

nia. Many of them are ten or twelve feet in diameter, and a thickness of twenty feet is not extraordinary. The largest of the trees is the Kauri, an evergreen variety. The most curious growth in the forest is the Rata tree. At first it is a few slender creepers entwined around an ordinary forest tree. These vines increase rapidly in numbers and size and become so matted together that finally the life is crushed out of the tree around which they grow. The mother tree decays but the vines grow together so solidly that they are self-supporting, and thus the Rata tree is formed. The hardest tree in the New Zealand forest is the Maeri tree, a tree hard enough to chip the ax of the woodman. A hundred varieties of ferns beautify the forest. The largest is the tree fern, which often reaches a height of forty feet; the most beautiful is the Prince of Wales Feather Fern, which resembles a large ostrich feather of a fine Irish green hue.

Originally there were no mammals in New Zealand; no rats and no snakes. The absence of these forms of animal life gave rise to the development of some very peculiar birds. The most remarkable of these is the Moa, now extinct, which grew twelve feet high but had no wings. Another peculiar specimen which may still be seen is the Kiwi. It is about the shape of a small chicken and is covered with a coat of fine hair. It has no wings but is supplied with a long bill which makes the absence of wings even more noticeable.

The Moari, the natives, resemble negroes in that they have dark skins and thick lips. The hair, however, is straight and black, more like that of the American Indians. They are not savage and belong distinctly to the Polynesians. They formerly lived in tribes and were very warlike in their tendencies, often punishing their captives by making them victims of their cannibalistic practices, which did not wholly disappear until half a century ago.

The first white settlements in New Zealand were made in 1840 by people from England, Scotland, and Ireland, the English predominating. These English people aimed to found a fine aristocracy and divide the whole land into large tracts to be held among themselves, much as was the case in France in feudal days. This move practically excluded working people from the possibility of land ownership, and placed the balance of power in

the hands of the wealthy class. The inevitable conflict between the two classes took place in the years between 1880 and 1890, the commons won their first point and in 1890 established a practical democratic government. Wherever the people saw a wrong they righted it, even if they had to change the constitution to remove some prohibition.

The two men who have done most for the cause of liberty in New Zealand are John Steadin and W. P. Reeves. The former, premier, has been connected with all the social reforms and it was through his efforts that the government secured the power to seize estates which exceeded a certain size, and sell them in small pieces to the people. Reeves secured the passage of the Arbitration and Conciliation Acts which compels the parties to a strike to go into court and there adjust their differences.

The government took the management of railroads and telegraphs and has proved its ability to give efficient and cheap service, so cheap it is that a telegraphic dispatch can be sent one thousand miles for twelve cents. Aside from these services the government loans money to its subjects at four and one-half or five per cent. It does much toward advancing the civilization of the people by a compulsory half holiday each week. Also the public school system is well developed and attendance at school is required of all children. The Chinese and other undesirable foreigners are excluded by a \$500 yearly poll tax.

The people of New Zealand are similar in their religious and home life to the people of the United States, and feel a true brotherly interest in all that is done in America, for both are, after all, Anglo-Saxons.

Instead of having the class in Modern History recite Wednesday Professor Schafer gave the hour over to the professors and the students who wished to ask Mr. Chapman about his native land, New Zealand. Questions pertaining to the social, the political, and the economic phases of the islands were asked, and Mr. Chapman answered them in an interesting and appreciative manner. He explained many ideas and customs in vogue in New Zealand which made one feel as if it was an ideal country in which to live. The talk was greatly appreciated by all.

Try Irelan's Tamales. 628 Willamette.

Ryan & Co's Transfer

Phone Black 1141. Office No. 504 Willamette Street, Eugene. A general transfer business done. Baggage transferred to any part of the city. Piano and furniture moving a specialty. All kinds of wood for sale.

PAY UP, PLEASE.

All subscriptions to the Weekly were due January 1. Those who have not paid see the manager or assistant manager. We need the money.

SCHWERING & LINDLY Barber Shop

No. 6 East Ninth St., opp. Hoffman House
Students, Give Us a Call

HOTEL GROSS

C. W. ROBINSON, Proprietor

Corner Fifth and Willamette Sts., near depot

Smeede Grill

OPEN ALL NIGHT

EVERYTHING IN THE MARKET

The Hoffman

W. F. OSBURN, Prop.

First-Class

Eugene, - - Oregon

MEATS

WILLAMETTE MEAT MARKET

B. F. Goodpasture, Prop.

512 Willamette St.

Phone Main 381

Cockerline & Wetherbee

Dry Goods, Clothing, and Ladies' and Gents' Furnishings

Sole Agents for the Ladies' Home Journal Patterns