

of his Lordship Dr. Moran. Were any proof wanting of the interest that he takes in this particular Society, or in any other institution that is likely to be of service in instructing or doing anything that will lead to the improvement of those over whom he has been placed, his coming here to-night at no small amount of inconvenience to himself is a sufficient guarantee that he does take a very active interest in everything and anything that is conducive to the benefit or welfare of us who are placed under his charge. Gentlemen, I thank you for your attention to my remarks, and I ask you to stand up and at last express the wish that the sentiments I have attempted to convey to you will be duly realised.

The Bishop, in rising to reply, said that Mr Hally had done him too much honour in associating his name with those of the Pope and Queen. The Pope, who was head of the spiritual world, was honoured not by Catholics alone, but by the whole world. Even before being appointed to the Papal See, he was celebrated for his ability as an administrator, and was renowned all the world over for his piety and learning. Her Majesty the Queen was one of the greatest temporal rulers on earth; she ruled not only over Great Britain and the colonies but over millions of people in Asia. For over 50 years she had governed that vast number of subjects, and had discharged her duties of a wife, a mother, and a queen, without reproach, and had set a good example to all. He spoke in very high terms of the gentleman who had proposed the toast, and said that he had listened to many public speakers and with few exceptions had heard anyone express themselves so clearly and concisely or acquit himself in such an able manner as Mr Hally. He thought that it said a great deal for the Society when by its young men learned to express their thoughts in such a way.

The next toast was that of the "Army, Navy, and Volunteers." Mr Griffen in proposing it said that it was one that was always received with great enthusiasm. From the earliest ages the British columns and squadrons had shown their mettle on many a hard-fought battle-field, and the navy had performed feats renowned in history that made all feel justly proud of it, but so much had often been said about both army and navy that he would turn his attention to our local forces, the volunteers. He compared the state of the volunteer system here with that at Home, and showed what a number of disadvantages our own men laboured under. He considered that a man who voluntarily placed himself under the strict discipline of their regulations and gave up so much of his spare time in attending drills, parades, etc., deserved every encouragement from loyal citizens. He thought that the capitulation allowance was inadequate, and that some of our wealthy citizens should come forward with assistance, as in England, and not leave them to depend solely on the present small Government grant.

Mr S. Simmonds, who is an officer in the Dunedin Irish Rifle Company, responded in behalf of the volunteers. He thanked those present for the hearty manner in which they had received Mr Griffen's complimentary remarks, proving that the sentiments he expressed were endorsed by all. Mr Simmonds dwelt on the many advantages both physical and moral to be obtained by being a volunteer, but in order to gain which it was necessary to work hard. From a physical point of view all the different exercises must be conducive to health and strength, and in addition to the knowledge necessary to rise from the ranks there was always a moral advantage in having to submit your will to the dictates of others. In concluding he recommended the young men present who had not already joined a company to do so, and they would not only benefit themselves, but would be of assistance to those who were unable to help themselves, should occasion ever arise.

Mr J. Macdo then sang "Anchored," which he rendered in a very capable manner.

"The Parliament of New Zealand" was proposed by Mr M. Miller. He pointed out what good reason the people of New Zealand had to be thankful in having a Parliament of their own, a privilege only to be properly appreciated when they looked around them at some of the countries which were struggling without success to obtain this right. The Parliament of New Zealand, he said, had done much in the past to develop the material resources of the country; but much still remains to be done. It has also provided a good secular education for its people, but, unfortunately, a large section of the community, who cannot conscientiously avail themselves of this secular system, are compelled to educate their children at their own expense. He mentioned that the present Parliament, which stood premier among the Australasian Parliaments, alike for its good conduct and far-sighted statesmanship, included among its members a number of young New Zealanders, who, in almost every case, owed their training to societies similar to our own, and he hoped at no distant date to see members of the Dunedin Catholic Literary Society occupying seats in Parliament.

Mr Carolin then followed with a song entitled "There is a flower that bloometh."

Mr Popplewell, to whom had been entrusted the duty of responding to the toast of the Parliament, proved himself quite equal to the task. He enlarged upon the advantages we possess in having a Parliament of our own, to fully appreciate which we should compare our position with that of Russia, or Turkey, or of England in the time of King John. He said that on looking back at that time he could well imagine the feelings of the people when they wrenched from their tyrant that first pledge of constitutional freedom, the Magna Charta. He traced its career from then till the present time and mentioned it as a singular and significant fact that as long as the Church held its proper place in the State, Parliament was the safeguard of the people and that the Parliament's most subversive to the interests of the people and most opposed to general freedom were those that existed during the three centuries from Henry the Eighth's divorce until Catholic Emancipation in 1829. Immediately following that date came the Reform Bill of 1832, and from that time till now reform had grown and spread. With reference to the abuses in our own Parliament which have been talked about he considered the fault lay more with the nature of its duties than with the personnel of the members themselves. When Parliament had seen its way to

relegate to local bodies their proper share of local government, and had ceased to haggle over matters that rightly belonged to these bodies, then, and not till then, would its members rise to the level of statesmen, and with truth and justice as their watchword, march steadily on to the accomplishment of that ideal world

"Where man, and woman, and girl, and boy  
Will in it for ever be  
Heirs to the best the world can give,  
Equal, fearless, free."

The toast of the evening, "The Health of the Guest," was then proposed by Mr Eager. He said that he could not follow out the usual custom in such cases of sketching out the gentleman's early career. He did not know if Judge Jeffreys had exhibited during his youth any of those remarkable traits of character which distinguished George Washington and other great men that we read about, or whether he got into as much mischief as the average boy does. History, Mr Chairman and gentlemen, is silent on the matter. He said he had only known him since he joined the Society, and as secretary, as a member of the committee, and as vice-president he had always shown the greatest ability in the discharge of his duties. As a vocalist he had shown talents which were well known and need not be dilated upon. A proof of this they had had already that evening. As a member of the legal profession, too, he would not comment on his achievements. They had all been present on a previous occasion when he presided on the Bench, and they all knew his powers as well as he did. It also gave him great pleasure to state that he had reason to believe that his Honor would soon be paying a visit at the altar to our rev president (great applause). His Honor was an Irishman to the backbone, and one that was never ashamed of his country, and he would call upon all to drink his health with musical honours.

There not being anything to drink the members confined themselves to musical honours, which consisted of singing "He's a jolly good fellow."

The Judge said that it was with feelings of extreme diffidence he arose to thank the members for the honour he had received. He had prepared no elaborate speech, but would try to thank them as well as he could in a few simple words. He was glad to see so many of his old friends around, particularly Mr Eager, whom he remembered when he was merely a budding poet. It was as a representative of the law that he was here to-night and he was glad to see that some of the members of the Society went in for the legal profession. It was a profession that required a lot of brains; more than any of the other professions, and in it there were opportunities of studying human nature which were to be had in no other profession. In conclusion, he said he would like to give them one piece of advice in reference to it, and that was "Don't go to law."

The next toast was that of "The other Catholic Literary Societies of New Zealand," which was entrusted to Mr McKeay. He spoke of the good done by literary societies, which are the training grounds of the youth of the colony to fit them for the public duties and positions they might be called on to occupy in after life. They should form a special attraction for them in preference to the bar-room, the billiard room, etc., since so many eminent men owed their position in life to their early training in debating clubs and literary societies. They read with interest the reports of the Catholic Literary Societies of Auckland and Christchurch, and noticed with pleasure that a society had just been started in Wellington. He considered that all such societies should remember that they had been placed by the Sovereign Pontiff under the protection of St. Aloysius, the special patron of youth. In conclusion he asked all to drink to the toast, with which he coupled the name of Mr T. J. Lynch.

Mr Lynch in rising said that he wished to thank the gentlemen present on behalf of the "Kindred Literary Societies" for the very cordial manner in which they had toasted them, and he was sure that should the occasion arise they would return the compliment. It was hardly necessary for him to recount the many benefits to be derived from literary societies. Societies of this kind could not be too highly praised; they not only raised the minds of the youth that attended them, but they assisted young men to be of use in the world and prepared them in some measure for the struggle of life which sometimes was such a hard one, especially to Catholic youth. Mr Lynch also said a few words of praise concerning the Dunedin Literary Society. He had been present at the meetings of other literary societies and a member of one such society, and in his opinion the Dunedin Literary Society compared favourably with them all.

At this point the Bishop and the other clergy that were present having to leave, a vote of thanks was proposed by Mr Carolin to his Lordship for being present. He said that the Society owed him a debt of gratitude for coming on this evening and the other evenings he had been present.

His Lordship returned thanks for the kind wishes expressed. It would afford him great pleasure, he said, to come more frequently, and he would try and do so, although his time was very limited. He again spoke in very eulogistic terms of the speaking, and said he did not think better could be found in any society in New Zealand. His Lordship, at the request of the members, very kindly promised to give at next meeting an address on "Education and scholars in Erin during the first three centuries after St. Patrick."

Mr Mooney, being then called upon to propose the ladies, mentioned that the gentleman who had been previously selected for this duty was at the last moment unable to attend, and that he had had no time to prepare a long speech. We all love the ladies, he said. Where is the young man who has not a soft corner in his heart for some particular young lady? As I look around this table the guilty blush that rises to nearly every countenance is sufficient answer. It will be quite unnecessary for me to enumerate all the good qualities the ladies possess. We all have read of the many noble and brave ladies of the past and the present day. In this fair city of ours we have ladies that it is an honour to know and love; ladies living a retired and holy life, devoting their whole life and all they possess to the training and education of our sisters and daughters. I refer to the good ladies connected with our convents. Then we