tap-root.—General Booth.

The horror and agony caused by drink is so terrible that I am prepared to try anything to stem it. When will Christian Eng-

land awake to the awful tragedy of the drink crave?—Rev. F. B. Meyer.

CLOTHING.

HAVE A GOOD HUNT.

It is wonderful what we can find if we have a good hunt, and just now the need of many of our poor for clothing is very great, and so we ask our friends to hunt up a few things, it does not matter about their being old, and send them to Rev. R. B. S. Hammond, "Chester," Clarendon-road, Stanmore.

We acknowledge very gratefully parcels from Mrs. Mundie, Mrs. Pears, Chatswood Mothers' Union, J. Fraser, "Woolwich," Mrs. Spencer, Miss Francis, Miss M. Winton, "Mosman," and six anonymous.

REASONABLE REQUEST.

Little Tommie had been put to bed alone. It was upstairs, and the thunder rolled and the lightning flashed unmercifully. He lay quietly until he could no longer stand it, and then his little nightgowned figure appeared at the head of the stairs.

"Ma!" he cried.

"Yes, my son," came the calm rejoinder.

"I'm afraid, ma. It thunders so, and I'm all alone."

"Go back to bed, Tommie," came his mother's voice. "Don't you know nothing can hurt you?"

Tommie went back to bed, but not to stay. "Ma!" he cried again, and this time the little figure was half-way downstairs.

"Tommie," called his mother, "don't you know I have told you nothing can hurt you? The angels are always with you."

"Then, ma"—and this time there came an audible sniff from the weeping Tommie—"you come up and sleep with the angels, and let me sleep with pa."

A regiment of soldiers were at camp, and a young Scotch recruit was put on sentry outside the General's tent. In the morning the General rose, looked out of his tent, and said to the young man in a stern and loud voice:—

"Who are you?"

The young man turned round smartly and said:

"Fine; hoo's yersel'?"

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TRAMS PASS THE DOOR.

MARK TWAIN'S METHOD.

Someone asked Mark Twain if a certain lady of his acquaintance was intelligent. "Well," he drawled, "I couldn't call her an intelligent woman, and I couldn't call her an unintelligent woman. I should say she is the sort of woman that would keep a parrot."

A young admirer of Kipling who one day met the famous author was rather disappointed. "You," she cried. "You—you are Rudyard Kipling!" Kipling felt embarrassed. "Yes," he murmured, modestly. "But I thought," she said, "I thought you were—oh, how shall I say it?—something quite different." "Oh, I am," responded Kipling in a very confidential tone; "I am, madam; only you see this is my day off!"

THE LIMIT.

Pat had been at work for three days digging a well, and as the foreman wanted it finished within the week he had promised Pat another man to help him. It was getting on for eleven o'clock, and Towser, the foreman's bulldog, was looking over the edge of the pit, when Pat said to himself, "Smoke-o."

He had just filled his pipe, and was about to light it when he glanced up, and beheld Towser's features.

Slowly removing the pipe from his mouth, he said, "Be-e-gorra, Oi've wor-ried wid Germans and Hengar-r-rians, and O've work-ed wid Oitalians and Naygers, but if a man wid a face like that comes down here to work beside me, I gets up."

"There goes a man who always whistles at danger." "What does he do?" "He's an engine-driver."

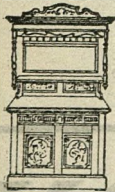
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A. E. Crane, 5s (25/1/09); B. Munro, 5s (18/7/09); C. H. Withers, 5s (31/1/10); Harbour of Safety Lodge, £1 7s; Mr. Cornwall, 6s 8d; Miss Cornwall, 6s 8d; M. House, 1s 3d (13/12/08); S. Woodbury, 5s (20/1/10); Mrs. Dawson, 2s (11/2/08); Rev. Howard, 2s 6d (18/10/09); Miss E. Moore, 2s 6d (24/1/10); Miss King, 2s 6d (24/1/10); Miss Napper, 2s 6d (21/8/09); School of Arts, Tintenbar, 5s (1/7/10); W. T. Seaward, 5s (18/5/10); C. Y. Young, 4s (28/7/08); W. Tyas, 5s (1/7/10); Mr. Etherington, 2s 6d (31/12/09).

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HOW THE WORLD MOVES.

The Salt Tax in China yields a revenue of nearly £2,000,000 a year.

A town in North Prussia has decreed that any woman who promenades the streets in a trailing skirt will be fined 30s.

The Rates of Sudbury, Suffolk—which has a population of 7109 and owes £40,000—for the current year will be 12s in the pound.

One of the wealthiest hall-porters in Europe has just retired into private life—that of the famous Lahmann Sanatorium, near Dresden. The porter, who has only had ten years' service, made an annual income of £2500 out of tips.

The wife of a farmer named Turner, at Winton, North Carolina, has given birth to quintuplets, three boys and two girls. All five babies are healthy and thriving. Their weights average four to six pounds.

Victoria, one of the States of the Commonwealth, still retains the late Queen's head on some of its stamps. Letters thus stamped are now regarded on their arrival in England as not stamped at all, and charged double on delivery. One of the persons thus penalised asked the reason why at St. Martin's-le-Grand, and was told that the time of grace—six years after a change of sovereign—had now expired.

The King of the Belgians has offered a prize of the value of £1000 for the best work on the progress of aerial navigation, and the most efficient means of encouraging it. Foreigners are especially invited to participate equally with Belgians in this competition, and may send in their essays in their own languages.

The diameter of the Atlantic cable varies according to the depth of the water, the character of the bottom on which it lies, and the probabilities of interference from anchors. It is smallest in mid-ocean depths. There is little or no movement at the bottom, and it is important that the cable should not have great weight.

A heavy cable in deep water would be difficult to bring up for repairs if such were needed. In the shallower water a heavier type of cable is used. The types are known as "shore end," "intermediate," and "deep sea." The diameters of the commercial cables are: Shore end, 2½ in.; intermediate, 1½ in.; deep sea, 1 in.

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HALF HOUR HEADACHE HEALERS

Give almost immediate relief, and cure the worst of these complaints in half-an-hour. They are of great value for Rheumatism, Sciatica, Influenza, Sleeplessness, Brain Fag, and all Nerve Troubles. They contain nothing that is harmful.

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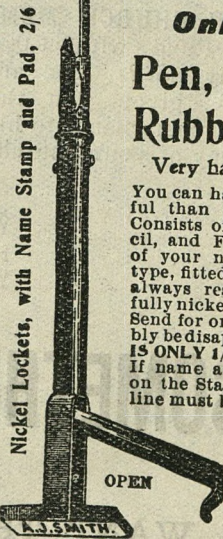
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RICH FARMER, whom God has blessed so richly of late years, you are able to do as well as any of them. Why not? Drink is Worse than Drought. Therefore, **FIGHT IT.**

YOUNG WOMAN, for the sake of your future Husband; **WIFE**, for the sake of a growing Boy; **YOUNG MAN**, for the sake of Clean Manhood;

GIVE SOMETHING GOOD TO THIS GREAT FUND

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TO WIN,
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