

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

Hauraki, 73 tons, Farquhar, from Auckland, with passengers.
 Don, 21 tons, Burke, from Auckland, with general cargo.
 Phoenix, 23 tons, Carlow, from Auckland, with bonded goods.
 Undine, 23 tons, Anderson, from Auckland, with cargo.
 Lake Erie, 27 tons, Spencer, from Miranda, with props.

Commercial.

EVENING STAR OFFICE.

Monday, August 30th.
CUSTOMS RETURNS.
 Amount of Revenue collected at the Port of Thames for this day, 30th August, 1875:—

Customs Duties ... £ 33 5 1

THAMES STOCK AND SHARE ASSOCIATION.

The following are the quotations at noon, this day, August 30, 1875:—

SALES.	Cure	...	£ s d
Gen	0 6 0
Britannia	0 6 0
Do	0 2 9
SELLERS.	Caledonian (double)	...	4 10 0
Cure	0 14 0
Gen	0 6 3
Aj-x	0 2 6
Britannia	0 2 6
Sandhurst	0 1 3
BOXERS.	Cure	...	0 13 0
Gen	0 5 9
Aj-x	0 2 3
Britannia	0 2 0

E.&O.E. JOHN H. SALMON, Chairman.

POST OFFICE NOTICES.

For Auckland, per p.s. Hauraki, to-morrow, at 3 p.m.; and per p.s. Enterprise at 5 p.m.

For Chatham Islands, Sandwich Islands, North and South America, British and Foreign West Indies, Continent of Europe, and United Kingdom (via San Francisco), on Thursday next at 8.30 a.m.

For Southern Provinces (for transmission per s.s. Lady Bird), to-morrow, at 5 p.m.

EDMUND COOK, Postmaster.

Post Office, Mary-street, August 30, 1875.

SPECIAL ADVERTISEMENTS

Casual Advertisements preceding the leader are charged at the rate of FIVE SHILLINGS per inch for each insertion.

J. COSGRAVE & CO.

BEG to inform the Inhabitants of the

Thames that, owing to Excessive

Shipments to Hand and

Expected,

THEY FIND IT NECESSARY TO

CALL A SALE

OF THEIR

DRAPERY

AND

WINTER CLOTHING

AT OWEN STREET,

AND AT THE

CASH PALACE.

In Albert Street, Grahamstown.

The STOCKS in both these Establish-

ments, VALUED at

£20,000,

Have been RE-MARKED, and will

be Offered to the Public

AT COST.

THE SALE COMMENCED LAST

SATURDAY.

LOST.

A BLACK Newfoundland Pup, answers

to the name of "Walker." Anyone

returning the same to the Nil Desperandum

Hotel will be rewarded.

C. F. QUINN.

BIRTH.

Houghton.—On the 29th instant, at Parawai,

the wife of Mr Charles Houghton, of a

daughter. Auckland papers please copy.

TIDE TABLE.

Aug. 30th—Sept. 1st.

Aug. 30th—Sept. 1st.

Aug. 30th—Sept. 1st.

Aug. 30th—Sept. 1st.

Aug. 30th—Sept. 1st.

THE Evening Star.

PUBLISHED DAILY AT FOUR O'CLOCK P.M.

Recurrent.

MONDAY, AUGUST 30, 1875.

Now that the House of Assembly has endorsed by a majority of three to one the principle of Abolition, it is to be hoped that the Opposition will give some tangible proof of that patriotism of which, through their organs, we have heard so much, by rendering the Bill as far as they possibly can capable of producing good fruits for the future. They must see, even in spite of their wish, that the voice of the country as well as the voice of the Government has been and still is overwhelmingly in favour of the Abolition of Provinces. They cannot help acknowledging in their inmost hearts, in spite of what members of similar convictions may record in their own private newspapers, that they would stand but a poor chance if they were to go to the country with Provincialism as their party cry, and we much question if they were offered a dissolution now, on the condition that their chances of re-election depended upon which side of the House they would back in a division, they would accept it. Had it been possible to put off or indefinitely prolong the debate until the termination of the parliament, they would have gained for the cherished objects of their care—dear as a child to a proud father, in the case of Sir George Grey, important as a supporting friend to others of the members—some longer spell of power, though they must have seen that the end could not long be deferred. They must know that meetings such as those at Auckland, which howled down every word not in accordance with their own sentiments, were not composed of the class of men likely to be of much benefit to a candidate when it became a question of obtaining votes in a legal manner, and that the seditious and mischievous abuse indulged in by the Auckland Star was not calculated to strengthen their cause in the sight of any one who gave the subject any serious consideration. Looking at their position with unbiased eyes they must see that as far as the principle is concerned they are defeated, and the right course now left open to them, and the one we hope they will adopt, is to make the best of what they consider a bad business, and endeavour to render the Abolition Bill as much as possible calculated to benefit New Zealand, instead of trying to throw every obstacle in the way to mar it; object, and then gloating over its failure regardless of the loss and injury such failure may have caused. Their position and line of argument ought to be this, "You have introduced a bill in spite of us, which we think injurious to New Zealand, and so we have protested against it; but we have no wish to prove ourselves true prophets, and, as we equally with you have the interests of the colony at heart we will do all we can to give your plan fair trial; if it turns out badly remember we opposed it at the very first; if a success, why we shall only be too glad to acknowledge ourselves beaten." The Auckland Star, after such suggestions as armed resistance and putting the screw on individual members, took the trouble to calculate and show how it was possible to prolong the debate to the day of judgment (!), but to calm apprehension added that it would not be necessary to do so beyond February 25th; by which time, according to their prognostications, only the 96th word would have been discussed, should Mr Fitzherbert remain in possession of that "longwindedness" as an orator which they attributed to him. Of course it is possible to throw various obstacles in the way and endeavour to render the Bill inefficient. But what good end will it conduce to? Supposing even the Provincial party were able to introduce such alterations as would render the measure a failure as complete and disastrous as what their most ardent partisan could desire. What advantage would be gained? The minority would have the satisfaction of boasting themselves wiser than their fellows, and the Colony would have to bear all the loss and injury such failure would cause. The Bill no doubt is capable of improvement, perhaps great improvement, but that improvement does not lie in the way of maintaining any old Provincial forms. No! Provincialism has been fairly weighed in the balance and found wanting, and it now rests with the House collectively—not Ministers v. Opposition or the contrary—to give the colony the best substitute they can in its place. The whole House will to-morrow go into committee, not to debate on whether Abolition is advisable or not—but to make the Bill as perfect as possible for the common good of all. This should be, and this we hope will be, the aim of both Provincialist and Ministerialist alike. On the side of the Opposition are many whose experience as Provincial Officers will be found invaluable if given with a real desire to produce good, and that experience we hope they will not be slow to offer, or the Government slow to avail themselves of. If they will not do this, but wrangle over every petty word to gain time and retard the progress of the House, and therefore of the Colony, they will show themselves to be utterly devoid of that patriotism about which so much has been said, and earn for their party not the epithet of conservatives, but that which has been sometimes applied to the dominant party at home—Obstructionists.

THE news of the death of Commodore Goodenough will be received with unfeigned regret, and some amount of indignation. Regret that a valuable life has been cut short; indignation at the baneful traffic which has no doubt been the

cause of this sad affair. As was the case with the lamented death of Bishop Pattison, so we fear it will be found in this last outrage, that it has been simply an act of retaliation on the part of a few ignorant savages for an outrage of the most wicked kind perpetrated upon some of their friends by a piratical crew of white men who have gone to them under the guise of friendship. We fear it is the labor traffic which is to be blamed for these periodical outrages upon individuals, and the innocent have to suffer for the guilty. The only way to remedy the grievance will be to carry out the measures for the suppression of compulsory labor traffic in the Polynesian group of Islands in the most stringent manner. At present there is too much reason to fear that the regulations are more often evaded than strictly adhered to; while in too many instances they are openly violated. A solitary boat's crew is now and again cut off from a vessel perhaps engaged in the nefarious traffic, but they only get their deserts. Now and again a legitimate trader, while searching for water or negotiating for trade, will be set upon and killed. And, as in the case of Bishop Pattison and Commodore Goodenough, men whose mission it was to carry messages of peace and protection have been cruelly murdered in revenge for outrages perpetrated by persons of the same color, and who were identified in the minds of the untutored savages with them. These piratical labor vessels have been the cause of much misery and wretchedness throughout the Islands; nearly every outrage committed upon Europeans by the Natives can be traced to some previous visit of one of these craft; and it is to be hoped that this latest sacrifice to the traffic will have the effect of directing the attention of the Imperial Government to the necessity which exists for even more stringent measures being taken for its suppression than any yet initiated.

By the Wellington we received from the Government Printer Nos 5, 6 and 7 New Zealand Parliamentary Debates, New Zealand Gazette No 47, and the following Parliamentary Papers:—Return of the annual value of rateable property in the various districts of the Colony; Statement of receipts of Road Boards for 1873-74; Further Reports from Land Purchase Officers; Correspondence relating to the Muriwhi Block; Further Letters from the Agent-General on Immigration to New Zealand; The Public Works Statement; Eleventh Annual Report of the Telegraph Department; Further Reports on Lunatic Asylums of the Colony; Papers relating to the Philadelphia Exhibition of 1876.

YESTERDAY the usual monthly church parade of the Thames Naval Brigade took place. No. 3 H.R.V., the T.R.V., Native contingent, and Engineer cadets had accepted the invitation of the T.N.B. and took part in the muster. No. 3 H.R.V. and the T.R.V. were formed into one company, as but few members of these corps put in an appearance, while No. 2 H.R.V. had declined to be present at all. The other two corps were fairly represented, and the T.N.B. itself showed up in great force, there being, all told, as many as 86 present. The whole under the command of Major Cooper marched to church, the T.N.B. drum and file band playing as usual.

A FEAT unparalleled in the annals of railway eccentricities was performed at Ararat on Monday afternoon. The Ballarat Courier says that the points at the entrance to the station were left partially open, and as the up-train was about passing through them the engine ran off the line. It travelled along on the timbers for thirty or forty feet and then jumped on the line again, nothing the worse for its eccentric behaviour. A singular circumstance connected with the affair is that none of the carriages or trucks left the rails.

A GOOD many persons when about to seek the protection of the Court against importunate creditors secure a certain sum out of their estate to fee the learned gentleman who is to see "them through," but according to Judge Gillies' ruling this is wrong. The matter cropped up in the Supreme Court the other day, when the following, as reported in the Herald, occurred:—"PROVINCIAL SERVICES.—His Honor referred to the practice which appeared to have grown up in this district of putting down in the bankrupt's schedule the amount of money paid by the bankrupt to his lawyer for professional services given to him while passing through the Court. His Honor had mentioned the matter on several occasions previously, and intimated his intention of making inquiry as to the practice which prevailed in other judicial districts in New Zealand. The money appeared to be taken out of his estate by the bankrupt almost immediately before his making his declaration. In those circumstances the bankrupt had no right to such moneys out of his estate. His Honor had now made the inquiry as to the practice in other districts, and found that the course adopted was, with leave of the Court, to take the money necessary for professional services out of the estate after the bankrupt had passed his last examination."

THE Southern Argus reports:—An incident has come under our notice which deserves publication, as a warning to those who may be induced to play the good Samaritan under similar circumstances. We have the facts upon the best authority. As the steamer Ariel was slowly steaming up the Darling, along the boundary of Burgundy Station, New South Wales, the captain espied two sheep hopelessly bogged by the river side beneath the precipitous cliffs which form the banks. Taking pity upon the poor brutes the captain sent a boat to rescue them, and as they could not be landed for some distance off they were brought on board. To save the trouble of stopping and pulling them ashore, Captain Anderson, who has been on the river, and borne the highest character for the last 16 years, ordered the cook to use

them, and wrote a letter to the owner of Burgundy Station (Mr Armand), at the next stopping place, stating what he had done, and that he had credited him in their mutual accounts with the value of the sheep at current rates. The worthy captain, doubtless, thought he had earned the thanks of Mr Armand in thus saving his sheep, and went on his way with virtuous self-complacency. Nothing more was heard of the affair until Anderson sent his account against Armand for freight and goods, showing a balance of £24 against Armand, the sheep having been credited at the usual price, and then to his astonishment he was met with a demand of £10 a-head for the sheep he had rescued from death, with a plainly implied hint that he had stolen them. Disgusted with the meanness which prompted this ungrateful demand, and unwilling to incur the trouble and expense of going to law, which would involve the stoppage of the steamer, Captain Anderson allowed the set off, and took a receipt for the amount which may at any time be seen posted up in the Ariel's cabin. We are informed that, stung by the "chaff" and contempt of his neighbours, Mr Armand has since offered the money to several charities at Wilcannia.

THE London correspondent of the Australasian has the following paragraph:—"There has been a 'row' in the Times office. Mr Delane, who has been editor for nearly a quarter of a century, has received his *congé*, and it is reported that Mr Leonard Courtney, the defeated candidate for Liskeard, and lately Professor of Political Economy in the University of London, is to be his successor. The reason of Mr Delane's demission is that he was found to be deeply compromised with Mr Sampson, the late city editor. Mr Courtney has been a contributor to the Times for some years, is an able and vigorous-minded man, and somewhat more decidedly of a Liberal than his predecessor. The only doubt is whether he is sufficiently acquainted with the world, and versed in knowledge of men, to be fit for the place."

It is some time since we were called upon to record anything in the way of "selling off" or "immense reductions" in the clothing department. But we are now reminded that Messrs J. Cosgrave and Co., are calling a sale of drapery and clothing at their establishments in Owen and Albert-streets. The stocks in these establishments embrace £20,000 worth of goods. Cheap drapery and winter clothing will now be the order of the day.—ADVT.

THE Pearl proceeded towards Sydney. For the first few days, the wounded were all doing well, great hopes were entertained that they would recover, but after five days, symptoms of tetanus appeared, and in three cases gradually increased. On Thursday night one seaman named Edward Rayner, who had received an arrow wound in the shoulder, died; on the next evening, Friday, August 20th, at 5.30 p.m., Commodore Goodenough died, and early the following morning the third seaman, named Frederick Smale, followed. The latter had received a severe wound in the head. The other three wounded are doing well. The Commodore, in his closing hours showed the greatest resignation and Christian fortitude, apologizing to his officers for giving them so much trouble, directing that no undue severity be dealt out to the natives, and regretting that his failing strength would not permit him to praise God enough for all his mercies.

Cablegrams.
 LONDON. August 20 to 22.
 The Royal yacht *Alberta*, with the Queen on board, when crossing from Cowes to Gosport, ran down the yacht *Mislettoe*. Three persons were drowned. The R.M.S. Ceylon, from Melbourne, arrived at Galle on the 19th August.
 The New Zealand Loan of £4,000,000 has been officially quoted on the Stock Exchange.
 The mail via Torres Straits and Singapore was delivered in London on the 17th of August.
 The *Aurora* ship from Adelaide to London caught fire and was abandoned; all hands saved.
 The Representatives of Russia, Germany and Austria had an interview with the Porte, and collectively counselled moderation, and asked for facilities to communicate with the insurgents at Herzegovina to recommend their submission to the Turkish Government.

COMMERCIAL.
 The wheat market is inactive. Harvest is progressing; weather fine. Australian is quoted at 54s to 55s; flour 36s to 40s.
 The wool market is easier since the opening sales. The average decline has been 1d on the last sales, excepting Port Phillip fleece; Sydney wool 1d lower; faulty parcels more.

WELLINGTON. Sunday.
 Arrived: The ship *Rodney*, from London, eighty-three days out, with four hundred immigrants; all well. She was towed right up to the wharf.
RIVERTON. Friday.
 A fire broke out about 12 o'clock last night in a tailoring and saddlery establishment, in buildings in the centre of a crowded block, but on account of the closeness of the river and the aid of plenty of willing hands, with an unlimited quantity of buckets, the conflagration was confined to the buildings mentioned. The stock and buildings were completely destroyed. They were insured in the Victoria office. Stock, £200; buildings, £100. The fire is supposed to have commenced in the tailor's shop, but the origin is as yet unknown.

STAR TELEGRAMS.

PER PRESS AGENCY.

ARRIVAL OF THE S. S. HERO

FROM SYDNEY.

COMMODORE GOODENOUGH

AND TWO SEAMEN

Killed by Natives

AT THE

ISLAND OF SANTA CRUZ.

AUCKLAND.

This day.

The s.s. Hero has arrived from Sydney.

News has been received from Santa Cruz, in the group of islands north of New Hebrides, of the killing of Commodore Goodenough and two seamen of H.M.S. Pearl on that island.

The following is an official report of the circumstances connected with the melancholy event:—

On the 12th August the Pearl was off Carlisle Bay, Santa Cruz Island. Leaving the ship in the offing, the Commodore landed, accompanied by some officers and men, in hopes of conciliating the natives, and opening friendly intercourse with them. The latter assembled in goodly numbers on the beach, and accepted presents in an apparently friendly spirit, and were willing to barter. The Commodore and others entered the village, and for some time mixed freely with the Natives, who showed no signs of hostility until preparation was being made to re-embark. While the Commodore and one or two others remained near the village, a native standing near him fired an arrow which struck the Commodore in the side. Before any arms, all of which were in the boat, could be reached, several flights of arrows were discharged at the party, wounding five men, and the Commodore again, slightly this second time, in the head. A few rifles and revolvers were fired to stop the attack, which was entirely unprovoked, and one native fell. The Commodore determined after returning to the ship that he would show his disapproval of this treachery by simply burning the houses of the village near which the attack was made, but gave most explicit orders that no life should be taken, directing blank cartridges to be fired to warn the natives away previous to the men landing. It is impossible to assign any certain cause for this sudden attack, though it may perhaps be accounted for by supposing constant hostility to visits of strangers to exist in the minds of these particular islanders who have shown the same spirit to vessels visiting them from the time of Mendana to this day. The hostility has been provoked by some previous outrage committed by white men; and this opinion being held by the Commodore induced him to punish them in the slight manner in which he did. Greater surprise was felt at this hostility of the inhabitants of Santa Cruz as natives of islands of Ambrym, Mallicollo, St. Bartholomew, Espiritu Santo and Vankor, had received the visits of the Commodore and officers in a friendly manner, and although the natives of a few villages showed in some pages signs of shyness and timidity, nevertheless mutual confidence has been quickly established in most of them. The Pearl at once proceeded southward as the cooler climate would be more favorable to the wounded, of whom there were five in addition to the Commodore. Having touched at Mota, in Banks' Group, to leave directions for H.M.S. *Nymph* should she call there,

Crushings for the Albion have started with ten head at the Prince Alfred battery, and the Kurani tributers have ten head at the Kurani mill engaged on their stuff.

MINING COMPANY MEETINGS.

SONS OF FREEDOM.

An extraordinary meeting is convened for the purpose of voluntarily winding up the concerns of this company: to be held at Auckland on Wednesday, 8th September at 3 p.m.

SOUTH BRITISH.

The annual meeting of shareholders will be held in Auckland on Tuesday 31st August at 3 p.m., to receive report and balance sheet; election of directors and auditors.

THE FAKIR OF OOLU.

At the Academy of Music on Saturday night the renowned illusionist whose *nom de theatre* is as above gave his first entertainment, which commenced with a number of sleight of hand tricks—some new, and some old—in which he exhibited the utmost dexterity. The illusions were accompanied with a patter of a humorous character, which kept the audience amused, and his manipulation certainly sustained their interest. The various feats were cleanly executed, without any unusual show of accessories, but the delusions were in all cases complete. The mysterious wand, apparently a plain ebony stick, was amongst the best of the tricks. The Fakir seemed to have complete magnetic power over the stick, and it evidently possesses a great attachment for him. The educated lion Leo, and his amusing companions were quite new to the audience, and were content to remain in "ignorance" of the modus operandi by which the illusion is performed, in view of the amusement it affords. The automaton skeleton, another "act" which caused much amusement, it seemed to be dancing mad. After a brief interval the beautiful entranced lady was introduced. This illusion has been seen here before, but the Fakir's treatment of it differs from any that have preceded him, in that he presents a series of "allegorical" pictures, by the aid of appropriate dresses and accessories, and finally raises the wonderment to the highest pitch by removing the only visible support and leaves the lady apparently suspended without any support whatever. The spectacle was rendered more attractive by the aid of the line light. The last scene in the entertainment was the fairy fountain, which from its beauty and ever changing forms in colors defies description. It is one of the most beautiful things we have ever seen, and must be seen to enable anyone to form a proper idea of its many beauties. It is indescribable. One great feature in the Fakir's entertainment is the excellent orchestra. Although numbering only four performers, the music is excellent. The entertainment is such as is seldom an opportunity of seeing, and it is to be regretted that the limited number of nights for which the Fakir was originally announced is to be curtailed owing to arrangements made for his departure by the Hero. This is to be the last night, and we expect to see a crowded house as few people would care to miss seeing the Fakir in his entertainment, which is the best that has been here for a very long time, and in many respects surpasses anything seen here before. We could not in the most lengthy notice convey an adequate idea of the merits of the entertainment, but we would advise all who delight in the marvellous and the beautiful to spend one evening with the Fakir. Having done so they would wish to spend another, and another, as he appears to have an inexhaustible store of novelties, all of them of a high order.

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Our Mining Reporter.

THE BRITANNIA (TAIRUA).

A correspondent writing from Tairua on Saturday, says:—On several occasions I have visited this mine to see the mode of operations carried out by the manager (H. T. Rowe), as I understood he knew nothing whatever of mining, but from the first I saw this was a gross injustice to him; he has in my opinion prospected the ground in the best manner possible. The whole of the surface being covered with one mass of broken quartz and other matter, it would simply be impossible to find any lode without getting into the solid, but I found the manager had a keener perception of where the reefs were to be found than I had (although of 22 years experience). He showed me a run of gold on the surface and pointed out the spot where he expected to cut a reef. I ridiculed him, but I could not alter his opinion, and within 12 feet from the place indicated he cut a lode from which I have seen splendid prospects; almost every piece of stone contains gold visible to the naked eye. The course of Rowe's reef is N.E. by N. and S.W. by S. with an underlie of about 60° to the west; and where cut is about 70 feet west of the Sandhurst S.W. peg. The hanging wall is not yet reached, although cut in 3 feet. From what I have seen, I don't think it will yield less than 6 ozs to the ton. I will be able to give you some information in a few days.

CITY OF LONDON.

The retorting at the Kurani mill, after a run of ten days, has resulted in two bars of gold, respectively 215 and 117 ounces, which on melting produced 328 ounces 13 dwts gold. The yield is not up to expectations formed by the show of amalgam, which may be attributed to the cold weather affecting the quicksilver. The amount of gold is, however, satisfactory.

THE MANUKAU.

The winze from the old working level is down a sufficient depth, but the contractors have not broken through from the drive on the Cure level, this will be accomplished to-day probably. The battery will start at once on trial crushing from the various lodes in hand.

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Correspondence.

These columns are open to all correspondence of public interest, but we do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions of writers. Correspondence must in all cases be authenticated by the real name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

THE MORTUARY CHAPEL QUESTION.

(To the Editor of the Evening Star.)

SIR,—As both the morning and evening papers at the Thames have during the past few days had articles on the want of a place of shelter for waiting clerymen, and also on the want of paths being cut at the Shortland Cemetery, for the use of bearers of coffins to walk without being supported by other persons, it may not be out of place to inform you and your readers that the Tairua Cemetery is provided with an ornamental lodge with officiating there. The lodge being at the entrance gates commands a view of the road for some distance, and therefore the minister taking shelter or waiting in the lodge can see the funeral procession long before it reaches the gates. The cemetery itself has been close paved all round, planted with ornamental trees and flowers, the paths cut and formed, and the road up to the very gates metalled. It is by far the most ornamental cemetery in the Province of Auckland, and especially suitable, both as to roads approaching it and also as to the broad and flat paths inside, for funerals during such weather as the present. The lodge, including the painting, cost £17 14 6d, the paving round, cutting the walks, and the planting with the ornamental trees, &c., about another £70. Towards this the Borough Council have given about £18 to £20, and the balance collected without appeals to congregations. Surely if Tairua people, who are so few in number, and with one or two exceptions are poor working men, have done this, the rich people of Shortland should be able to do a great deal more. At the present time there are forty graves at Tairua, and an appeal to the friends of those buried there, in every single instance, has responded to. In Shortland there have been upwards of 1000 burials. If the friends of each one resting in those graves gave but one shilling each a sufficient sum would be raised