

naakitia tonutia tatou me o tatou whanaunga katoa i tenei ao i tera ao, ake, ake, tono atu. Kati.

Ka nui to matou rekareka mo te kaha o nga kaumatua kua hoki mai nei i Niu Tirene, ara, kua whakaturia e ratou tetahi tikanga e karangatia nei, "Ko te Huihui Maori o Hiona." Kei te tu tonu hoki, ia ono marama ia ono marama, tetahi hui o nga Kaumatua me o ratou whanaunga, me o ratou hoa aroha, me nga whanaunga ano hoki o nga Kaumatua kei waenga nei i a koutou inaianei e kauwhau ana i te Rongopai. E tu ana ano hoki nga karakia i ia wiki i ia wiki, me etahi o nga Kaumatua kua hoki mai nei, hei kai kauwhau i roto i te reo Maori.

Kei te noho tonu inaianei a Hirini Whaanga ma i tenei pai, i te pa nui o Hiona nei, i Salt Lake City. Ka nui hoki to ratou kaha ki te haere ki nga karakia katoa. Kei te mahi tonu ratou i roto i te Temepara tapu o te Atua hei mea e ora ai o ratou tangata kua mate nei. Kei te kaha tonu a Hirini ki te tūhitihi pukapuka atu, i ia marama i ia marama ki ona whanaunga me ona hoa i Niu Tirene.

Na, kei te tu tetahi komiti. ko Pene Katata ratou ko Etera Tiwinihana, ko Hoani Henare, ko Honore Hanare, a kei te mahi tonu ratou inaianei e whakamaori ana i tetahi pukapuka e huaina nei "Ko te Hunga tapu o Muri nei." Kua oti tetahi wahi inaianei te whakamaori, a kei te whare perehi hoki taua wahi e takoto ana. E mea ana ratou kia perehitia kia rima mano o aua pukapuka, a tera ka mauria atu te katoa ki Niu Tirene. Na, e mohio ana matou he pukapuka pai taua pukapuka hei whakamarama i nga tikanga o te Rongopai i roto i te wahi o te mara waiana o te Ariki e noho na koutou. Kati.

Na, he kupu mo te hui Maori, ara, te hui i huihui tahai ai nga Kaumatua katoa kua hoki mai nei i nga motu katoa o te moana, e takoto nei a Niu Tirene. I whakaturia tetahi komiti mo taua hui, ko Hoani T. Keena mo te taha ki Hawaiiki, ko Wiremu O. Rii mo te taha ki Haamoa, ko Pene Katata mo te taha ki Niu Tirene, ko Hemi Parauna mo te taha ki Tonga, ko Hohepa H. Tiina hei kai tuhihi. Kotahi mano pea hungatapu, kaumatua i tae ki taua hui. I reira ano hoki matou ko etahi o nga Apotoro.

Nui rawa atu te pai o taua hui. He takaro tetahi wahi o te mahi o taua ra, mahi hoe waka me era atu takaro. Muri iho ka tu nga Kaumatua o ia motu o ia motu ka kauwhau, ka waiaa ratou i roto i tenei reo, i tenei reo me te whakaatu atu i nga tikanga o te iwi o ia motu, o ia motu. Na Hirini Whaanga ratou ko Meri, ko Apikara te tu ki te waiaa mo te taha ki nga Maori. Kati.

Kei te rongu tonu matou mo te pai o nga Kura Hapati kua oti nei te whakatu i waenganui i a koutou, me te pai hoki o era atu tikanga karakia katoa o koutou, o te Hunga tapu; a e mea ana matou ki te manaaki i nga teina me nga tuahine, mo to ratou kaha ki te whakaako i nga tamariki ki nga tikanga o te Rongopai. Na, e mea ana matou ki nga tangata katoa e mahi ana i taua mahi pai, kia kaha tonu ratou ki te whakarite i taua mahi aroha, kia nui haere nga mea katoa kua homai nei ki a ratou hei mahi ma ratou, a, te tino ritenga o te mahi kua whakaritea nei aua mea kia nui haere te kaha i roto i aua mea, te mahi pai, kia kaha haere

hoki te pai i roto nei i a ratou ki te whakarite i o ratou karangatanga. A, he kupu ano ta matou ki nga matua, ara, kia kaha koutou e nga matua, te whakatupu i aua mea katoa; kia tu tonu koutou hei taurua pai mo a koutou tamariki, kia pai tonu hoki te wairua i roto na i a koutou, no konei hoki e kaha haere ai nga kura Hapati me era atu mea katoa i roto i a koutou, me te pai ano hoki o a koutou tamariki. Kati.

Ma te Atua koutou katoa e manaaki, mana hoki e manaaki nga tangata katoa e pai ana ki Hiona nei. Kia tau mai ki runga ki a koutou te rangimarie, me te hari, me te koa i tenei ao, kia whakaorangia tonutia ano hoki koutou i tera ao. Ko ta matou inoi tenei i runga i te ingoa o Ihu Karaiti, Amine.

Na o koutou tuakana i roto i te Ariki,
NA WIRIWHI WURUWHI,
NA HORI KU KANANA,
NA HOHEPA F. METE, ARA,
Na te Tumukitanga Tuatahitanga o te
Hahi o Ihu Karaiti o te Hunga Tapu
o Muri Nei.

A VIEW OF CUBA.

CANNONVILLE, Utah, Feb. 7th, 1897.

The people of the United States are indeed in sympathy with the Cuban insurgents. This is perfectly natural. We sympathize with all who seek freedom. But it does not follow that we should aid and abet all revolutionists, or that we should rush into a war to assist them to gain their independence. If the Poles or Hungarians should attempt to gain their freedom, we would undoubtedly sympathize with them, too, but we would not be expected to declare war against Russia or Austria in order to help or in any way assist the Poles or Hungarians. The United States should stick to the Monroe doctrine, which most emphatically forbids European powers acquiring any new territory on this continent, but there is no objection on our part, nor is it right for us to undertake the job of driving foreign powers out of their American colonies. Such a policy would involve us in war, sooner or later, with all the great nations of the globe.

International law imposes moral obligations upon us which we as a nation are in duty bound to respect. We did not like it when European powers openly sympathized with the Southern Confederates, and we would not admit that they had any right or reason to go to war with us to help the rebel cause. We compelled England to pay \$15,000,000 damages for letting rebel cruisers leave her ports. Now, we must, or at least should, practice what we preach. We must respect international law and all international obligations if we expect other nations to do so. We must be consistent in these important matters and treat Spain justly—as we expected European powers to treat us in 1861. President Cleveland and Secretary Olney are perfectly correct in their view of the Cuban question, and all loyal Americans should support and respect them for the noble, wise and conservative position they have assumed. These gentlemen have proved themselves to be staunch Americans and able exponents of American doctrines by the way they have brought England to time in the Venezuelan affair. Consequently we can trust them to deal firmly and justly with the Spaniards and Cubans.

Mr. Cleveland knows perfectly well to

what extent the Cubans deserve our sympathy and support. He knows that the Spanish rule in Cuba has been tyrannical; that Spain has neglected to develop the island and to fully recognize the right of the Cubans to home rule. But as long as the latter have no fixed and permanent government, international law strictly forbids us from recognizing them as belligerents, or as an independent power. Therefore, the President decides that we should wait awhile until it is demonstrated that the Cubans have a just claim to recognition and that Spain cannot re-establish a stable and just government in the island. When this fact is made plain, he declares it will be our duty to interfere and stop this war.

In my humble opinion the President is right. Congress is hasty and wrong in taking a course that is apt to involve us in a foreign war. Congressmen have not thoroughly examined the matter so carefully and cannot be so well informed as the President and secretary of state. They should slow down and keep cool. We must not be a scatter-brained people and permit our prejudices and sympathies to run away with our better reason.

There is one phase of the matter that merits more than a passing notice. The army, navy, or national guard of the United States are not acting in a manner to provoke war. It is the civil branch of the government that is inviting hostilities. Let the people of our great nation note this fact. We hear a great deal about the danger of a standing army and navy. But it will be found that in all cases, whether in riots and strikes at home, or in case of trouble with foreign nations, the army and navy will not precipitate trouble or fire too soon. The Chicago riots proved one of these statements, and this Cuban question will prove the other. The military of this nation stand for peace and national honor, and it is high time for the people to appreciate and recognize the fact. The blood-thirsty and warlike are not in the ranks. They always do the talking. And so let us sympathize with Cuba without being unjust to Spain. Let us prove to the world that we respect law and international obligations. Many of the reports from Cuba are false and consequently misleading. The President and secretary know the truth and will act promptly when the proper time arrives.

JOHN M. DUNNING.

A DIFFERENT OPINION.

FRUITLAND, San Juan Co.,
New Mexico, Feb. 11, 1897.

In your issue of February 2nd, I notice an article headed a favored section, in which a very glowing account is given of the La Plata country, a few miles northeast of Fruitland. I wish to refer to a few statements made in the article, as I look upon them as being erroneous. In speaking of the little village of Jackson, the writer says: "Such an opening as presents itself for poor, honest, industrious men I never saw before." He states that they want a few poor, hard working men, and that all they need is a team and their bread.

It is true that so far as the land at Jackson is concerned, it is as good as the West affords. But there are men who have sunk as high as two thousand dollars there, and have re-