

at supper. Colonel Bell, Messrs. T. McGloin, P. J. Hackett, W. Jeffries, and the secretary (Mr. George Parr) were mainly responsible for the success of the meeting. Mr. McGloin collected over £90 of the above amount.

Oamaru

(From our own correspondent.)

The Home Rule delegates reception committee held a meeting in St. Patrick's Hall on Tuesday evening, when Mr. P. J. Duggan presided over a full attendance. A letter received from the Dunedin committee announced that probably more than one delegate would address the meeting on June 30. Details regarding the reception of the delegates were considered, and it was decided that they be entertained at a banquet. Several subscription lists were handed in, and it was announced that the majority of the country lists were yet to be received. The total of subscriptions exceeds £150.

Rangiora

On Friday Mr. R. Hazleton, M.P., accompanied by Rev. Father Hyland, paid a visit to Rangiora, and was met at the railway station by Mr. E. R. Good (Mayor) and other gentlemen. After lunch Mr. Hazleton inspected the Catholic school and convent, and at 4 p.m. a civic reception was held in the Borough Council Chambers, at which the Mayor, councillors, and citizens were present (says the Press).

The Mayor said he had to offer a welcome to their visitor, who was a member of the distinguished House of Commons. As Britishers they were proud of the Houses in which the members discuss the affairs of the Empire. Councillors Samson, Boyd, Jennings, and Bell, and Messrs. Van Asch and J. L. Conlan gave short addresses of welcome.

Mr. Hazleton thanked the Mayor and gentlemen present for their kind references and their cordial welcome which was extended to him as a representative in the House of Commons of the Irish people. He had listened with pleasure to the Mayor's statement as to the advance under municipal conditions. It was a pleasure to him to study these institutions in which he was so intimately interested. He congratulated the Mayor and gentlemen who had spoken on the broad-minded speeches addressed to him. He noticed this in all his travels. In one of his meetings in the north at which 400 attended, he was assured that only sixteen were Irish people, but they had come with their open minds to hear all about the subject on which it was his mission to speak. He was glad to study their national and municipal systems, which latter they now had in force in the Old Country. Having been a councillor in a district since 1898, he could state that Ireland, which previously was governed by a grand jury system, now had county, urban, and town councils, with a Local Government Board of Control, so far as audit. He thanked the people not only here, but everywhere, for their kindness and generosity, and was glad Rangiora had shown a public spirit in receiving him.

The Mayor said for the councillors and himself he had to express his pleasure and thanks to Mr. Hazleton for his reply.

In the evening Mr. Hazleton spoke on the Home Rule question in the Institute Hall, Rangiora. The Mayor (Mr. E. R. Good) presided. Mr. Hazleton spoke for about an hour, following the line of previous addresses. He was accorded a most attentive hearing and was frequently enthusiastically applauded. During the evening those present were given an opportunity of contributing towards the funds, and at the close it was announced that nearly £70 had been collected in and around Rangiora. On the motion of Mr. Kelly, seconded by Mr. J. L. Conlan, a hearty vote of thanks was accorded Mr. Hazleton. In replying Mr. Hazleton thanked the Mayor for his presence and the audience for their very kindly welcome. On his motion the Mayor was accorded a vote of thanks, and the meeting closed.

Blenheim

(From our own correspondent.)

June 17.

The Home Rule delegate, Mr. J. Donovan, arrived here last evening, when he was met at the railway station by an enthusiastic gathering of sympathisers. A procession, headed by the Hibernian Band (under Mr. H. Robinson), then proceeded to Market Square, where the civic reception took place. The Mayor (Mr. E. H. Penney) in a brief speech welcomed the delegate, mentioning *inter alia* that he had had a similar privilege four years ago of welcoming Mr. Donovan to Blenheim.

Mr. Donovan in reply thanked the public of Blenheim for their grand reception. It was a notable fact that throughout New Zealand the same sympathetic reception had been extended to them.

The procession then reformed and marched to the Town Hall, where Mr. Donovan was formally introduced to a large and enthusiastic audience by the Mayor in a characteristic speech in which he expressed his sympathy with the Home Rule cause.

Mr. Donovan on rising received a flattering reception, such as is rarely accorded to any visiting speaker here. During the course of his eloquent address he kept the close attention of his audience, who frequently applauded his remarks.

Rev. Father Hills, S.M., in a brief speech moved a vote of thanks to the delegate for his instructive address. Mr. R. McCallum in seconding the motion thanked Mr. Donovan for his brilliant lecture, especially for his convincing arguments in favor of Home Rule, which he fervently hoped would be granted (as Mr. Donovan had suggested) within two years.

A vote of thanks to his Worship the Mayor for presiding was carried with acclamation.

A sum of £100 has been collected for the Home Rule cause in this district.

Auckland.

(By Telegraph from our own correspondent.)

The Irish envoys were very successful in the Auckland district. Pukekohe, including Waiuku, furnished £100; Ngaruawahia, £50; Hamilton, £165; Te Aroha, £100; Waihi, £130; Thames, £50, with more to come; Rotorua, £40; Te Awamutu, £45; Te Kuiti, £60; Whangarei, £70; Dargaville, £25; Gisborne has yet to be held. The Auckland city gross receipts amount to £1152, with more to come. It is expected £1100 net will be sent from the city meeting alone—certainly a great contribution and effort, from the northern capital. Both from country districts and city favorable reports come to hand of the impression created by the speeches delivered by the envoys. Another feature of the question is the undoubted prestige gained by Irish colonists through such visits. A meeting like that held in this city has certainly produced this most desirable end. I heard two of the present envoys say with warm appreciation they felt by irresistible force of circumstances that they not only represented the people at Home in this mission, but also the race abroad, and when the envoys reached Home they would impress this fact upon the Irish people there. It was to them a grand inspiration and great incentive to struggle on, and win self-government for Ireland.

Thames

(From our own correspondent.)

June 12.

Mr. W. A. Redmond, M.P., Irish Nationalist envoy, was welcomed to Thames by the Mayor (Mr. H. Lowe) on June 8. Many of the leading citizens attended the reception. In the evening Mr. Redmond spoke in the Miners' Union Hall to a very fair gathering. The Mayor presided, and seated with him on the platform were Rev. Father Tigar, O.P., Messrs W. Scott (chairman of the Thames Harbor Board), J. Connolly, J. McEnteer, and H. McDouneil (secretary). Mr. Lowe, in introducing the delegate, said he desired to thank the committee for affording him the opportunity of presiding at such a notable gathering. He referred to the national character of the envoys' mission to New Zealand, and hoped that it would be an unprecedented success. He anticipated an illuminating exposition of what Home Rule for Ireland really meant, and promised Mr. Redmond an attentive and appreciative hearing.

Mr. Redmond, who met with a most cordial welcome, said that the magnificent reception which had been accorded to him on such an unfavorable night fully justified Thames receiving a visit from a member of the Home Rule delegation. Thirty years ago his father and uncle (Messrs. J. and W. Redmond) landed in New Zealand to preach the same doctrine that he was preaching that evening, but the Phoenix Park murders still rankled in the public mind, and they had a cool reception. But with the passage of years gross calumnies had been refuted and many misunderstandings cleared up, and no other party from the Homeland had ever been so enthusiastically received by the peoples of New Zealand and the other Dominions in recent years. The Irish Nationalists were not red cap revolutionaries. They agitated simply for the control of their domestic and internal affairs, the same rights which the colonies so well and wisely enjoyed. They had no quarrel with the monarchy of England, they had no quarrel with the British Parliament; but they did have a quarrel with the system of government which had depopulated and impoverished the country that was once supreme in the arts, science, and literature. They did not aim at separation; they merely wanted their independence. The Irish Nationalist party was the first labor party in the House of Commons. Measures for the betterment of the working conditions of the masses had been placed upon the statute book with the assistance of the Irish Parliamentary party. Thames as a mining community would appreciate the fact that but for the faithful co-operation of the Irish party with the Government the Coalmines eight hours' Bill would have been defeated by the monopolists. The granting of self-government had deepened the loyalty of the Dominions to the Motherland, had accelerated their progress and increased their prosperity, and the Irishmen at home, who loved their country and wished it to be preserved to the Irish people, asked the same boon.

Mr. W. Scott moved a resolution of thanks to Mr. Redmond, and a resolution of confidence in the Irish Parlia-