

MAYORAL ELECTION.

TO COUNCILLOR WILLIAM DAWSON.

**W**, the undersigned Burgesses of the City of Dunedin, respectfully request you to allow your name to be put in nomination for the office of the Mayoralty for the year 1887-1888. We make this requisition in the belief that you have served so faithfully during your term as a member of the Council, and that if you attain the position of Mayor you will discharge its duties with advantage to us and with credit to yourself.—

- |                           |                 |
|---------------------------|-----------------|
| David Baxter              | Simon M'Donald  |
| Joseph Baxter             | James Macfie    |
| David Bacon               | P. C. Neill     |
| Louis Court               | W. G. Neill     |
| Dr. Fred Fitchett, M.H.R. | F. Proctor      |
| Robert Forrest            | C. E. Remshardt |
| Henry Hogg                | S. G. Smith     |
| C. M. Howison             | W. H. Taggart   |
| J. E. Hutchinson          | Robt. Wilson    |
| M. Hayman                 | Geo. R. West    |
| William Lloyd             |                 |

And 600 others.

Dunedin, 12th October, 1887.

I beg to acknowledge receipt of your Requisition asking me to allow myself to be nominated for the office of Mayor for this City. I have to thank those Ladies and Gentlemen who have signed the above, and will have much pleasure in placing my services at their disposal.

While thanking you for your confidence in me, I may mention that I come forward in the interests of the Burgesses generally, and, if elected, will do my utmost for the benefit of this City.

With the exception of Councillors Barron and Carroll, who have decided not to stand for the Mayoralty, I may state that I am the next in seniority in the Council.

I will take an early opportunity of placing my views on municipal matters before you.

I am, etc.,  
WILLIAM DAWSON.

To DAVID BAXTER, Esq., and the 620 others.

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Inverness, Scotland,

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"GOVERNESS,"

N.Z. TABLET Office, Dunedin.

NOTICE.

MR. W. CUNNINGHAM, our Canvasser and Collector, has started on his West Coast journey, and will visit all the towns, commencing at Ross and working up to Westport. We hope our subscribers will be prepared to settle their accounts with him, besides endeavoring whatever assistance they can to promote the welfare of the TABLET.

*The New Zealand Tablet.*

FIAT JUSTITIA.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1887.

PROGRESS AND JUSTICE IN THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

THE Catholics of New Zealand provide, at their own sole expense, an excellent education for their own children. Yet such is the sense of justice and policy in the New Zealand Legislature that it compels these Catholics, after having manfully provided for their own children, to contribute largely towards the free and godless education of other people's children!!! This is tyranny, oppression, and plunder.

AN UNFAIR SYSTEM.



ONE of the members of the Anglican Synod, recently held at Wellington, and to which we have already referred, brought forward a point in connection with the education grievance that has not received anything like the attention due to it—that is, the taxation in numerous cases of settlers in the country for a system in whose benefits they are unable to partake. He mentioned, as a proof of his assertion, a specific instance of a certain district in which there were a large number of children whom it was impossible to provide with schools,—and doubtless many other districts also exist under similar circumstances. But yet the parents of these children are not exempted from taxation—and, like Catholics, must pay double rates for such instruction as they are able to procure for their families.

Unfair taxation, in short, is one of the principal features in the Education Act, and it by no means falls on Catholics alone, although they are most openly and most oppressively affected by it. It falls in an especial manner on the poor generally, who are supposed to be the people in whose interests the education system was above all introduced. The cases are numerous in which people who have struggled to keep their children at school until they had attained the age at which compulsory attendance ceases have been obliged, immediately on their reaching that age, to withdraw them for the purpose of obtaining their much-needed assistance in the support of the household.—And, indeed, we are not prepared to say that cases might not be found in which arrival at the age of emancipation has been anticipated. Still such needy or poverty-stricken parents obtain no remission of their burden, but are forced to continue to contribute their portion to the taxation by which the children of well-to-do people are enabled to prolong their studies far beyond the time required by law. A man need be little blamed for selfishness if he grumbles when he realises the fact that, whereas he cannot afford to leave his own children at school, he is forced to pay for the education, and the completed education, of the children of his neighbour who, as the saying is, can buy and sell him twice over. And a great deal more grumbling there would undoubtedly be if the poorer classes generally were able to realise this truth. But the notion of the benefits, or the imaginary benefits, enjoyed by them under the system seems to hide from them the real grievances under which they labour.

And as to the benefits of the education given to these children whose parents are forced to withdraw them from school directly on their attaining the legal age, or perhaps